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# EDUCATION AND SCIENCE IN 1975

A REPORT OF  
THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Education and Science  
June 1976*

*(pursuant to Section 5 of the Education Act 1944).*

LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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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. Up to 9 June the Rt. Hon. Reg Prentice, M.P. was Secretary of State for Education and Science: he was succeeded by the Rt. Hon. Fred Mulley, M.P.

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**SECTION I**  
**SCHOOLS (ENGLAND)**  
**MAINTAINED SCHOOLS**



*Number of pupils*

1. There were 8,384,451 full-time pupils on the registers of maintained schools (excluding those in nursery and special schools) in England in January 1975. This was an increase of 48,890 on January 1974.

TABLE 1—*Number of full-time pupils (i)*  
January

Age of pupils	1973 (ages as at 31 August 1972)	1974 (ages as at 31 August 1973)	1975 (ages as at 31 August 1974)
Under 5	491,294	495,406	488,888
5 to 10	4,386,985	4,371,693	4,335,632
11 to 16	3,025,613	3,370,707	3,462,111
17 and over	97,075	97,755	97,820

(i) Including pupils in maintained primary, middle and secondary schools and also those attending immigrant centres. Pupils attending maintained nursery and special schools have been excluded.

*School building*

2. During the year, 423 primary and 60 secondary schools were completed. 178,250 primary places and 166,688 secondary places were provided by these schools and by alterations and extensions to existing schools.

3. The 1974–75 building year ended on 30 June 1975, but the 1975–76 year began on 1 April 1975, thus bringing school building programmes into line with the fiscal year once more. While resources were mainly directed to projects to meet basic need for additional places, room was found for some improvement projects.

4. In 1975–76 allocations were, for the first time, issued in the form of single lump sum authorisations to each local education authority, covering both major and minor projects for basic need or improvement purposes at all maintained schools.

*Number of schools*

5. In January 1975 there were 20,724 primary schools, 1,050 middle schools and 4,305 secondary schools. In the case of middle schools this represents an increase of 142 on 1974.

6. In the calendar year 1975, the Secretary of State approved 1,060 proposals under Section 13 of the Education Act 1944 (as amended). The composition of this total is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2—Section 13 approvals

County .....	New schools		Significant enlargements		Significant change in character		Discontinuance of schools	
	Primary 134	Secondary 71	Primary 53	Secondary 108	Primary 109	Secondary 152	Primary 60	Secondary 109
Voluntary:								
Church of England.....	5	6	30	8	44	13	24	3
Roman Catholic .....	12	10	14	22	14	24	3	12
Jewish .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Methodist.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Undenominational.....	—	1	—	3	—	9	—	4
Total voluntary .....	18	17	45	33	58	46	28	19
Total all schools .....	152	88	98	141	167	198	88	128

### Voluntary schools

7. There were 8,590 voluntary schools and departments in January 1975, of which 4,894 were aided, 131 were special agreement, and 3,565 were controlled. Payment of grants by the Department during the year amounted to £27,953,815 for major building projects and minor alterations and repairs.

8. Loan agreements amounting to £1,754,184 were concluded and the year's advances of £1,881,725 brought the total of advances to £37,628,462.

### Secondary reorganisation

9. Following the issue of Circular 4/74\* on 16 April 1974, information was received from local education authorities about the measures to be taken to complete secondary reorganisation. This showed that about one-third of all authorities hoped to complete reorganisation by September 1976, and a further one-third by the end of the decade. Most of the remainder envisaged the completion of reorganisation in the longer term, dependent upon the availability of resources; but a few authorities refused to give any commitment to complete reorganisation.

10. In the light of these responses, the Secretary of State introduced into the House of Commons on 17 December 1975, a Bill to require local education authorities to have regard, in all their duties relating to secondary education, that such education should be provided in schools that admitted pupils without reference to ability or aptitude and to empower the Secretary of State to call for proposals to complete reorganisation in cases where he felt progress or further progress was necessary. Proposals which were for implementation within five years could, at the direction of the Secretary of State, be treated as Section 13 proposals and, if approved, the proposers would be under a duty to implement them. The Bill would also give the Secretary of State power to require the managers/governors of voluntary schools to submit to him proposals to change their schools to comprehensive ones.

11. The Bill further provides for a review by the Secretary of State of authorities' arrangements for the take-up of places at non-maintained schools (many of which are selective), as well as for other matters not related to secondary reorganisation which are covered in other sections of this Report.

\*The Organisation of Secondary Education, Circular 4/74 (Welsh Office 112/74).

12. By January 1975, 68.6 per cent of all pupils in maintained secondary schools in England were in comprehensive schools (including middle schools deemed secondary) compared with 60.5 per cent a year earlier. Between 1 January and 31 December 1975, the Secretary of State approved statutory proposals under Section 13 of the Education Act which, when implemented, will lead to the establishment of 251 new comprehensive schools (including existing non-comprehensive schools reorganised).

13. Circular 8/75\*, which was issued in August, indicated the resources available for school building in 1976-77 and announced that work to the value of £23m would be authorised in England for projects specifically to assist the development of a fully comprehensive system of secondary education. Local education authorities were informed in December of over 200 projects accepted by the Secretary of State as eligible to start under this part of the programme.

#### *Inquiry into the management and government of schools*

14. An inquiry into the management and government of maintained primary and secondary schools was announced in the House of Commons in January by the Secretary of State†. In conjunction with the Secretary of State for Wales, he appointed a committee of 23 members under the chairmanship of Councillor Tom Taylor, to review the arrangements for the management and government of maintained primary and secondary schools in England and Wales, including the composition and functions of bodies of managers and governors, and their relationship with local education authorities, with head teachers and staffs of schools, with parents of pupils and with the local community at large; and to make recommendations. The first meeting was held in May. Later the committee invited evidence from interested organisations and individuals and from the general public, and began a series of visits to selected areas in England and Wales.

#### *Nursery education*

15. The special building programme to extend the provision of nursery education, which began in 1974, continued in the 1975-76 educational building year. As in the preceding year, a number of local education authorities were unable to take up the full allocations made to them, and some reallocation of resources has taken place. In the allocations for nursery education building in 1976-77, announced in August, priority was given to meeting the needs of the disadvantaged.

16. At January 1975, the number of under-5s attending full-time and part-time in nursery schools and nursery classes in maintained primary schools was 137,918 of whom 5,515 were rising 5s.

#### *The Urban Programme*

17. During the year approvals were announced for three further phases of the Urban Programme. Phase 11 was a regular Urban Programme exercise, while Phase 12 was specially geared to the needs of local authorities with large immigrant populations and was provided out of the £6m saved when overseas aid to Uganda was withdrawn after the expulsion of the Asian residents. Each phase included a variety of educational schemes. In Phase 11, one of the more unusual projects was one organised by a group of local education authorities in the West Midlands to provide education for gypsy children through a fleet of mobile units linked to a central record keeping system. Among the projects approved in Phase 12 was a community education centre

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\*See Appendix F, page 54.

†Parliamentary Debates: Commons. Vol. 885 cols. 62-63.

for the Southall district of Ealing, which is intended to serve a wide range of educational and recreational needs in this multiracial area. Under Phase 13, a number of educational schemes for children in the Easter and Summer holidays were approved.

#### *Educational disadvantage*

18. The seminars on educational disadvantage and underachievement held by the Department's Educational Disadvantage Unit were continued during 1975 when a further four were held with local education authorities around the country. In April the then Secretary of State took the chair at a Conference on Educational Disadvantage arranged by the Educational Disadvantage Unit. About 120 people attended, including representatives of the local authority and teacher associations and others interested in the education of children with special needs. The Conference considered the nature of educational disadvantage, present provision and practice and the role of the Centre for Information and Advice on Educational Disadvantage proposed in the White Paper, *Educational Disadvantage and the Educational Needs of Immigrants*\*. The report of the Conference has been published by the Department under the title *Educational Disadvantage: Perspectives and Policies*†.

19. Good progress was made in setting up the Information Centre. Through the good offices of the Manchester Education Authority, premises were secured on a site adjacent to the Elizabeth Gaskell College of Education, near to the centre of Manchester. Sir Alec Clegg, formerly Chief Education Officer of the West Riding, agreed to become chairman of the governing body which had its inaugural meeting in July. The Centre's first director, Mr C. D. Roberts, seconded from HM Inspectorate, took up his post in November. At the end of the year recruitment of further staff was proceeding.

#### *Assessment of Performance Unit*

20. The earlier part of the year was devoted to preliminary discussions and to the development of a structure appropriate to the needs of the Assessment of Performance Unit. Working groups have since begun to consider criteria and methods of assessment in language and science and the Unit has been associated with the work of the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) in the extension of the project on developing tests of attainment in mathematics in schools. Further working groups will be set up in other curricular areas. A coordinating group has also been formed to map out the areas for future work and to coordinate the contribution of the working groups. A widely representative consultative committee was being formed under the chairmanship of Professor Barry Supple of the University of Sussex.

#### *Reading and the use of English*

21. The Committee of Inquiry into Reading and the Use of English‡ under the chairmanship of Sir Alan Bullock published its report, *A Language for Life*,§ in February. The Secretary of State paid tribute to the thorough way in which the Committee had conducted its inquiry and welcomed the report as a basis for further discussion and development.

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\**Educational Disadvantage and the Educational Needs of Immigrants*. Cmnd. 5720, London: HMSO, 1974.

†See Appendix G, page 57.

‡See *Education and Science in 1972*, page 11, paragraph 19.

§See Appendix G, page 58.

### *School leaving age*

22. In July, the Government announced its intention to introduce legislation to bring forward the present summer school leaving date from the end of term to the Friday before the last Monday in May, with effect from 1976. The Bill to give effect to this change was introduced into the House of Lords in December. If enacted it will mean that children born between 1 February and 31 August will no longer be legally bound to attend school after the new May leaving date in the year in which they reach 16, though they will, of course, remain free to continue their education voluntarily if they wish.

### *Educational maintenance allowances*

23. In July, during a Supply Debate on the House of Commons Expenditure Committee's report *Educational Maintenance Allowances in the 16-18 Years Age Group\**, it was announced that the Government would be studying this question in the wider context of family support through the social services.

### *School transport*

24. In the absence of a consensus among interested organisations on the recommendations of the working party on school transport† revised proposals were prepared by the Department and put to the local authority associations and others for comment in the form of a consultative document. Some replies were still outstanding at the end of the year.

### *Broadcasting*

25. The Department submitted written evidence to the Committee on the Future of Broadcasting chaired by Lord Annan. Officials gave oral evidence to the Committee's educational sub-committee.

### *Indiscipline and truancy in schools*

26. In May, a consultative letter was sent by the Department to teacher and local authority associations, and to a number of other interested bodies, drawing their attention to a number of recently conducted surveys and studies relating to the problems of violence, indiscipline and truancy in schools, and inviting their views on possible further action in this area.

## **NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS**

27. On 11 March, the Secretary of State announced the Government's intention to withdraw financial support from the direct grant grammar schools by stages starting in 1976, unless, by the end of 1975, they expressed an intention to seek entry to the maintained sector as comprehensive schools. Regulations‡ giving effect to the Government's decision were laid before Parliament on 30 July and came into effect on 21 August. By the end of the year 51 schools had indicated their intention to seek entry to the maintained sector.

28. During the year 11 independent schools achieved recognition as efficient, one had recognition withdrawn, and 25 were closed or amalgamated or changed their status, bringing the total recognised in England to 1,312 at the end of the year. At the

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\**Educational Maintenance Allowances in the 16-18 Years Age Group*. Third Report from the Expenditure Committee, Session 1974 (HC 306). London: HMSO. See also *Education and Science in 1974*, page 3, paragraph 14.

†See *Education and Science in 1973*, page 3, paragraph 13.

‡Direct Grant Grammar Schools (Cessation of Grant) Regulations 1975. See Appendix E, page 52.

end of the year the register of independent schools contained 882 finally registered schools in addition to those recognised as efficient (the Register of Independent Schools is available for inspection at the Department). The Secretary of State served five notices of complaint during the year under Part III of the Education Act 1944.

## HANDICAPPED PUPILS AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

### *Number of pupils*

29. There were 127,326 pupils in special schools (of which 118,610 were in maintained schools) in England in January 1975, including 9,353 receiving education in hospital schools (of which 8,835 were in maintained schools).

### *Inquiry into the education of the handicapped*

30. The Committee of Inquiry into Special Education\*, which began its work in September 1974 under the chairmanship of Mrs Mary Warnock, has continued to review the education of handicapped children and young people. Four sub-committees, each dealing with a major aspect of the terms of reference, are due to report to the main Committee in the course of 1976, and members have made a number of visits to schools and other establishments in England, Scotland and Wales. The Committee also commissioned a number of research projects, including a study by the National Children's Bureau of the work experience of handicapped school leavers and a survey of the views of teachers in special schools and special classes (see Section VIII, paragraph 3). It has also examined the written evidence from over 300 professional associations, voluntary bodies, and individuals.

### *National and regional conferences on special education*

31. In January, the Department organised a national conference at Brighton at which officers of local education authorities and representatives of the Department had an opportunity to exchange ideas and share the experience of their problems. Later in the year, nine regional conferences were arranged by local education authorities, with the encouragement of the Department, to discuss the need to review on a regional basis, provision for the education of handicapped children. Most of the conferences included representatives of voluntary bodies, area health authorities, and social service departments. The regions are now considering what practical steps they can take to carry out a review.

### *The discovery of children needing special education*

32. A Circular† issued to local education authorities in March contained a fresh statement of what was involved in discovering which children require special education and what form it should take. The Circular sought to clear up uncertainties and confusion concerning the subject of ascertainment, and examined the three stages of discovery, diagnosis, and assessment. Stress was laid on informality and on involving parents at all stages; and the balance between educational and medical responsibilities was clarified. An improved series of forms was introduced for recording the educational, medical, and psychological data required for deciding a handicapped child's needs for special education, including one to serve as a summary and action sheet during the processes of assessment, placement, and review.

\*See *Education and Science in 1974*, page 5, paragraph 25.

†Circular 2/75. See Appendix F, page 54.

## Building

33. Progress continued to be maintained in the provision of special school day and boarding places in the building programme for the year. 26 per cent of the programme for 1975-76 of £19.9m was for educationally sub-normal (medium) (ESN(M)) places, 33 per cent for educationally sub-normal (severe) (ESN (S)), 23 per cent for maladjusted, and 12 per cent for physically handicapped. The remaining 6 per cent was allocated to other handicaps and to clinics.

## SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

### School meals

34. The reports of the Committee on Catering Arrangements in Schools\* and of the Working Party on the Nutritional Aspects of School Meals\* were published in November.

35. The main recommendations of the Committee were as follows:

- (i) The provision on school days of a suitable midday meal of the traditional type should continue. The meal should, as far as possible, offer increasing choice to pupils as they became older, and for older secondary pupils there should be greater provision of *a la carte* meals from which pupils could make a selection according to their individual tastes and needs.
- (ii) Authorities should be given more discretion over the charge made for milk supplied to pupils not entitled to receive it free of charge. This would enable authorities to sell milk to pupils at a reasonable price and to meet the needs, for example, of pupils who came to school hungry. Apart from this, the Committee saw no need to recommend changes in authorities' powers to provide breakfast, tea, and other refreshment.
- (iii) Further discussion should take place between the Department and the local education authorities about the need to establish a unit capable of giving information and advice to authorities about technical aspects of school catering.

36. The main recommendations of the Working Party were as follows:

- (i) No change was needed in the current nutritional standards for school dinners, but separate standards for animal protein and fat were no longer necessary. The average dinner should aim to provide, at a minimum, one-third of a child's daily requirements for energy, and between one-half and one-third of the daily requirements of protein.
- (ii) No change was required in the general pattern of school dinners: fresh meat should, on average, be served on three days a week and other animal protein food on the remaining days.
- (iii) More attention should be paid to the nutritional content of meals in terms of certain essential minerals and vitamins, though specific standards for these food elements were not recommended. Meals should be monitored by analysis to ensure that they reached minimum standards suggested for pupils of different ages and sex, and this analysis should cover essential minerals and vitamins.

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\*See Appendix G, page 58.



- (iv) Support was given to the recommendation of the Committee on Catering Arrangements in Schools that the arrangements for selling milk in schools should be relaxed.

37. The Education Bill introduced in December included a clause repealing the provision in the Education (Milk) Act 1971 which requires local education authorities to make an economic charge for milk sold to pupils. This amendment was designed to enable more flexible arrangements for the supply of milk to be introduced by regulations.

38. The income scale for determining entitlement to free school meals was revised on 1 April and on 17 November\*. These changes took account of improvements in supplementary benefit rates. Changes made in the arrangements in November included increases in the amount of parental income from specified sources which were disregarded for assessment purposes. These changes also followed similar changes in the supplementary benefit scheme.

39. Figures for the uptake of school meals, both free and on payment, in October 1975 as compared with earlier years are set out in Table 3:

TABLE 3—*School meals served to pupils in maintained schools in England*

	Number of meals served (000)			Percentage of pupils present taking meals	Percentage of meals served free
	On Payment	Free	Total		
October 1973.....	4,378	737	5,115	66.4	14.4
October 1974.....	4,746	694	5,440	70.2	12.8
October 1975.....	4,824	728	5,552	70.3	13.1

40. The number of pupils taking school meals showed a further increase compared with the previous year, though the proportion of pupils in attendance taking meals remained virtually unchanged. The number and proportion of pupils taking free meals were a little higher than in the previous year.

#### *School milk*

41. The autumn census showed that 93.7 per cent of eligible pupils in maintained schools were taking free milk compared with 95.1 per cent in the previous year. Children receiving free milk on the recommendation of the school medical officer numbered 50,956 or 2 per cent of the relevant age group compared with 2.7 per cent in the previous year. On the day of the census 33 local education authorities were making arrangements for selling milk in 1,188 schools to 47,526 pupils. All these figures showed a reduction on those for the previous year.

### TEACHER SUPPLY (ENGLAND AND WALES)

#### *Number of teachers*

42. There were 10,753 more qualified teachers (full-time and the full-time equivalent of part-time) in maintained primary and secondary schools in January 1976 than in January of the previous year. (Teachers in nursery schools are not included in these figures.)

43. Table 4 shows the number of qualified teachers employed in maintained primary and secondary schools since January 1972. (Teachers in nursery schools are not included in the figures.)

\*See Appendix F, pages 54, 55.

TABLE 4—Qualified teachers (i)

	January 1972	January 1973	January 1974	January 1975	January 1976
Full-time:					
Men.....	148,965	156,337	164,407	169,606	175,511
Women.....	215,507	228,841	241,821	251,860	258,755
Total.....	364,472	385,178	406,228	421,466	434,266
Part-time (ii).....	19,252	19,243	19,996	19,998	17,961
Total.....	383,724	404,421	426,224	441,464	452,227
Increase since previous year.....	20,691	20,697	21,803	15,240	10,753
Pupil/teacher ratio (iii).....	22.0	21.4	21.1	20.6	20.2(iv)

(i) Including teachers in occasional service but excluding teachers seconded on training courses of one year or more.

(ii) Full-time equivalent of part-time teachers.

(iii) Based on teacher and pupil numbers as at mid-January.

(iv) Based on teacher numbers and estimated number of pupils in January 1976.

### Class sizes

44. The average class size in January 1975 in England and Wales was just below 30 in the primary schools and just below 23 in the secondary schools. The percentage of primary school classes containing more than 40 pupils was only 1.2 per cent.

45. The following table shows the continuing decline in the numbers of primary school classes containing more than 40 pupils.

TABLE 5—Percentage of maintained primary school classes  
(as registered) with 41+pupils  
(England and Wales)  
January

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
% of classes.....	11.3	10.8	9.5	6.6	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.2

### School staffing

46. The continued improvement in pupil-teacher ratios was accompanied by reduced teacher turnover and consequently greater stability in school staffing. Some shortage of certain secondary specialist teachers—notably in mathematics and handicraft—was however still apparent.

### Projection of teacher numbers

47. *Teachers for the 1980s: Statistical Projections and Calculations\** was published in March in the series of DES Reports on Education. This reviewed projections of teacher supply in the light of the continuing fall in the birthrate and the prospective decline in the school population. It announced the Government's intention to ensure that there should be enough teachers to permit the elimination of classes over 30 in the early 1980s, the continuing expansion of education for the under-5s, and programmes

\*Report on Education No 82. See Appendix G, page 58.

of induction and in-service training as recommended in the James Report; and estimated that a teaching force in the maintained schools in England and Wales reaching an upper limit of 480,000 to 490,000 by 1981 would be needed to achieve this.

## SECTION II

### HIGHER AND FURTHER EDUCATION OTHER THAN UNIVERSITIES (ENGLAND AND WALES)

#### *Reorganisation*

1. Under the arrangements set out in Circular 7/73\* the Department had, by the end of the year, settled the future of 126 of the 163 colleges and polytechnic departments of education. Agreement was near on most of the remainder.

2. A main object of the reorganisation has been the replacement of the long established, mainly monotechnic, structure of teacher education, by larger and more broadly-based institutions capable of offering courses other than teacher training. This has involved the mergers of colleges of education with universities, polytechnics, other further education institutions, and with other colleges. The result will be that only about one-sixth of the total of some 60,000 teacher training places planned for 1981 will be in colleges mainly devoted to teacher training. The average size of the new units of teacher training will be about 600 places. The Department would have preferred this figure to have been higher, but this could only have been achieved by withdrawing teacher training entirely from more colleges, leaving more educational investment unused, and limiting the geographical spread of institutions capable of contributing to in-service training.

3. Following this reorganisation, the regional distribution of teacher training in relation to school population is likely to show a picture in which the North and London and the South-East are over-provided, at the expense of the Midlands, East Anglia, the South-West and Wales. Such a picture, however, does not take account of lines of communication and the distribution of colleges within the regions. For example, the shortfall of places in the West Midlands is offset by a surplus in the North-West, some 2,000 of the places in the two regions being situated near the border between them.

#### *Diploma of Higher Education*

4. Diploma of Higher Education (Dip HE) courses, the first of which started last year, are now being offered by an increasing number of polytechnics and other colleges, including colleges of education. A number of proposals from colleges are still under consideration.

5. Under Section 1(a) of the Education Act 1975, awards for full-time Dip HE courses are mandatory (see Section VII, paragraph 12).

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\**Development of Higher Education in the Non-University Sector. Circular 7/73, 26 March 1973.*

### *Student numbers*

6. The tables below link together the main figures for 1973 and 1974. The 1975 figures were not available at the time of going to press:

TABLE 6—*Student numbers in non-university higher education*

	1973	1974 (provisional)
Full-time and sandwich advanced further education (i) .....	100,065	105,653
Initial teacher training (ii).....	112,551	106,295

(i) At November.

(ii) At October. In colleges of education, departments of education in polytechnics, art teacher training centres, and colleges of education (technical).

TABLE 7—*Student numbers in major establishments of further education(i)*

	1973	1974 (provisional)
Full-time and sandwich advanced (ii).....	100,065	105,653
Part-time and evening advanced .....	108,256	116,240
Non-advanced (all modes) (iii) .....	1,579,318	1,625,352
Total.....	1,787,639	1,847,245

(i) These exclude evening institutes and teacher training establishments.

(ii) Included in non-university higher education.

(iii) Difference between 'all students' and 'all advanced'.

### *Major building programme*

7. 1974-75. During this building programme year, which ran from 1 July 1974 to 30 June 1975, starts were made to a total value of about £27m (£28.7m at prices then current), on building work at establishments of higher and further education (including £1.7m at colleges of education).

8. 1975-76. The 1975-76 programme year for building projects at higher and further education establishments (including colleges of education) began on 1 April with an expected total starts value, at prices then current, of about £40.75m.

9. 1976-77. It was announced in August that the expected value of the programme for 1976-77, at prices then current, would be £20m.

## TEACHER TRAINING

### *Student numbers*

10. In the autumn term, the estimated number of students in initial training in institutions providing teacher training, excluding universities, was 100,198 compared with 106,295 in 1974. The provisional total number following initial teacher training courses in all institutions was 105,608 compared with 111,220 in 1974.

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

	1974	1975 (estimated)
Non-graduate entrants to colleges and departments of education:		
Men.....	7,795	6,941
Women .....	23,865	21,197
Total.....	31,660	28,138
Colleges of education (technical):		
Pre-service courses .....	1,254	1,339
In-service courses.....	272	281
Total.....	1,526(i)	1,620(i)
Art teacher training centres .....	667	788
Graduates taking one-year course of professional training:		
At university departments of education.....	4,670	4,989
At colleges and departments of education .....	4,800(ii)	5,638(ii)
Total.....	9,470	10,627

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

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

### *Bachelor of Education courses*

11. The proportion of students successfully completing B Ed courses in institutions providing teacher training during 1975 was nearly 16.5 per cent of the relevant intake to three-year courses, compared with 14 per cent for the 1974 return.

### *Intake to teacher training in 1976*

12. Following consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Training of Teachers, ACSTT, (see paragraph 13 below), it was decided to reduce further the non-graduate intake to initial training in 1976 to 20,000 compared with 30,000 in 1975. Institutions were asked to continue giving priority to recruitment to certain main courses of study corresponding to shortages in the schools.

### *Advisory Committee on the Supply and Training of Teachers (ACSTT)*

13. The Advisory Committee on the Supply and Training of Teachers met seven times during 1975 to consider a wide range of topics relating to the supply and training of teachers. Its two sub-committees on the training of teachers for further education, and on induction and in-service training, met four times and three times respectively. A third sub-committee, set up to consider the construction of a demand based model of school staffing and the survey of shortages of secondary teachers in particular subject areas, met on three occasions.

TABLE 9—*Full-time courses of further training for teachers included in the Department's programmes*

Nature of course	1974-75 (academic year)		1975-76 (academic year)	
	Number of courses	Number attending	Number of courses	Number attending
One-year courses (i)				
Higher degrees in education .....	92	572	88	579
B Ed degrees .....	93	739	89	597
Special courses of advanced study .....	137	1,256	132	1,037
Courses for teachers of handicapped children .....	51	701	47	630
Other advanced courses .....	3	5	—	—
Other courses .....	25	166	22	123
Total of one-year courses .....	401	3,439	378	2,966
	1974 (calendar year)		1975 (calendar year)	
One term courses (i) .....	203	1,084	194	976
	1974-75 (financial year)		1975-76 (financial year)	
Department's short courses (ii) .....	181	10,102	162	8,957

(i) Programme of long courses for qualified teachers available from HFE I at the Department.

(ii) Programme of short courses available from HFE I at the Department.

### *Induction schemes*

14. The introduction of a national scheme of induction, planned for 1976, was deferred because of the need to restrict local authority expenditure. The University of Bristol School of Education is continuing to coordinate the evaluation of the two pilot schemes in Liverpool and Northumberland and to monitor some of the induction arrangements made by other authorities.

## FURTHER EDUCATION

### *Student numbers in further education*

TABLE 10—*Students attending grant-aided further education establishments (including polytechnics)(i)*

	November 1973	November 1974(ii) (provisional)
Full-time .....	262,317	291,936
Sandwich .....	41,829	43,257
Part-time day .....	700,230	726,917
Evening only .....	783,263	785,135
Total .....	1,787,639	1,847,245

(i) Excluding evening institutes.

(ii) Latest available figures.

15. The total number of students on all advanced courses in autumn 1974 was 221,890 compared with 208,320 in 1973. There were 61,940 students on degree courses, including 9,240 students on former Diploma of Art and Design courses, and 17,870 on Higher National Diploma courses (all modes of attendance). The numbers on advanced full-time and sandwich courses rose from 100,065 in 1973 to 105,650 in 1974, of which 76,820 or 72.7 per cent were at the polytechnics.

TABLE 11—*Students taking courses leading to recognised qualifications at polytechnics*

	Advanced courses		All courses (provisional)	
	November 1973	November 1974	November 1973	November 1974
Full-time and sandwich...	71,586	76,820	76,683	81,230
Part-time day.....	29,607	34,034	42,754	42,977
Evening only.....	15,303	15,252	21,735	20,436
Total.....	116,496	126,106	141,172	144,643

*Political and Economic Planning report on CNAA degrees in business studies*

16. The report of an independent survey\*, commissioned by the Department, to review the development of Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA) degrees in business studies, paying particular attention to the effectiveness of the sandwich element, was published in September 1975. Graduates from these courses compared favourably with others surveyed, in the extent to which they went straight into jobs (90 per cent); in the likelihood of their entering manufacturing industry (50 per cent); in the relative ease with which they found employment; and in their earnings and job level. A summary of the findings was widely distributed to careers staff and, among others, to those concerned with industry and employment (see Section VIII, paragraph 8).

*The British Overseas Trade Board foundation course in overseas trade*

17. In September 1975, more than 30 colleges and polytechnics throughout the country offered a new one-year foundation course in overseas trade, which has been developed under the aegis of the British Overseas Trade Board, with full support from DES and HM Inspectorate, to concentrate resources to the best advantage and encourage young workers in this economically vital field. The response has been good: there were over 700 enrolments for the first year of the course. The course, designed as a common scheme of initial study from which candidates can proceed to work for membership qualifications of the sponsoring institutions—the Institute of Export, the Institute of Freight Forwarders, the Institute of Marketing, and the Society of Shipping Executives—leads also to a national qualification in its own right.

*Regional centres of management education*

18. The nomination of the Polytechnic of Wales as the Welsh Regional Centre for Management Education has now been confirmed, bringing the number of regional centres of management education in England and Wales to ten.

*The Council for the Accreditation of Correspondence Colleges (CACC)*

19. In July, the three-year term of office of the Secretary of State's nominees to the Council came to an end. Mr R. Presswood, Chairman of the Council since its inception in 1969, offered his resignation and the Secretary of State accepted it with reluctance. The Secretary of State nominated as his successor the former Honorary Treasurer, Mr J. F. Phillips, Secretary and Chief Executive of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators. Mr G. H. Dix, Secretary General of the Institute of Bankers, replaced Mr Phillips as a member of the Council. The Secretary of State's other four nominees accepted a further term of office.

\**Sandwich Courses in Higher Education*. Political and Economic Planning, 12 Upper Belgrave Street, London SW1X 8BB. £2.40. Summary available free from Information Division, DES. See *Education and Science in 1974*, page 46.



### *Recognition as efficient*

20. During the year, the administrative arrangements by which independent establishments of further education can apply and be considered for the Secretary of State's recognition as efficient were revised and publicised. A new document, *Conditions for Recognition*, replacing Rules 16 and intended to give more and better guidance to independent colleges, was issued early in December together with the list of institutions currently recognised. These were enclosed with a Circular\* to local education authorities and, together with a brief background note, were widely distributed abroad with the help of the British Council and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. It was hoped that the value and significance of recognition would thus become more widely known.

### *Industrial training*

21. The Training Services Agency, one of the two executive bodies of the Manpower Services Commission, continued to develop its programme of activities. Many of the initiatives taken under its five-year plan have involved cooperation with the education service, and links between the two services are being improved and extended.

### *National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce (NACEIC)*

22. Sir Lionel Russell succeeded Sir Joseph Hunt as chairman of the Council.

23. At its April meeting, the Council considered the reports of two working parties on the Sex Discrimination Act, and on day release, respectively. It also decided to reestablish its standing committee and to set up a joint working group with the Standing Conference of Regional Advisory Councils to consider future regional advisory machinery for higher and further education. At its November meeting, the Council considered a report by the standing committee on its future constitution and terms of reference, and the report by the joint working group, and continued its consideration of the needs of the 16-19 age group.

### *Tuition fees*

24. Circular 3/75†, issued on 25 March 1975, asked authorities to revalue tuition fees to reflect rising costs and increase net income by £4m per annum with effect from September 1975. The increases recommended ranged from £70 over the level for the academic year 1972-73 for full-time advanced courses, to 20 per cent for part-time day and evening courses. The Circular indicated that the Secretary of State would ask for an annual review of fees in the light of further rises in costs.

25. Circular 14/75‡, subsequently recommended authorities to apply an additional 30 per cent increase in fees with effect from September 1976 in order to compensate for further increases in costs.

### *College government*

26. New Articles of Government for 17 further education establishments maintained by local education authorities in England and Wales were approved by the Secretary of State under Section 1(3) of the Education (No 2) Act 1968. By 31 December, new Articles had been approved for about 490 establishments out of a total of some 500.

\*Circular 13/75. See Appendix F, page 55.

†See Appendix F, page 54.

‡See Appendix F, page 55.

27. Since 1 April 1974, the date of local government reorganisation, the Secretary of State has approved revised Articles of Government for about 75 colleges of further education.

28. The Department's Circular 7/73 asked the local education authorities to draw up and submit plans for the development of higher education in the non-university sector in their areas. New or revised Instruments and Articles of Government have subsequently been considered and approved where appropriate by the Secretary of State for 18 new or enlarged institutions. Eleven of these were polytechnics enlarged by amalgamation with former colleges of education and seven were new institutions created by mergers of former further education colleges and colleges of education (see Section II, paragraphs 1-2).

## YOUTH SERVICE AND COMMUNITY PROVISION

### *Capital grants*

29. Grants allocated by the Department through local education authorities towards projects started in 1975-76 amounted to £1,378,000 for voluntary youth projects and £1,790,000 for voluntary village halls and community centres. Grants totalling £151,000 were offered for national and regional projects dealt with directly by the Department.

### *National voluntary youth organisations*

30. The Department's grant towards the headquarters and training expenses of national voluntary youth organisations totalled £601,590 in 1975-76 compared with £501,320 in the previous year.

31. Negotiations based on the findings of the report of the study of government grants to national voluntary youth organisations carried out by Political and Economic Planning, and aimed at devising a more satisfactory system of allocating these grants, continued throughout 1975 and are nearing completion.

### *Number of youth workers*

32. At the end of the year, the number of full-time youth workers on the Department's register employed by local education authorities and voluntary organisations was 2,206.

### *Consultation with Youth Service interests*

33. The Department held discussions during the spring and summer with all the main statutory and voluntary interests, including individual young people, with the object of identifying future needs and possible ways of meeting them by more effective deployment of existing resources.

## ADULT EDUCATION

### *Adult literacy*

34. At the invitation of the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department, the National Institute of Adult Education established an Adult Literacy Resource Agency to administer the sum of about £1m, provided by the Government, to help local education authorities and other organisations in their work with adult illiterates. The Agency began its work in March 1975 (see also Section VIII, paragraph 7).

### *Departmental grants*

35. The Department's grants towards teaching costs in university extra-mural departments and Workers' Educational Association districts totalled about £2,670,300 in the 1974-75 session compared with £2,256,120 in the previous session.

36. The Department's grant towards expenditure incurred by a number of national associations in providing educational services totalled £61,875 in 1974-75, compared with £51,950 the previous year.

37. The Department made available to the Workers' Educational Association a sum up to £250,000 as additional grant for the 1975-76 educational year. It also provided £38,000 to help those districts having deficits at the end of the 1974-75 educational year which they were unable to meet.

### *Residential colleges*

38. The total number of students admitted to long-term residential colleges for the 1974-75 academic year was 430. The Department's grant-aid to the colleges amounted to £519,100 compared with £407,560 the previous year and in addition a grant of £107,070 was made towards capital development.

39. During the 1974-75 academic year, about 2,944 short courses involving approximately 81,000 students were held in residential establishments maintained or assisted by local education authorities.

40. State awards were introduced for students attending the long-term residential colleges (see Section VII, paragraph 14).

## SECTION III

### UNIVERSITIES (GREAT BRITAIN)

#### *University finance*

1. The level of recurrent grant for the academic years 1975-76 and 1976-77, the last two years of the current quinquennium, had to be renegotiated when it became clear that the numbers of students in those years would be considerably lower than had been expected when the original settlement was made. The revised grant for 1975-76, £465m, was announced in March 1975. It includes 100 per cent supplementation for price rises calculated on the normal basis. In addition, supplementary grant for increased costs in academic salaries and local authority rates will be paid. Grant for furniture and equipment for 1975-76 was revised to £46.1m.

2. Recommended increases of approximately £70 in tuition fees were announced on 18 March 1975. Fees had remained unchanged since 1967-68. Circular 14/75\* subsequently recommended authorities to apply an additional 30 per cent increase in fees with effect from September 1976 (see Section II, paragraphs 24, 25).

#### *University building*

3. Building starts programmes of £15m, and £8m, were announced for the years beginning 1 April 1975 and 1 April 1976 respectively.

#### *University salaries*

4. Negotiations proceeded during the year on increases in university non-clinical academic salaries to be effective from 1 October 1975. In June, an arbitral body recommended notional salaries as from 1 October 1974 related to the increased further education scales but, as a result of the Social Contract, these salaries did not become payable until 1 October 1975. The additional effect of cost of living increases was left by the arbitral body to further negotiations which however became subject to the Government's counter-inflationary policy. In December, agreement was finally reached on improvement of the new salaries in accord with that policy.

#### *Student numbers*

5. During the academic year 1974-75, the number of full-time university students was 251,000 (203,000 undergraduates and 48,000 postgraduates). Provisional returns for the academic year 1975-76 show a further increase to a full-time population of 263,000 (214,000 undergraduates).

#### *Cranfield Institute of Technology*

6. Cranfield Institute of Technology was allocated grants-in-aid of recurrent expenditure during the 1975-78 triennium as follows: £3.023m in 1975-76; £2.905m in 1976-77; and £2.866m in 1977-78. Following discussions between the Institute and the National College of Agricultural Engineering at Silsoe, the two institutions amalgamated with effect from 1 August 1975.

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\*See Appendix F, page 55.

### *European University Institute*

7. The United Kingdom acceded to the Convention setting up the European University Institute which was itself formally launched on 19 March 1975. The first academic appointments included those of Professor Charles Wilson as joint Head of the Department of History and Civilisation, and of Dr K. W. Humphreys as Librarian. The main task of the Institute will now be the development of its programmes of study and research. It is hoped that the Institute will receive its first students in 1976.

### *The Open University*

8. The University was informed that an increase in course tuition fees from £25 to £40 per credit course would be appropriate for the academic year January to December 1976 in order to keep fee income in line with grant income, as adjusted on account of cost increases. It was also proposed that, from 1977, fees should be reviewed annually in the light of cost increases. However, in view of the difficulty which higher fees might create for some students, the University's grant for 1976 was increased so that the Student Hardship Fund could be raised to £50,000 from its 1975 level of £6,500.

9. The working group established jointly by the Department and the University to consider the University's requirements for academic staff, under the chairmanship of Dr M. R. Gavin, formerly Principal of Chelsea College of Science and Technology, presented its report which was being considered at the end of the year.

10. A proposal to establish a studio centre on the University's campus for the production of broadcast programmes was approved; the estimated cost was £4.9m including equipment. Also approved was the purchase of a warehouse costing approximately £500,000.

## SECTION IV

### LIBRARIES (ENGLAND AND WALES)

#### *Library Advisory Council for England*

1. The Council set up a working party to examine the needs of people suffering various types of disadvantage in relation to library services, for example the physically handicapped and those confined to institutions, and to consider how these needs might best be met. By the end of the year, the working party had considered evidence from many interested bodies and received valuable help from government departments and agencies involved. It hopes to report at the end of 1976.

2. The Report, *Public Libraries and Cultural Activities\**, produced jointly with the Welsh Council, was published by the Department and made the occasion of a press conference in April.

3. At its July meeting, the Council was able to discuss with Dr Hookway, Chief Executive of the British Library, the inter-relations of the two bodies. The recommendations of the Council's Library Management Working Party on priorities for research in the field of public libraries were communicated to the British Library.

4. A working party was set up to consider the resources available to publicly-financed library services of all kinds. A document based on the report of this working party has been made available on request†.

5. The Council established a working party to examine any legislative proposals which might be produced for a public lending right.

6. The Council submitted to the Secretary of State its comments on those sections of the Bullock Report, *A Language for Life‡*, which were relevant to the library service.

7. The Council considered, in conjunction with the Department, whether it might not be helpful to issue guidance to library authorities to assist them in maintaining levels of service during a period of economic stringency.

8. The Council and the Community Relations Commission considered their joint working party report, *Public Library Service for a Multiracial Society*, which the Commission is hoping to publish.

#### *The British Library*

9. In December, the British Library presented its second report§ to the Secretary of State as required by Section 4(3) of the British Library Act 1972.

10. The Library, which is under the control and management of the British Library Board, receives a grant-in-aid from the Department. The 1975-76 estimates presented to Parliament in February 1975 provided for a sum of nearly £14.5m for this purpose.

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\*See Appendix G, page 57.

†*Libraries and their Finance*. Information prepared for a working party on resources set up by the Library Advisory Council for England and the Working Party's commentary on it. Available from DES.

‡See Appendix G, page 58.

§*The British Library Second Annual Report 1974-75*. The British Library Board, Store Street, London WC1E 7DG.

11. The lending services of the Library are concentrated at Boston Spa, Yorkshire where further extensions to the premises are being planned. The Reference and Bibliographic Services Divisions are among those concentrated in London. In August 1975 the Government announced its decision that the site available at Euston Road could suitably provide for the building needs of the British Library and that negotiations had been opened with the owners of the site, the National Freight Corporation and the British Railways Board, to purchase it for this purpose. Work on the detailed design of the new building is going forward with a view to a start on the construction of a substantial first phase in 1979-80 if economic conditions at that time permit.

#### *Local authority expenditure*

12. The current expenditure of local authorities in England and Wales on the provision of public libraries, museums, and art galleries in 1974-75, 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*

	1973-74*	1974-75	Percentage increase
	£m	£m	
Public libraries gross expenditure			
On books .....	18.4	21.7	17.9
On other library materials .....	1.4	1.8	28.5
Total gross expenditure .....	89.6	118.9	32.7
Museums and art galleries total gross expenditure .....	10.9	16.9	63.3
Total gross expenditure .....	100.5	135.8	35.1

*SOURCES:* Public libraries expenditure—CIPFA/SCT Public Library Statistics.  
Museums and art galleries expenditure—Revenue account returns as submitted to the Department of the Environment.

\*Owing to the effect of local government reorganisation it was necessary to gross up the figures for 1973-74 from incomplete returns.

13. The rate support grant for 1975-76, as increased to allow for pay and price increases, took into account local authority net expenditure of £160.3m on public libraries, museums, and art galleries. The comparable estimated net expenditure for 1976-77 was £178m.

#### *Public library authorities*

14. The four district councils in Wales, which were constituted separate library authorities as a temporary measure under the provision of the Local Government Act 1972, were by order constituted library authorities as from 6 March 1975.

15. A programme of informal visits intended to cover all library authorities in England and Wales was begun by the Department's four library advisers. It is hoped that, as a result of these visits, a document drawing together helpful information and guidance can be made available to library authorities.

#### *Public lending right*

16. A detailed investigation by a representative committee of the practicalities and costs of implementing a scheme of recompensing authors for the use made of their

books through public libraries was concluded, and two reports to the Minister for the Arts produced.\* The Queen's Speech in October reaffirmed the Government's intention to introduce proposals to confer a public lending right on authors.

#### *Inter-library cooperation*

17. The adoption by all library regions in the United Kingdom of the method of recording the location of books by reference to their International Standard Book Number† (ISBN) has proceeded smoothly. Records of locations in the form of computer output microfilm (COM) can be sold to libraries, thus making possible direct library to library borrowing. COM records are also available for books included in the British National Bibliography (BNB) from 1950 to 1958 and held in libraries in the London and South Eastern Region (LASER) by reference to their BNB numbers. Similar records of books held by libraries in the former Aberystwyth and Cardiff Regions are to be produced. A British National Serials Data Centre is now operating within the British Library. From the centrally held data, it will be possible to create regional lists of serials using International Standard Serial Numbers.

18. Subject specialisation schemes in a revised form are being maintained by the South Western, Wales, and London and South Eastern regions. A revised *Directory of the Allocations in the Provincial Fiction Reserve* has been published.

19. Following the success of the Yorkshire and Humberside inter-library transport scheme‡ other regions have commenced, or are considering, similar schemes. A feasibility study for a national transport system for inter-library loans, commissioned by the British Library Research and Development Department, has been completed by the Local Government Operational Research Unit (LGORU) and its implications were being considered at the end of the year.

20. The study into the scope for cooperation in library automation† which was carried out by LASER with a grant from the British Library Research and Development Department, was published.§ Following the completion of the study, LASER decided to install a mini-computer for inter-lending and cataloguing purposes. Member libraries will in due course have the facility to link up with the LASER data base.

#### *Projects and research*

21. Libraries Division commenced, in association with the Department's Architects and Buildings Branch, a development project for a public library at Penrith in Cumbria (see Section VIII, paragraph 27).

22. The report *Automation Guidelines for Public Libraries*||, embodying the study undertaken by Aslib for the Department, was published in April. Publication of the report on the staffing of public libraries undertaken by the Local Authorities Management Services and Computer Committee was approved and the report is expected early in 1976.

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\**Public Lending Right*. See Appendix G, page 57. *Final Report*. (To be published).

†See *Education and Science in 1974*, page 22, paragraph 14.

‡See *Education and Science in 1974*, page 21, paragraph 12.

§*Cooperation in Library Automation: The COLA project*. London and South Eastern Library Region, 1975. £2.70. (OSTI Report No 5225.)

||See Appendix G, page 57.



### *Library manpower*

23. The *Census of Staff in Librarianship and Information Work in the United Kingdom in 1972\** was issued in April 1975. A second census designed by a working party including local authority and library representatives is to take place in March 1976. The latest information covering 1969-74 from the Department's continuing study of library school leavers was included in a paper in the *Library Association Record*.†

### *College libraries*

24. The Department issued *Statistics of Libraries in Major Establishments of Further Education for the United Kingdom, 1973-74*. The changing needs of colleges of education libraries were kept under review in the light of decisions taken on the future role of these colleges.

25. A new library for Bristol Polytechnic and a major extension to Sheffield Polytechnic's library were opened during the year. By the end of the year, construction had started on new libraries at Cleveland, North East London, Portsmouth, Preston, and Trent Polytechnics, and at several colleges of technology and further education. New libraries or library extensions were also commenced at seven colleges of education whose future role had been established.

### *International*

26. The Department's library advisers participated at the General Council of the International Federation of Library Associations, a UNESCO meeting on library buildings, and in a visit to study libraries and library education in the USSR under the Anglo-Soviet Cultural Exchange programme.

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\*See Appendix G, page 57.

†*Library Association Record*. Vol 77, No 12, December 1975.

## SECTION V

### CIVIL SCIENCE (UNITED KINGDOM)

#### *The Research Councils*

1. The five Research Councils (Agricultural, Medical, Natural Environment, Science and Social Science), together with the Natural History Museum and the Royal Society, received £170.9m from the science budget in 1975-76, distributed as shown below in Table 13. In addition, some Research Councils, principally the Agricultural Natural Environment and Medical, received payment from government departments, totalling £32m, in respect of research commissioned from them. This level of finance, which followed a 2.1 per cent decline in real terms in 1974-75 over 1973-74, represented a further reduction of 1.3 per cent.

TABLE 13—*Financing of Research Councils: 1975-76 Supply Estimates £m*

	Science budget	Transferred funds	Total
Agricultural Research Council.....	13.1	16.1	29.2
Medical Research Council.....	28.9	8.2	37.1
Natural Environment Research Council .....	19.2	7.8	27.0
Science Research Council .....	96.4	—	96.4
Social Science Research Council.....	8.7	—	8.7
Natural History Museum .....	2.9	—	2.9
Royal Society .....	1.7	—	1.7
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>203.0</b>

2. 1975 saw a further development by the Advisory Board for the Research Councils (ABRC) of its annual Forward Look review for examining relative priorities in civil science. As in the 1974 review, the division of the Science Budget among recipient bodies had to be considered without firm knowledge of the total sum available, and the Board prepared its 1975 advice to the Secretary of State on the assumption that there would be no growth in the total science budget over the five-year Forward Look period. In its advice, which was accepted by the Secretary of State, the Board took further its 1974 policy of restraining provision for 'big science' (research in high energy nuclear physics and astronomy, space and radio) to allow some continued growth in provision for engineering and the medical, agricultural, environmental, and social sciences. On the basis of its recommendations, the Secretary of State allocated the Science Budget for 1976-77 and confirmed the planning guidelines proposed for each body shown in Table 14.

In accordance with the procedure it has now established, the Board will review these guidelines before submitting its 1976 advice.

TABLE 14—1975 planning guidelines  
Percentage growth per annum 1976-77 to 1980-81

Agricultural Research Council .....	1.8
Medical Research Council .....	1.3
Natural Environment Research Council.....	1.8
Science Research Council.....	-1.9
Social Science Research Council.....	2.0
Natural History Museum.....	0.0
Royal Society .....	1.0

3. Apart from resource allocation matters, the Board was concerned with the general question of the Research Councils' provision of support for university research. The Research Councils and the Chairman of the Advisory Board gave evidence on this to the Select Committee on Science and Technology which was examining the position of scientific research in the universities. The Board set up a Committee on Biology to review the distribution, responsibilities, and the level of support in biological research and training. A new *ad hoc* Committee on Archaeology was also established to consider the most appropriate means of coordinating support for research in archaeology.

#### *Working party on the practice of genetic manipulation*

4. After consultation with other Departments, a new working party under the chairmanship of Professor R. E. O. Williams, Director, Public Health Laboratory Service, was appointed to follow up the recommendations of the Ashby Report on the *Experimental Manipulation of the Genetic Composition of Micro-Organisms\** and began work in October. Its terms of reference were to draft a central code of practice; to make recommendations for the establishment of a central advisory service for laboratories using the techniques available for such genetic manipulation, and for the provision of necessary training facilities; and to consider the practical aspects of applying in appropriate cases the control advocated by the working party on the *Laboratory Use of Dangerous Pathogens†*.

## POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION

5. Table 15 shows the number of new Research Council postgraduate awards taken up in the academic year 1974-75.

TABLE 15—New Research Council postgraduate awards  
1974-75

Agricultural Research Council .....	19
Medical Research Council .....	406
Natural Environment Research Council.....	458
Science Research Council.....	3,565
Social Science Research Council.....	1,849
Total.....	6,297
Bursaries	
Social Science Research Council.....	523
Intercalated Awards	
Medical Research Council .....	281

\*Cmnd. 5880, London: HMSO, 1975. See also *Education and Science in 1974*, Section V, paragraph 3.

†Cmnd. 6054, London: HMSO, 1975.

6. The ABRC Committee on Postgraduate Support conducted a review of the forward provision for postgraduate maintenance awards by the Research Councils and government departments, and carried out a reappraisal of the objectives, form and content, and administrative machinery for postgraduate education generally.

7. The Science Research Council published a report, *Postgraduate Training\**, by a working party established in 1974 to review the Council's policies towards the support of postgraduate education and to consider what changes, if any, were desirable. The report, on which the Council invited comments, concluded that there was insufficient diversity in the types of education offered to students to meet the needs of industry, commerce and the public services for science-based postgraduates in the wide variety of careers outside research. Its recommendations included the provision of new broadly based courses both at Masters and Doctoral level founded firmly on taught courses in addition to thesis and project work.

8. A report, *New Postgraduate Patterns: Blending the Natural and Social Sciences\**, by a joint committee of the Science Research Council and the Social Science Research Council made a number of recommendations designed to develop cross-disciplinary courses and research, and to encourage studies in a number of categories. They included studies in the use of science and technology in industry which link activities in the research laboratory to those concerned with production, marketing and working conditions, in relation to social needs.

9. A consultative document, *The Teaching Company\** was published jointly by the Science Research Council and the Department of Industry. This proposed that to enable British manufacturing industry to secure appropriately qualified engineers selected firms should, in partnership with higher education institutions, become teaching companies and promote training for postgraduate engineering students.

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\*Available free from Science Research Council, State House, High Holborn, London WC1R 4TA.

## SECTION VI

### WALES

The Secretary of State for Wales is responsible for all schools in Wales, including nursery, primary and secondary, special, direct grant, and independent schools. This chapter is concerned with those educational functions in Wales which remain the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Education and Science, other than universities which are dealt with in Section III.

Developments affecting both England and Wales are covered in the appropriate sections of this Report.

### REORGANISATION OF HIGHER AND FURTHER EDUCATION

#### *Institutes of higher education*

1. Proposals for the establishment of institutes of higher education in the counties of South Glamorgan and West Glamorgan were approved by the Secretary of State. In South Glamorgan, the new institute comprised the Cardiff Colleges of Art, Education, Food Technology and Commerce, and the Llandaff College of Technology. The Welsh College of Music and Drama was to continue its separate existence, while the Llandaff College of Education (Home Economics) looked to a merger with the University College in Cardiff, and was negotiating to that end. In West Glamorgan, the new institute comprised the Swansea Colleges of Art, Education, and Technology.

2. The Secretary of State also announced that Trinity College, Carmarthen, would continue as a free-standing college of education.

3. The Secretary of State's proposal that in Gwynedd the Bangor Normal College and St Mary's College, Bangor, should merge with the University College of North Wales to form a strong school of education was the subject of a number of representations from North Wales. The Secretary of State subsequently received a deputation urging that the Normal College should be retained as a free-standing teacher training institution in the public sector and at the end of the year he was still considering these further representations.

### TEACHER TRAINING

#### *Initial training*

4. In the 1974-75 session the total number of students in the nine Welsh colleges was 5,796 of which 5,456 were on initial training courses.

5. Certificates in Education were awarded to 1,780 students; art teachers' certificates were awarded to 42 students; and B Ed degrees were awarded to 386 students.

6. Of the 233 students receiving the Certificate of Proficiency in Bilingual Teaching, 184 received Form 3 of the Certificate for teaching Welsh and English as second languages and teaching through the medium of Welsh.

### *College intake*

7. Following the Government's announcement that the total number of teacher training places in England and Wales in 1981 would be about 60,000—of which the Welsh share would be 3,600—the colleges in Wales were informed of the further reductions in their intakes for 1976 that would be consistent with their 1981 targets.

## FURTHER EDUCATION

### *Polytechnic of Wales*

8. Approximately 3,300 students were enrolled on all courses at the Polytechnic of Wales in November 1975 compared with 2,380 students in 1974. During the year the nomination of the Polytechnic of Wales as the Welsh Regional Centre for Management Education was confirmed (see also Section II, paragraph 18).

### *Building*

9. The additional allocations available from April 1975 made possible the announcement of an increased programme of higher and further education projects for 1975–76. For higher education there were three major projects at the Polytechnic of Wales and one at the Swansea College of Education, totalling just under £1m.

10. For non-advanced further education, major projects were announced at the Welsh College of Horticulture, the Kelsterton College of Technology, the Dyfed College of Art at Carmarthen, the Montgomeryshire College of Further Education at Newtown, and the Technical Colleges at Cross Keys, Ammanford, and Llanelli. These projects totalled just over £1.5m.

11. In addition, a further £162,000 was allocated to minor works projects in Dyfed, Gwent, Gwynedd, Mid Glamorgan, and South Glamorgan.

### *College government*

12. Instruments and articles of government were approved by the Secretary of State under Section 1(3) of the Education (No 2) Act 1968 for the Polytechnic of Wales (following the merger of the Glamorgan Polytechnic and the Barry College of Education) and the North East Wales Institute of Higher Education (formed by the merger of the Cartrefle College of Education, the Kelsterton College of Technology and the Wrexham Technical College).

13. The Secretary of State also approved six new and four revised sets of articles of government for further education establishments in Wales.

## ADULT EDUCATION

14. Grants totalling £311,370 for the academic session 1974–75, compared with £261,738 in 1973–74, were made to the seven responsible bodies providing courses of liberal adult education in Wales.

15. Provisional student numbers in evening institutes and adult education classes provided by LEAs were 120,000 in November 1974 compared with 127,500 in 1973. 32,700 students were registered in courses of adult education provided by responsible bodies in 1973-74.

#### **YOUTH SERVICE AND COMMUNITY PROVISION**

16. Grants allocated by the Department through LEAs towards projects started in 1975-76 amounted to £67,496 for voluntary youth projects, compared with £62,026 in 1974-75, and £161,300 for voluntary village halls and community centres, compared with £60,462 in 1974-75.

#### **LIBRARIES**

17. Orders were made confirming the designation as public library authorities of the Llanelli, Cynon Valley, Merthyr Tydfil, and Rhondda District Councils.

##### *Library Advisory Council for Wales*

18. The Working Party on Library and Information Services to Industry in Wales completed its work, and its report, endorsed by the Council, was submitted to the Secretary of State.

19. The work of the Technological Aids Working Party also came to an end, but a study of the problems attending the provision of library services in rural areas has continued throughout the year.

## SECTION VII

### FINANCE

#### *Public expenditure*

1. In 1974-75 public expenditure on education in England and Wales (excluding Welsh schools, which are the responsibility of the Welsh Office) and on universities in Great Britain was £4,570m compared with £3,549.7m in 1973-74. The following table sets out the main heads of expenditure, together with the corresponding figures for the previous years:

TABLE 16—*Summary of public authority education expenditure falling within the area of the responsibility of the Secretary of State £m*

	1973-74			1974-75 (provisional)		
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total
Schools (England)						
primary.....	668.2	389.0	2,057.1	961.5	360.3	2,694.2
secondary.....	774.2			1,127.0		
other (i).....	225.7			245.4		
Further education (England and Wales).....	400.1	59.9	460.0	558.6	59.7	618.3
Teacher training (England and Wales).....	141.7	9.4	151.1	177.0	7.6	184.6
Universities (Great Britain)....	431.2	100.3	531.5	515.4	82.4	597.8
Other educational services.....	155.7	11.4	167.1	207.5	9.6	217.1
School meals and milk (England).....	170.0	12.9	182.9	247.4	10.6	258.0
<b>Total (ii).....</b>	<b>2,966.8</b>	<b>582.9</b>	<b>3,549.7</b>	<b>4,039.8</b>	<b>530.2</b>	<b>4,570.0</b>

(i) Includes nursery and special schools, fees and grants to independent and direct grant schools, school health and transport of pupils. With effect from 1 April 1974 most of the school health services became the responsibility of the new Area Health Authorities, and the expenditure shown above for 1974-75 is reduced accordingly.

(ii) Does not include loan charges paid by local authorities, which amounted to £279m in 1973-74 and £332m in 1974-75.

Expenditure in Wales on schools and school meals and milk was £195.7m, compared with £144.9m in 1973-74.

2. About half of the total current expenditure was on teaching staff salaries, which amounted to £1,952.2m in 1974-75 (£1,319m in 1973-74). Expenditure on awards to students in universities, further education, and colleges of education was £192.4m compared with £158.6m in the previous year.

3. The implications for education and its related programmes of the 1975 review of public expenditure were set out in Chapter 10 of the White Paper *Public Expenditure to 1979-80*.<sup>\*</sup> The policies and the associated expenditure forecasts outlined in it inevitably reflected the severe constraints imposed by the economic situation, but they also reflected the Government's educational priorities. In particular, provision continued to be made for new school buildings made necessary by local increases in

<sup>\*</sup>Cmnd. 6393. London: HMSO, 1975.



pupil numbers and for some modest improvements to old and unsatisfactory schools. In addition, the previously announced special programme of building starts in 1976-77 to assist the reorganisation of secondary education on comprehensive lines was retained. Staffing standards in schools would be maintained at their prevailing levels. In higher and further education, provision was made for substantial increases in the numbers of students, but on the assumption that more intensive use of buildings and staff would be achieved.

#### *Rate support grant*

4. Local authority expenditure on all their services including education in 1974-75 was assisted by the Exchequer through the rate support grant (RSG) paid by the Department of the Environment under the Local Government Act 1974. The RSG settlement for 1975-76 included an agreed forecast of local authority expenditure on education (including school meals and milk) in England and Wales of £3,947.2m at November 1974 prices.

5. In July 1975 the total of RSG for 1974-75 was increased from £4,153m to £4,384m. The revised figure for expenditure by local authorities in England and Wales on education in 1974-75 was £3,950.9m. In December 1975 the total of RSG for 1975-76 was increased from £4,705m to £5,747m. The revised figure for expenditure on education for 1975-76 was £5,077.7m.

6. The RSG settlement for 1976-77 was based on forecasts of local authority expenditure which included £5,296m for education (including school meals and milk) at November 1975 prices.

### **TEACHERS' PAY AND SUPERANNUATION**

#### *Teachers' pay*

7. Early in the year, the Burnham Committees and the Pelham Committee considered the Houghton Committee's report and made recommendations to the Secretary of State. These resulted in substantial increases in the salaries of teachers in schools, establishments of further education, colleges of education, and farm institutes, payable from 24 May 1974. The structure and rates of pay for teachers in colleges of education were brought into line with those in further education. Further increases in salaries became effective on 1 April 1975.

#### *Superannuation*

8. Work continued throughout the year on consolidating the regulations. The consolidated regulations will provide for extension of the arrangements for pensioning part-time teachers and for some rationalisation of the effect of re-employment on teachers' pensions, thus completing implementation of the recommendations in the report of the Working Party on Teachers' Superannuation made in 1972. By the end of the year, nearly all of the many thousands of options to be made by individual teachers following the 1972 report had been cleared.

### **STUDENT SUPPORT**

#### *New rates of mandatory awards*

9. The first annual (as distinct from triennial) revaluation of student grants was carried out and new rates for the academic year 1975-76 were announced on 20 May.

They were calculated in the light of the rise in the cost of living over the previous year and represent increases of, an average, approximately 20 to 22 per cent over the 1974-75 rates of grant. The main rates were as follows:

TABLE 17—*Student maintenance grant rates 1974-75 and 1975-76* £

	1974-75	1975-76
London.....	665	810
Elsewhere .....	605	740
At home .....	475	570
Married women students in matrimonial home .....	475	Abolished
College of education students in residence.....	260	315

10. The parental contribution scale was changed to help parents at the lower end of the income scale. The starting point for the parental contribution was raised from a residual income of £1,600 to £2,200 and contributions reduced for parents with residual incomes up to just below £3,400. The £50 minimum grant was retained.

11. A number of changes were made in the student awards system to implement the provisions of the Education Act 1975; to ensure there was no sex discrimination; and by way of miscellaneous improvements. These changes were embodied in new consolidated regulations—the Local Education Authorities Awards Regulations 1975—which came into operation on 1 September 1975.

12. The provisions of the Education Act 1975 amended the law relating to educational qualifications (except in the case of courses designated as comparable to degree courses), and extended the scope of mandatory awards under Section 1 of the Education Act 1962 to full-time courses for the Diploma of Higher Education and Higher National Diploma. In addition, the Act brought to an end the separate arrangements for grants to students attending approved courses of initial teacher training. From 1 September 1975, students attending such courses (whether at university departments of education or further education establishments) who met the necessary conditions, were eligible for mandatory awards from local education authorities in the same way as students attending first degree and comparable courses.

13. A number of changes in the grant arrangements were made to ensure that there would be no sex discrimination. The lower rate of grant for the married woman student living at home with her husband was abolished, and the main rates of grant now apply equally to both men and women students, whether married or single. In addition, married women students can now claim dependants' allowances for their husbands and children, subject to the income of those dependants. The new regulations provide a common age point (25) for both men and women at which parental contributions cease, and extend to widowers (and divorced and separated men) the same additional allowances previously provided only for widows (and divorced and separated women).

#### *Mature students*

14. The Education Act 1975 extended the powers of the Secretary of State under Section 3 of the 1962 Act to make awards to students attending courses of liberal adult education at the long-term residential colleges. These colleges, of which there are six in England and Wales, offer a second chance education to adults who left school without academic qualifications. A total of 386 awards (known as adult education bursaries) were made, of which 232 were for students newly enrolling in 1975-76, and

154 for those continuing their studies from 1974-75. The rates and general conditions of these bursaries are in line with undergraduate awards.

15. Mature state scholarships were offered to 24 men and 6 women in 1975-76 on the same basis as in previous years. Under the new mandatory award arrangements, acceptance for a degree course by an institution will in future be regarded as sufficient evidence of an applicant's academic ability, and previous study at a long-term residential college no longer precludes a student from getting a mandatory award. No further mature state scholarships will be made by the Department since, as a result of these two changes, prospective applicants will normally be eligible for a mandatory award from their local education authority.

16. The Department's scheme of mature state scholarships was introduced in 1947 and has contributed significantly to the encouragement of continuing and recurrent education in the country. It has been the means of assistance to older students who were unable to take a university course at the usual age but who had pursued some form of study since leaving school either by attendance at Workers' Educational Association classes, university extra-mural classes, full-time residential colleges or by correspondence courses.

17. Candidates have come from all walks of life, and popular subjects of degree study have been English, sociology, economics, politics and history. The scholarships offered this year will bring the total number offered since the inception of the scheme to 769 (617 men and 152 women). A high standard of selection has been maintained throughout, and about two-thirds of the candidates have so far completed their degree studies with either first or second class honours degrees.

#### *Increases in postgraduate student grants*

18. New rates of grant for 1975-76 for postgraduate studentship awards by the Education Departments and the Research Councils were approved by the Secretary of State in July. The increases of 20 per cent to 23 per cent were in line with those for undergraduates and similarly took account of the rise in the cost of living. Supplementary allowances were also increased.

19. Changes were also made to ensure equal treatment between men and women students.

20. The new rates were as follows:

TABLE 18—*Postgraduate studentship award rates* £

	1974-75	1975-76
London.....	960	1,180
Elsewhere.....	880	2,085
At home.....	660	790
Married women students in matrimonial home.....	660	Abolished

21. Rates of grant for postgraduate bursaries were also increased in line with undergraduate grant increases.

### Numbers of awards

22. Postgraduate studentships were offered on a competitive basis as in previous years as follows:

TABLE 19—*State studentships: applications, offers and acceptances 1975-76*

	One year state studentships	Other state studentships
Applications .....	1,268 (i)	1,415 (ii)
Offers .....	434	668
Acceptances .....	365	600

(i) Including 16 awards held within the field covered by the Parry report\*.

(ii) Including 33 awards held within this field.

### Numbers of bursaries

23. Numbers of bursaries offered to higher education institutions on a quota basis were as follows:

TABLE 20—*Postgraduate bursaries 1975*

	Available	Taken up
Art studies .....	395	364
Museum studies, linguistics and other disciplines .....	170	162
Librarianship .....	260	258

24. The following table summarises the total number of awards and expenditure of the Department, local education authorities, and the Research Councils.

TABLE 21—*Awards current*

	1972-73		1973-74	
	Number	£m	Number	£m
LEA awards				
Undergraduate and non-graduate courses (i).....	285,587	104.5	280,804	110.8
Teacher training (ii) .....	112,593	49.1	109,355	51.4
Total .....	398,180	153.6	390,159	162.2
Postgraduate awards				
DES				
Studentships and bursaries .....	2,773	1.9	2,859	2.1
Teacher training.....	5,422	2.5	5,054	2.6
LEA .....	1,598	0.5	1,697	0.6
Research Councils (iii).....	12,806	12.4	12,950	14.0
Total .....	22,599	17.3	22,560	19.3

(i) Including a small number of DES mature state scholarships for undergraduate students: 63 in 1972-73 and 65 in 1973-74.

(ii) Including net expenditure on student residence.

(iii) Research Council awards relate to Great Britain (except those of the Medical Research Council which refer to the United Kingdom).

\**Report of the Committee on Latin American Studies*. London: HMSO, 1965.

## SECTION VIII

### GENERAL

#### EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

1. A cumulative list of research projects currently supported by the Department is published annually\* and a list of projects (mainly those costing £5,000 or over) approved or completed during 1975 appears at Appendix B(ii).

#### PRINCIPAL RESEARCH REPORTS AND PROJECTS COMMISSIONED IN 1975

##### *The Nursery Education Research Programme*

2. Five new projects were agreed during the year at a cost of some £210,000. This brought the total number of projects in the programme to six, of which four are already under way. Further research proposals are being considered.

##### *The Warnock Committee*

3. Three projects have been commissioned on the advice of the Warnock Committee; a review of recent research in special education, by Mr C. W. E. Cave, a former Staff Inspector for Special Education; a survey of local authority services for parents of handicapped children under 5, by Mr M. Chazan and Dr A. F. Laing of University College Swansea; and an area study of the employment experiences of handicapped school leavers, by Dr R. Evans, National Children's Bureau (see Section I, paragraph 30).

##### *Evaluation of teaching techniques and materials for beginning economic courses*

4. Research has begun under Professor K. G. Lumsden at the Esmee Fairbairn Research Centre, Heriot Watt University, to determine the core of materials that should be common to all courses of basic economics, to develop and evaluate various teaching techniques appropriate to this core and to test, in universities and polytechnics, the cost-effectiveness of alternative course packages derived from them.

##### *Survey of the attitudes of young people to school, work and higher education*

5. A pilot survey was carried out by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) in conjunction with Professor Gareth Williams of Lancaster University to discover what factors influence 16 and 18 year olds in their decisions about continuing their education, and what their motives are in reaching these decisions. The results were being analysed at the end of the year.

##### *Personal development of the adolescent*

6. A survey of past and current research studies describing the development process between the ages of 11 and 18 years seen as an individual process of growth,

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\*Available free on request from the Planning Unit, the Department of Education and Science.

and as a set of changing social adjustments, was approved in October. The project will be undertaken by Dr Halla Beloff of the University of Edinburgh Department of Psychology.

#### *Adult literacy research project*

7. A joint project by the National Institute for Adult Education and the BBC was commissioned to investigate the role of broadcasting in gaining the attention, and overcoming the inhibitions, of the adult illiterate, and to discover which elements are most effective with different types of learners and teachers (see Section II, paragraph 34).

#### *CNAA first degree courses in business studies*

8. A study by Political and Economic Planning (PEP) into the development of CNAA degrees in business studies was completed and the results published (see Section II, paragraph 16).

#### *Development of polytechnics*

9. A three year study of polytechnics was completed this year by Mr M. Mealing, Mrs C. Cox, and Mrs J. Whitburn of the Polytechnic of North London. It looked into the backgrounds, attitudes and prospects of staff and students, and also examined the changing nature of courses and subjects.

#### *Student choice in the context of institutional change*

10. This is an analysis, to be undertaken by Mr P. L. Seaborne, Bulmershe College, Reading, involving three colleges, of how students come to choose particular courses and what factors underlie their decision to study at a particular type of institution. The study will look at what differences a wider range of options makes and whether choice is determined by previous educational experience, as well as at the effectiveness of administrative and counselling services.

## EDUCATIONAL BUILDING

#### *School development projects*

11. 1975 saw the completion at Ilkeston in Derbyshire of a development project for a school with places for 240 infant and 60 nursery children, with an integral family centre financed by the Borough Council.

12. Two further development projects were started in the course of the year; one is to provide facilities for nursery groups by adaptation or extension in four existing primary schools in Nottinghamshire; the other is to assist in the reorganisation of secondary education in Crewe by upgrading existing buildings and providing new ones in which school and community facilities are combined.

#### *Environmental design*

13. Advice on how to design for the wide range of acoustic requirements found in educational buildings was given in Building Bulletin No 51\*, published in October.

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\*See Appendix G, page 57.

### *Energy conservation*

14. Experiments aimed at improving energy conservation in existing school buildings were being planned in cooperation with two local authorities and the Building Research Establishment.

### *Research*

15. Two new research projects were commissioned during the year. One is concerned with the effect of the physical environment upon the educational development of children with severe mental and physical handicaps. The other is centred on tendering procedures and contract methods. Details of current research projects are given in Appendix B(ii).

### *Fire precautions*

16. A series of tests on the fire resistance of various methods of school building was being conducted with the cooperation of local authority school building consortia and the Fire Research Station.

### *Precast concrete structures*

17. By 31 December 1975, 1,293 educational buildings had been identified as containing high alumina cement: of these, 553 were outside the categories of risk defined by the Department of the Environment in the light of reports\* of the Building Research Establishment and sub-committee P of the Building Regulations Advisory Committee, 499 have been declared safe subject to periodic re-examination, 139 were shored up pending completion of appraisal or work, 89 were partly closed and 13 were completely closed.

### *Measures to alleviate unemployment in the construction industry*

18. The Government's measures, announced on 31 October 1975, to alleviate unemployment in the construction industry included provision for work to the value of £4m, to be undertaken in education in England. Of this, £3.75m was offered to local education authorities for use in the Assisted Areas and the balance was allocated to universities. The work was to be labour intensive, was not to lead to increased recurrent expenditure, and was to accord with the Government's priorities. Local education authorities were advised that work to assist secondary reorganisation, improve fire precautions, remove bad hatted accommodation and outside toilets, and measures to save energy, would be appropriate.

### *The Health and Safety at Work Etc. Act 1974*

19. The main provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Etc. Act 1974, placing general obligations on all employers and persons at work, came into operation on 1 April 1975. The Act greatly extended the scope of the health and safety cover already available to all persons in educational establishments laid down in the 1944 Education Act and in Regulations made under it. With the Health and Safety Executive, a study was made in selected schools and colleges in the North-West to examine some of the implications for education of the new Act.

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\**High Alumina Cement Concrete in Buildings*. Building Research Establishment Current Paper 34/75, and *Report by Sub-Committee P and Addendum No 1*. Department of the Environment/Welsh Office papers BRAC(75)P40 and 59.

### Constructional standards

20. From 1 July 1975, as requested in Administrative Memoranda 11/73 and 4/74, local education authorities began to apply, on a non-statutory basis, constructional standards for schools and colleges based broadly on the national Building Regulations. It is intended that after some years' experience and with any amendments that may prove to be necessary, these standards will provide the basis for aligning constructional requirements for educational establishments and the national Building Regulations. The standards specified in AM 11/73 were slightly modified with the publication of the fifth edition of Building Bulletin 7, *Fire and the Design of Schools\**, in December and with the making of the Building (Third Amendment) Regulations 1975. These modifications were notified to local education authorities in AM 16/75†. Before 1 July 1975, detailed guidance about constructional standards was given by the Department so that authorities could meet the statutory requirements laid down in the Standards for School Premises Regulations 1972.

### Furniture Industry Research Association (FIRA)

21. FIRA 5 is the fifth in a series of research contracts placed with the Furniture Industry Research Association. The purpose of this contract was, by activity sampling and trial study techniques, to record the amount of time pupils of different ages spent in various sitting and standing postures. With this evidence rather than with normal anthropometric fitting criteria, fitting trials were undertaken to establish the upper and lower tolerances for seat and table heights for pupils of different ages. Although the report records the results of the measurements, it is emphasised that they are not widely representative, but are perhaps more important in their demonstration of techniques of recording complicated educational activity. The results of this research will be published in March 1976 in Building Bulletin No 52.

### Building Progress

22. The figures for 1975 and the three previous years are as follows:

TABLE 22—Educational building (i)

	Value of projects started in:				Value of projects completed in:				£m Value of work under construction at end 1975
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Major projects:									
Primary and secondary schools.....	181.9	187.4	148.3	142.6	116.9	144.7	181.5	152.9	267.6
Further education.....	25.9	32.5	9.3	26.1	18.4	22.3	21.0	24.8	58.0
Colleges of education....	3.3	3.8	1.3	0.7	4.7	4.8	2.9	5.7	1.3
Special schools and schools health projects.....	6.4	11.9	17.0	22.0	4.5	6.0	7.7	13.6	33.7
Total.....	217.5	235.6	175.9	191.4	144.5	177.8	213.1	197.0	360.6
Other projects.....	51.2	62.0	32.7	61.5	45.6	69.2	34.4	59.8	16.1
All projects.....	268.7	297.6	208.6	252.9	190.1	247.0	247.5	256.8	376.7

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

\*See Appendix G, page 57.

†See Appendix F, page 56.



### *Revised building control system*

23. Circular 13/74\* announced revised arrangements for the 1975-76 and subsequent building programmes, realigning the building and financial years and setting out a timetable for the restoration of a three-stage rolling programme. Resources for all major and minor projects at primary and secondary schools (including voluntary aided and special agreement schools), and for minor works at local education authority special schools and establishments of higher and further education, are distributed as lump sum authorisations to local education authorities who have discretion as to their use in the light of local priorities. The aim is to give authorities progressively firmer allocations at regular intervals before the beginning of the starts year, namely two and a half years (provisional), one and a half years (planning), and six months (final) beforehand. Similar rolling programmes are being instituted for major projects at special schools and establishments of higher and further education but with allocations for specific projects.

### *School building survey*

24. In the spring, the Department carried out a survey to establish the age and other characteristics of the stock of school buildings in England and Wales. The survey covered 10 per cent of primary and secondary schools in England, and 10 per cent of primary schools and 20 per cent of secondary schools in Wales. The results of the survey (which attracted 100 per cent response from local authorities) were being analysed at the end of the year.

### *Communal accommodation for Leicester Polytechnic*

25. A development project for new communal accommodation at Leicester Polytechnic has been completed with the opening of the Student Communal Building. A local social base, which also formed part of the project, has been successfully in use since 1973.

### *Student residences*

26. Investigation work has begun for a development project in which student residences and local authority housing will be integrated on a site near the West Ham Precinct of the North-East London Polytechnic.

### *Public library building*

27. A branch library was being designed for Penrith, Cumbria, to incorporate a range of facilities which will be available for the use of the local community (see Section IV, paragraph 21).

### *Laboratories Investigation Unit*

28. The main effort of the Unit was directed towards the completion of the major building contract for the new science building at Bristol Polytechnic (value £1.38m at 1 January 1973 prices, on a fluctuating contract basis). Several furniture contracts (value £380,000 at 1 January 1973, fixed price contract) for laboratory and other furniture were also let.

29. At the invitation of the British Standards Institute the Unit produced a draft document on fume cupboards as a basis for the future standard.

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\**Educational Building after 1974-75*. Circular 13/74 (Welsh Office 281/74), 31 December 1974.

30. A preliminary study at Leicester Polytechnic was commissioned by the Unit to examine the feasibility of a fume cupboard with the capacity to neutralise contaminants.

## EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

### *The Council for Educational Technology for the United Kingdom\**

31. The Council presented its second Annual Report to the Secretary of State. During the year the full Council met three times, and, together with its sub-committee, designed and began to implement a medium-term programme of innovative and developmental activities. The Council gave written and oral evidence to the Committee on the Future of Broadcasting, under the chairmanship of Lord Annan, submitted written evidence to the Committee of Inquiry into Special Education under the chairmanship of Mrs Mary Warnock, and gave oral evidence to the Committee on Copyright Law under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Whitford.

### *Development programme in computer assisted learning†*

32. Twelve new projects and studies were commissioned during the year, bringing the total commitment of programme funds to £1,665,596. New activities included a feasibility study involving computer simulation of the business manager's decision-making role, and a project using the computer as an aid to the technological education of army personnel. In addition, several feasibility studies in the secondary and tertiary areas of education proved successful and were expanded into full development projects.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (EDUCATION)

### *Education Ministers' Conference*

33. The Ninth Standing Conference of European Ministers of Education, the main theme of which was recurrent education, was held in Stockholm in June. The then Secretary of State for Education, the Rt. Hon. Reg Prentice, MP, led the UK delegation.

### *European Economic Community (EEC)*

34. The Secretary of State represented the United Kingdom at a meeting of EEC Education Ministers in Brussels in December. This meeting was convened to receive a report from the Education Committee which had been set up at the Ministers' previous meeting in June 1974, and which had held a number of meetings throughout 1975 at which officials from the DES led the United Kingdom delegation. At their December meeting, the Education Ministers adopted a resolution inaugurating a programme of educational cooperation in the priority areas identified in their earlier resolution of June 1974. The Commission of the European Community is to be involved in its implementation in collaboration with a new Standing Education Committee, comprising representatives of the member states.

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\*See *Education and Science in 1973*, page 40, paragraph 38.

†See *Education and Science in 1972*, page 40, paragraph 42.

### *Council of Europe*

35. Representatives of the Department attended both the Plenary Sessions of the Council for Cultural Cooperation (CCC) and the meetings of the programme and main steering committees. Experts, some within and some outside government service, were nominated also to take part in meetings organised as part of the operational programme of the Council, and to participate in courses and seminars organised by member countries. A symposium on agricultural education, organised by members of HM Inspectorate and attended by delegates of the member countries of the CCC, and of national and international organisations, was held in Newport, Shropshire, in September.

36. 180 bursaries were made available to enable teachers from member states of the CCC to attend UK short courses for teachers held in England and Wales.

### *UNESCO-IBE conference*

37. The International Bureau of Education held its thirty-fifth international conference on education in Geneva in September. The main themes were the changing role of the teacher and its influence on preparation for the profession and on in-service training, and the international standard classification of education (ISCED). A member of HM Inspectorate led the UK delegation.

### *Teacher exchange schemes*

38. Teacher exchange schemes with the Commonwealth and the USA continued to be well supported, as was the scheme for short study visits to France and Germany for heads of modern language departments, heads of schools, and others. In all, some 2500 teachers from England and Wales exchange annually. These exchange schemes afford opportunities for widening the teachers' experience in both the environmental and modern language contexts.

### *Assistants scheme*

39. Numbers participating in the scheme are given in Appendix C. The number of countries sending assistants has increased steadily over the past few years, and more appointments abroad for British assistants have also been negotiated.

### *Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges*

40. The Central Bureau, which is wholly financed by the UK Education Departments, has continued to promote educational links between local educational authorities and their counterparts abroad. These links lead in turn to school visits and exchanges. On the youth exchange side, the Bureau has assisted young, disabled people to take part in international exchange schemes.

### *The European Schools*

41. The Department continued to supply teachers to the six schools, bringing the UK total to 45. The Board of Governors, under UK chairmanship, met in London for the first time in May 1975.

### *Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)*

42. The then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Mr Ernest Armstrong, and the then Special Adviser to the Secretary of State, Professor Maurice Peston, visited

the headquarters of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris in January. They met members of the Secretariat concerned with educational activities and discussed the work of the Organisation in this sector. The Minister and Professor Peston also visited some schools in the Paris area.

#### SEX DISCRIMINATION ACT 1975

43. The Sex Discrimination Act 1975 received Royal Assent on 12 November. The provisions of the Act were brought into operation on 29 December 1975, with the exception of those parts of the education provisions which relate to admissions, where the appointed day is 1 September 1976.

44. The Act implements, with certain amendments, the proposals set out in the White Paper *Equality for Women*\* published in September 1974. It makes unlawful sex discrimination in employment, training and related matters; in education; and in the provision of housing, goods, services, and facilities to the public. In the education field it will, for example, be unlawful for schools and colleges to discriminate on grounds of sex in admissions to an institution and in the provision made for pupils and students within the institution.

45. The Act also lays a general duty on local education authorities and the governing bodies and proprietors of schools, colleges and other educational institutions in the public sector not to discriminate on grounds of sex. The effect of the general duty is to require that future provision is planned on the principle of equality of opportunity for boys and girls.

46. Complaints about discrimination in the public sector of education (except those relating to employment) will be made in the first instance to the Secretary of State for Education and Science (or to the Secretary of State for Wales) who can, if necessary, exercise his powers under Sections 68 and 99 of the Education Act 1944.

47. Single-sex educational establishments are exempted from the requirement to admit without sex discrimination. Where such establishments decide to become coeducational, they may apply for a transitional exemption order authorising them to move to full coeducation over a period.

#### THE LIBRARY

48. The Department's Library has been preparing to participate in the central scheme for computerised cataloguing organised by the Civil Service Department for the Whitehall government libraries, planned to start in November 1976.

49. A third collection, in two separate parts, was added to the Tann Collection of Children's Books in order to provide support material for courses and conferences following the publication of the Bullock Report, *A Language for Life*.† During the year, these collections were loaned out on 39 occasions, including 11 in Wales.

50. Approximately 5,000 books have been lent out to teachers' short courses, and over 7,500 to the staff of the Department, HM Inspectors and other libraries. 108 of the main library's subject book-lists have been revised, and new extensive lists on art and modern languages have been compiled for the HMI Library.

51. The Library has also assisted with the placing of book-orders for the primary and secondary school libraries of the European Schools in Brussels, Luxembourg, and Varese.

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\*Cmnd. 5724, Home Office. London: HMSO, 1974.

†See Appendix G, page 58.

## STATISTICS

52. During the year a series of pocket-sized Facts Cards was introduced summarising the Department's principal statistics on schools, school leavers, CSE and GCE examinations, further education, teachers, finance and awards, and universities. These can be obtained free on request from Statistics Branch, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London, SE1 7PH.

## INFORMATION DIVISION

53. The Press Office dealt with several thousand press calls covering most aspects of the Department's work and prepared some 240 press notices. Press Officers attended debates in the Houses of Parliament, arranged Ministerial press conferences and broadcast facilities both in London and the regions, and accompanied Ministers on official visits to national conferences and local education authorities.

54. The Publications and Briefing Section produced nine *Information Sheets for School Leavers; Grants to Students—a brief guide*; and revised editions or amended reprints of a number of other free booklets and leaflets about post-school education, grants, and careers in teaching. Three Reports on Education were issued\*. A new edition of *Sources of Information on International Organisations* was compiled and editorial and print processing work done on several priced and free booklets, including one in the Survey series and one in the Education Pamphlet series†. Varied drafting and briefing tasks were undertaken; assistance was given to the COI and to organisations requiring information about education; and many individual enquiries made by letter, telephone or personal visit were dealt with.

55. During 1975, the Films and Exhibitions Section completed five films for distribution by the Central Film Library, of which the most successful, *In the movies it doesn't hurt*, was borrowed 791 times in the first six months of its release. The Section launched its first videocassette, aimed at recruiting science undergraduates into teaching, at the annual meeting of University Appointments Officers in London on 17 December 1975. The cassette is distributed by the Central Services Unit of the University of Manchester to universities and polytechnics with suitable playback facilities. The Section also had a stand at the Didacta Exhibition in Nuremburg in March and a stand at the Careers for '76 exhibition at Queen's Hall, Leeds from 4-7 November 1975. The Section also handled a press advertising campaign in April 1975 for recruiting mature people to become handicraft and design teachers.

## DEPARTMENTAL STAFF AND HM INSPECTORATE

### *Numbers*

56. The numbers of staff in the Department (excluding HMI and the Museums given below) on 31 December 1975 and the previous two years was as follows:

TABLE 23—*Staff*

	1973	1974	1975
Department of Education and Science.....	2,366	2,343	2,385
University Grants Committee .....	105	106	114
Totals .....	2,471	2,449	2,499

In 1975, the DES staff in London accounted for 1,659, those in Darlington for 726.

\*See Appendix G, page 58.

†See Appendix G, page 58.

TABLE 24—*Museum staff*

	1973	1974	1975
Museums (i) .....	1,047	1,102	1,216 (ii)

(i) Victoria and Albert Museum and Science Museum.

(ii) Includes staff at the National Railway Museum, York opened in 1975.

57. On 31 December 1975 HM Inspectorate in England numbered 426, compared with 436 in 1974 and 446 in 1973. The majority of HMI are based in divisional and local offices throughout England.

## APPENDIX A

Grants to voluntary bodies for education services under the Educational Services and Research Grant Regulations, 1946 (Grant Regulations No. 4)

Organisation	Grant made or approved in 1975-76
	£
Advisory Committee for the Education of Romany and other Travellers .....	3,000
Air Education and Recreation Organisation .....	3,000
Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education.....	7,000
Business Education Council.....	139,400
Centre for Information on Language Teaching.....	132,872
*Council for Educational Technology for the United Kingdom .....	363,500
Council for Education in World Citizenship .....	10,000
Educational Disadvantage Centre.....	50,000
Fund for International Student Cooperation.....	30,000
National Association for Gifted Children .....	2,500
National Bureau for Handicapped Students .....	10,000
*National Foundation for Educational Research .....	10,000
Nursery School Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	250
One World Trust.....	1,875
Politics Association.....	1,400
Pre-School Playgroups Association .....	20,000
Social Morality Council.....	7,000
Standing Conference on Schools' Science and Technology.....	5,000
Technician Education Council .....	340,000

These grants are made for various purposes e.g. for administrative expenses or for the provision of an information service. Where a grant includes an element of research, i.e. in the case of the bodies marked \* the relevant sums are also reported in Appendix B(i): Research and Development.

## APPENDIX B(i)

### Research and Development

The following information (some of which appears in other publications) describes the Department's involvement in research and development and is produced in accordance with the Select Committee on Science and Technology: Government Observations on First and Fourth Reports Sessions 1971-72\*.

#### (i) Education and Libraries

The Supply Estimates for the financial year 1975-76 included the following subheads in the Department's Vote—Central and Miscellaneous Services, Class X, Vote 6:

		1975-76 Estimates £	1974-75 Expenditure £
Subhead C1	Educational Services and Research .....	3,938,000	1,680,696
Subhead C2	Schools Council.....	963,000	672,000
Subhead C3	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development .....	47,538	45,010

Within these three subheads the following sums were specifically concerned with research and were included in the total figure of £2,380,000 for 1975-76 shown on page 42 of the Memorandum by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury—Supply Estimates 1975-76.

Subhead C1	Educational Research	£	£
	General Educational Research .....	977,600	690,500
	Council for Educational Technology† .....	138,500	64,200
	National Foundation for Educational Research.....	10,000	10,000
	Computer Assisted Learning Programme.....	581,000	296,400
Subhead C2	Schools Council expenditure on research and development from within grant in aid .....	641,000	523,524
Subhead C3	Centre for Educational Research and Innovation .....	32,408	41,600

The Chief Secretary's Memorandum also showed salaries of the Department's own staff (mainly professional grades but including some supporting staff) engaged on research:

£	£
16,000	22,000

The Department's support of educational research is represented by the £977,600 above. This includes the expenditure expected to be incurred during the financial year 1975-76 on all current projects included in the Department's general educational research programme.

More detailed information about this programme is given in the list at (ii) below.

These figures do not include research undertaken by the universities (estimated £116.1m 1975-76—see Table 7 of the Chief Secretary's Memorandum).

\*Cmnd. 5177, paragraphs 43,45.

†National Council for Educational Technology prior to 1 October 1973.



## APPENDIX B (ii)

### Main projects approved or completed within the Department's General Educational Research Programme during 1975

#### Projects Approved

Researcher and/or institution	Title	Cost £	Date approved	Estimated duration
Professor S. J. Hutt and Dr C. Hutt University of Keele	Play, exploration and learning in the pre-school child	67,477	January	4 years
National Foundation for Educational Research	Nursery education: developing materials for assessment and evaluation	43,032	January	2 years 2 months
National Foundation for Educational Research	The aims, roles and deployment of staff in the nursery	60,711	January	3 years
Mr D. M. Heughan Furniture Industry Research Association	Ergonomic investigation into school furniture	5,000	January	1 year
Mr A. K. Stock National Institute of Adult Education/British Broadcasting Corporation	A study of broadcasting roles in mass literacy remedial education	45,000	February	3 years
Professor K. G. Lumsden Heriot Watt University Esmee Fairbairn Research Centre	Evaluation of alternative teaching techniques and materials for beginning economics courses	78,870	March	6 years
Mr C. W. E. Cave	Review of recent research into special education	6,275	April	1½ years
Professor Gareth Williams University of Lancaster Centre for Research and Development in Post Compulsory Education	Study in conjunction with the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys into the attitudes of 16 and 18 year olds about their future careers	5,858	June	About 9 months
Mr R. G. Maw Polytechnic of Central London	Effect of physical environment upon educational development of severely handicapped children	12,000	July	2 years
Mr P. L. Seaborne Bulmershe College, Reading	Study of student choice in the context of institutional change	54,053	July	3¼ years
Mr M. Chazan and Dr A. F. Laing University College of Swansea, Department of Education	A survey of services for parents of handicapped children under five	12,017	August	9 months
Dr Halla Beloff University of Edinburgh	The personal development and needs of adolescents: a review of research considered in relation to the youth and community services	1,793	September	6 months

**APPENDIX B(ii) continued**

**Projects approved—continued**

Researcher and/or institution	Title	Cost £	Date approved	Estimated duration
Professor R. H. Osborne Dr E. H. Molyneux University of Nottingham	Spatial aspects of higher education provision in the East Midlands	5,039	September	9 months
Edmond Shipway and Partners	Tendering procedures and contract methods	2,900	September	6 months
Dr R. Evans National Children's Bureau	Employment experiences of handicapped school leavers aged between 16 and 18 years	53,371	October	2 years
Dr A. H. Halsey University of Oxford Department of Social and Administrative Studies	Evaluation and research into the development of Coventry's community colleges	63,003	October	3 years
Mr M. Chazan University College of Swansea, Department of Education	The early education of handicapped children	39,891	November	2 years
<b>Projects completed</b>				
Professor E. Hoyle University of Bristol School of Education	Study of the roles and training needs of LEA advisers	16,342	May	
Dr D. C. Taylor University of Oxford Institute of Experimental Psychology	Long-term follow up of epileptic children to discover the late outcome of educational influences upon their careers	14,170	June	
Mr M. Mealing Mrs C. Cox and Mrs J. Whitburn Polytechnic of North London Department of Sociology and Law	A study of the development of polytechnics	12,344	August	
Mr B. F. Lowe University of Nottingham School of Education	Development and evaluation of materials and procedures for college of education curriculum English courses	13,760	August	
Charlotte Mason College	Introduction and development of experimental applied education courses	18,116	September	
Dr D. R. McNamara University of Lancaster Department of Educational Research	Evaluation of the introduction and development of experimental applied education courses	5,199	September	
Dr H. Judge University of Oxford	Study of the social and academic consequences of different patterns of secondary school organisation	35,581	October	
Professor J. Musgrove University College London Unit for Architectural Studies	Shared use of polytechnic facilities	8,104	December	

## APPENDIX C

**Numbers participating in the modern languages assistants scheme administered by the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges.**

Country:	Overseas Assistants serving in England, Wales, and N. Ireland			Assistants from England, Wales, and N. Ireland serving in Europe		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Algeria.....	34	72	82	—	—	—
Argentine Republic.....	8	15	11	—	—	—
Austria.....	68	87	84	35	38	39
Belgium.....	10	17	12	4	4	3
Bolivia.....	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chile.....	1	1	4	—	—	—
Colombia.....	51	19	18	—	—	—
Ecuador.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
France.....	2,631	2,529	2,656	1,144	1,200	1,173
Federal Republic of Germany...	695	652	584	289	355	370
Italy.....	27	39	31	18	28	23
Mexico.....	4	17	24	—	2	—
Morocco.....	21	5	16	—	—	—
Peru.....	9	5	8	—	—	—
Senegal.....	—	—	5	—	—	—
Spain.....	189	250	153	88	95	97
Switzerland.....	48	51	48	17	18	11
Tunisia.....	82	108	104	—	—	5
Uruguay.....	5	2	—	—	—	—
USSR.....	2	1	—	—	—	—
Other.....	30	70	44	—	—	—
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>3,941</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,721</b>

## APPENDIX D

### Orders under the Education Acts, etc.

The following table shows the number and description of the Orders made under the Education Acts 1944 to 1975, together with certain other enactments, during the year 1975:

Description*	
Orders under the Education Acts 1944 to 1975:	
Classification of voluntary schools (Section 15)	
Controlled schools .....	12
Aided schools .....	28
Revocation of aided status of schools (Section 15(4)).....	7
Transfer of school to new site (Section 16(1)).....	47
Substitution of school (Section 16(2)) .....	2
Management and government of schools (Section 17).....	
Instruments of management (primary schools) .....	77
Instruments of government (secondary schools) .....	50
Articles of government (secondary schools).....	46
Exemption from building byelaws (Section 63(2)).....	1
School struck off register, premises disqualified from being used as a school or teacher disqualified (Section 72).....	2
Removal of disqualification (Section 74(1)) .....	1
Acquisition of land:	
Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed (Section 90) .....	33
Certificates of expenses attributable to displaced pupils (Section 104) .....	5
Revocation or Varying Orders (Section 111).....	8
Expenses of enlargement of controlled schools (Section 1, Education Act 1946).....	22
Division of schools (Section 2, Education Act 1946) .....	8
Costs of establishing controlled schools (Section 2, Education Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953) .....	10
Direction that school be deemed primary or secondary (Section 1(2), Education Act 1964).....	61
Modifications to trust deed or other instrument (Section 1(2), Education Act 1973) .....	1
<i>Under other Acts, etc:</i>	
Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964: Byelaws confirmed .....	24
Certificates under Section 2(2), Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act 1945.....	4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>449</b>

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

There were 12 Public Inquiries held in connection with Compulsory Purchase Orders.

## APPENDIX E

### Statutory Instruments made by the Secretary of State during 1975.

	Statutory Instrument No.	Net Price
Agricultural Research Council Industrial Superannuation Scheme (Transfer) Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/1406	Not on sale
Colleges of Education (Compensation) Regulations 1975 .....	SI 1975/1092	65p
Direct Grant Grammar Schools (Cessation of Grant) Regulations 1975 .....	SI 1975/1198	11p
Direct Grant Schools (Transitional Exemption Orders) Regulations 1975 .....	SI 1975/1964	8p
District Councils in Wales (Libraries) (Borough Councils in Mid Glamorgan) Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/119	4p
District Councils in Wales (Libraries) (Llanelli Borough Council) Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/120	4p
Further Education Regulations 1975.....	SI 1975/1054	20p
Further Education (Transitional Exemption Orders) Regulations 1975.....	SI 1975/1929	8p
Handicapped Pupils (Certificate) (Amendment) Regulations 1975.....	SI 1975/328	4p
Local Education Authorities Awards Regulations 1975.....	SI 1975/1207	32p
Local Education Authorities Awards (Amendment) Regulations 1975.....	SI 1975/1697	8p
Local Education Authorities Recoupment (Further Education) (Amendment) Regulations 1975.....	SI 1975/1569	8p
Museum of London Act 1965 (Appointed Day) Order 1975.....	SI 1975/614(C17)	3p
National Gallery (Lending Outside the United Kingdom) Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/1015	Not on sale
National Gallery (Lending Outside the United Kingdom) No. 2 Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/1206	Not on sale
Provision of Milk and Meals (Amendment) Regulations 1975..	SI 1975/311	8p
Provision of Milk and Meals (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 1975.....	SI 1975/1619	12p
Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/277	8p
Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) No. 2 Order 1975.....	SI 1975/1227	6p
Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) No. 2 (Amendment) Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/1416	6p
Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) Order 1975 ...	SI 1975/278	4p
Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) No. 2 Order 1975.....	SI 1975/1226	6p
Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) No. 2 (Amendment) Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/1417	6p
Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) (Amendment) Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/152	12p
Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/280	8p
Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) No. 2 Order 1975.....	SI 1975/1558	6p
Sex Discrimination (Designated Educational Establishments) Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/1902	20p
Special Schools (Transitional Exemption Orders) Regulations 1975.....	SI 1975/1962	8p
State Awards (Amendment) Regulations 1975 .....	SI 1975/940	6p
Students' Dependants Allowance Regulations 1975 .....	SI 1975/1225	11p
Teachers' Superannuation (War Service, etc) Regulations 1975.....	SI 1975/276	12p

The following Orders\* (page 53) made under Section 2 of the Education Act 1973, enable the endowments of closed church schools, including the proceeds of sale or lease 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 plan of local education authorities are included in the Orders as well as those schools which are already closed, but when a school which is still open is included, it is provided that the Order shall have no effect on it, other than to transfer the trusteeship, until it is closed.

\*These Orders are not on sale.

APPENDIX E *continued*

	Statutory Instrument No.
Diocese of Bristol (Educational Endowments) Order 1975.....	SI 1975/329
Diocese of Canterbury (Educational Endowments) Order 1975.....	SI 1975/1428
Diocese of Carlisle (Educational Endowments) Order 1975.....	SI 1975/1382
Diocese of Durham (Educational Endowments) Order 1975 ...	SI 1975/1878
Diocese of Exeter (Educational Endowments) Order 1975.....	SI 1975/1552
Diocese of Hereford (Educational Endowments) Order 1975 ..	SI 1975/1963
Diocese of Leicester (Educational Endowments) Order 1975 ...	SI 1975/2155
Diocese of Lichfield (Educational Endowments) Order 1975 ...	SI 1975/2235
Diocese of Oxford (Educational Endowments) Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/1094
Diocese of Oxford (Educational Endowments) No. 2 Order 1975	SI 1975/1645
Diocese of Salisbury (Educational Endowments) Order 1975 ..	SI 1975/1093
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Birmingham (Educational Endowments) Order 1975 .....	SI 1975/1481

## APPENDIX F

### Circulars and Administrative Memoranda published during the year.

#### Circulars

Issued to LEAs and as appropriate others concerned with the provision and administration of educational facilities.

<i>Circular number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of publication</i>
295 Amendment No. 15	Education Grants for Service Children	2 January 1975
11/71 Addendum No. 4	Grants to Recognised Students Attending Approved Courses of Teacher Training	31 January 1975
295 Amendment No. 16	Education Grants for Service Children	16 April 1975
1/75 (Welsh Office 49/75)	Revised Arrangements for School Meals	12 March 1975
2/75 (Welsh Office 21/75)	The Discovery of Children Requiring Special Education and the Assessment of their Needs	17 March 1975
3/75	Tuition Fees in Further Education	25 March 1975
4/75 (Replacing Circular 249 AM 418 and their Addenda)	Medical Fitness of Teachers and of Entrants to Teacher Training	8 April 1975
5/75	The Reorganisation of Higher Education in the Non-University Sector: The Further Education Regulations 1975	18 July 1975
6/75	The Colleges of Education (Compensation) Regulations 1975	25 July 1975
7/75 (Welsh Office 126/75)	Phasing out of Direct Grants to Grammar Schools	30 July 1975
8/75 (Welsh Office 137/75)	School Building 1976-77	6 August 1975
9/75 (Dept. of the Environment 79/75) (Dept. of Employment 1/75) (Dept. of Prices and Consumer Protection 6/75) (Welsh Office 140/75)	The attack on Inflation—Remuneration Charges and Grants—Implications for Local Authorities	21 August 1975
10/75 (Dept. of the Environment 88/75) (Home Office 149/75) (Dept. of Health and Social Security, Local Authority Circular (75) (10)) (Welsh Office 142/75)	Local Authority Expenditure in 1976-77 Forward Planning	3 September 1975

**APPENDIX F—continued**

<i>Circular number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of publication</i>
295 Amendment No. 17	Education Grants for Service Children	19 September 1975
11/75	Awards to Students	10 October 1975
12/75 (Welsh Office 167/75)	Provision of Milk and Meals (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 1975	15 October 1975
13/75	Revised Conditions for the Recognition as Efficient of Independent Establishments of Further Education	2 December 1975
14/75	Tuition fees in Further Education	23 December 1975

**Administrative Memoranda**

Issued to LEAs and as appropriate others concerned with the provision and administration of educational facilities.

<i>Administrative Memorandum number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of publication</i>
1/75	Salary Scales for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools	12 February 1975
2/75	Report of the Pelham Committee on Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Colleges of Education (England and Wales) 1974	3 March 1975
3/75	Salary Scales for: Primary and Secondary School Teachers, Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, Teaching Staff of Farm Institutes and Teachers of Agricultural (including Horticultural) Subjects	3 March 1975
4/75	The Forthcoming Visit to Jamaica and Hong Kong and State Visit to Japan of HM the Queen and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh—April/May 1975	23 April 1975
5/75 (Welsh Education Office 1/75)	The General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level Examination: Grading of Results	2 May 1975
13/74 Amendment	Exchange and Interchange of Teachers and Assistants with Overseas Countries, 1975-76	10 July 1975
6/75	Exchange and Interchange of Teachers and Assistants with Overseas Countries, 1976-77	10 July 1975
7/75	Report of the Pelham Committee on Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Colleges of Education (England and Wales) 1975	24 July 1975
8/75	Salary Scales for: Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, Teaching Staff of Farm Institutes and Teachers of Agricultural (including Horticultural) Subjects	25 July 1975



APPENDIX F—*continued*

<i>Administrative Memorandum number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of publication</i>
9/75	In-Service Courses for Teachers: Financial and Administrative Arrangements	20 August 1975
10/75	Report of the Pelham Committee on Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Colleges of Education (England and Wales) 1975	26 August 1975
11/75	Salary Scales for: Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, Teaching Staff of Farm Institutes and Teachers of Agricultural (including Horticultural) Subjects	26 August 1975
12/75	Grants to Postgraduate Students	19 September 1975
13/75	Salary Scales for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools	26 September 1975
14/75 (Succeeding A/M 20/74)	Programme of Long Courses for Qualified Teachers 1976-77	24 November 1975
15/75 (Welsh Office 2/75)	Reports of the Committee on Catering Arrangements in Schools and of the Working Party on Nutritional Aspects of School Meals	25 November 1975
13/74 6/75 Amendment	Exchange and Interchange of Teachers and Assistants with Overseas Countries, 1975-76 and 1976-77. Rate of Payment of Teachers Exchanging to France and Germany	4 December 1975
16/75 (Welsh Office 3/75)	Constructional Standards for Maintained and Direct Grant Educational Building in England and Wales (Revision)	18 December 1975

## APPENDIX G

### Publications

#### Parliamentary Papers\*

<i>Command</i> 6034	University Grants Committee Annual Survey. Academic Year 1973-74.....	26p
<i>Command</i> 6143	The Committee of Inquiry into the Veterinary Profession. Volume I. Report.† Chairman: Sir Michael Swann, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. ....	£2.60
<i>Command</i> 6143-1	The Committee of Inquiry into the Veterinary Profession. Volume II. Appendices to Report.† .....	£1.15
<i>Command</i> 6221	Computer Board for Universities and Research Councils. Report of the Computer Board for the period April 1 1974—March 31 1975 .....	37p

#### Non-Parliamentary

#### Publications‡

New and substantially revised publications published in 1975 are listed. For reprints of existing publications see footnote below.

#### Arts

Arts with the People .....	free
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#### Building

Building Bulletin No. 7. Fire and the Design of Schools (fifth edition) .....	£2.50
Building Bulletin No. 51. Acoustics in Educational Buildings .....	£2.00

#### Educational disadvantage

Educational Disadvantage: Perspectives and Policies (Report of a conference in April 1975).....	free
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#### International

Sources of Information on International Organisations.....	free
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#### Libraries

Census of Staff in Librarianship and Information Work in the United Kingdom, 1972... ..	free
Public Lending Right: an account of an investigation of technical and cost aspects .....	£1.50
Library Information Series: No. 5. Public Libraries and Cultural Activities (Joint Report of the Library Councils for England and Wales).....	65p
No. 6. Automation Guidelines for Public Libraries. Report of an investigation on the use of the computer in the public library carried out by Aslib under commission from the Department of Education and Science .....	95p

#### Lists

Circulars and Administrative Memoranda issued during the period 1 January 1974 to 31 December 1974 .....	£2.00
Index to Circulars and Administrative Memoranda current on 1 January 1975 (List 10).....	97p

\*Available from HMSO.

†Jointly presented by the Department of Education and Science, Scottish Office, Welsh Office, Northern Ireland Office, and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

‡A full list of all the Department's non-Parliamentary priced publications is contained in Department of Education and Science Sectional List 2, revised six-monthly, HMSO. Priced publications are available from HMSO, unpriced publications are available from the Department.

### Post-school education

CNAA Business Studies. Summary of a report ( <i>Sandwich Courses in Higher Education</i> ) commissioned by DES from Political and Economic Planning .....	free
<i>Information Sheets for School Leavers</i> .....	free
Finding out about Courses and Careers	
Degrees, Certificates and Diplomas	
Admissions and Awards	
A Course to Follow?	
Caring for People	
Careers in Teaching	
Office and Business Studies	
Languages at Work	
Professional Qualifications	
<i>Student Grants</i>	
Grants to Students: A Brief Guide .....	free
Part-time Teacher Training Courses Designated for the Purpose of Awards .....	free

### Reports on Education (free)

No 81. Nursery Education, January 1975.	
No 82. Teachers for the 1980s: Statistical Projections and Calculations, March 1975	
No 83. The First Year after RSLA, April 1975	

### Schools

Educational Priority Vol 3. Curriculum Innovation in London's EPAs .....	£2.35
Educational Priority Vol 4. The West Riding Project .....	£2.35
A Language for Life. Report of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Secretary of State for Education and Science under the Chairmanship of Sir Alan Bullock, FBA .....	£5.00
Fifth Form Girls: Their Hopes for the Future. Survey carried out by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys on behalf of the DES .....	£3.30
Catering in Schools: Report of the Committee on Catering Arrangements in Schools ...	40pp
Nutrition in Schools: Report of the Working Party on the Nutritional Aspects of School Meals .....	
Education Survey No 21. Curricular Differences for Boys and Girls .....	41pp
Education Pamphlet No 60. Educating Mentally Handicapped Children .....	65pp

### Science

#### Research Council Reports

Agricultural Research Council 1974-75 .....	£2.00
Medical Research Council 1974-75 .....	£2.75
Natural Environment Research Council 1974-75 .....	£2.50
Science Research Council 1974-75 .....	£1.60
Social Science Research Council 1974-75 .....	£1.00

### Statistics

Education Statistics for the UK 1973 .....	£3.50
Statistics of Education Vol 1. 1974 Schools .....	£3.75
Statistics of Education Vol 2. 1973 School Leavers .....	£3.00
Statistics of Education Vol 3. 1973 Further Education .....	£3.70
Statistics of Education Vol 4. 1973 Teachers .....	£3.65
Statistics of Education Vol 5. 1973 Finance and Awards .....	£2.40
Statistics of Education Vol 6. 1973 Universities .....	£6.50

### Teachers

Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, England and Wales 1975 .....	£1.15
Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Farm Institutes and for Teachers of Agricultural (including Horticultural) Subjects, England and Wales 1975 .....	80pp
Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, England and Wales 1975 .....	95pp
Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Colleges of Education, England and Wales 1975 .....	85pp

### Trends in Education

Trends in Education (Annual subscription £1.76 including postage)

1975/1 February	History as political education; Political education today; Sex differences and education; The impact of science teaching projects on secondary education; The extra year—one school's experience; Curriculum organisation in a further education college; A new approach to teacher education; More about microteaching; The Keller Plan. ....	25p
1975/2 July	Standards for whom?; Monitoring pupils' performance; Standards in school mathematics; Recruitment standards for school leavers; Using existing resources; The development of consortia; English as a second dialect; Combined science—a double O-level subject; Leave the governors alone .....	35p
1975/3 September	Schools and prejudice; The multiracial school; Teaching about the Third World; World College; The direction of the Nursery Education Research Programme; Authority in the secondary school; Schools and the community they serve; The passage from school to further or higher education .....	35p
1975/4 December	Helping the young teacher; The pilot scheme in Northumberland; Increasing our awareness of the young teacher's problems; The young teacher in the secondary school; Courses for school governors; Mathematics in primary schools; Statistics in schools ...	35p

### Annual Report

Education and Science in 1974 .....	95p
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### Films\*

In the Movies it doesn't Hurt  
A Way In  
History Outside the Classroom  
More or Less Open  
Outside In

\* Available free from: Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London W3 7JB, and through its associate libraries, Scottish Central Film Library, 16-17 Woodside Terrace, Charing Cross, Glasgow, G3 7XN, and Welsh Office Film Library, Oxford House, (3rd Floor), Hills Street, Cardiff CF1 2XG.

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