

729



# EDUCATION IN 1930

BEING THE REPORT OF  
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE  
STATISTICS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION  
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

*Presented by the President of the Board of Education  
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty*

LONDON:  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:  
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh;  
York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;  
15, Donegall Square West, Belfast;  
or through any Bookseller.

1931

Price 3s. 6d. Net.

md. 3856

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.		PAGE
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.		
INTRODUCTION..	.. . . . .	1
CHAPTER I.—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	.. . . . .	5
1. The School leaving age and proposals for enabling Local Education Authorities to enter into Agreements with the Managers of Voluntary Schools for purposes of reorganization	.. . . . .	5
2. Reorganization	.. . . . .	7
3. School Supply and Improvement of Premises	.. . . . .	9
4. School Playing Fields	.. . . . .	11
5. Teaching Staff	.. . . . .	12
6. Large Classes	.. . . . .	13
7. School Attendance..	.. . . . .	13
8. Practical Instruction	.. . . . .	14
9. The Teaching of Geography and Foreign Languages in Modern Schools	.. . . . .	14
10. Maintenance Allowances	.. . . . .	15
11. Grant Regulations..	.. . . . .	16
12. Schools recognized under Section 25 of the Education Act	.. . . . .	16
13. Certified Efficient Schools	.. . . . .	16
14. Poor Law Schools..	.. . . . .	16
15. Canal Boat Children	.. . . . .	17
CHAPTER II.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS	.. . . . .	18
1. School Supply and Number of Pupils	.. . . . .	18
2. Free Places	.. . . . .	19
3. Ages of Pupils on 31st March and Length of School Life	.. . . . .	20
4. Staffing and Size of Classes	.. . . . .	21
5. Advanced Courses	.. . . . .	21
6. Pupils proceeding from Secondary Schools to Universities	.. . . . .	21
7. Abolition of Duplication of Board's Grant	.. . . . .	21
8. Miscellaneous	.. . . . .	22
9. Schemes under the Charitable Trusts Acts and Endowed Schools Acts for Secondary Schools and for Exhibitions	.. . . . .	22
10. Secondary Schools Examinations	.. . . . .	22
CHAPTER III.—CONTINUATION, TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS	.. . . . .	26
1. General	.. . . . .	26
2. Accommodation	.. . . . .	28
3. New Colleges and Full-time Courses (England)	.. . . . .	32
4. Part-time Day Classes for Apprentices, etc.	.. . . . .	33
5. Recent Developments in Evening Part-time Instruction	.. . . . .	35
6. Yorkshire Council for Further Education	.. . . . .	38
7. Examinations for Part-time Students	.. . . . .	40
8. National Certificates, etc.	.. . . . .	41
9. The Board's Courses for Teachers	.. . . . .	42
10. Inspections and Reports	.. . . . .	43
11. Education for Industry and Commerce	.. . . . .	44
12. Juvenile Organizations Committee	.. . . . .	47
CHAPTER IV.—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART, ART SCHOOLS, ART EXAMINATIONS AND ART SCHOLARSHIPS	.. . . . .	48
1. The Royal College of Art ..	.. . . . .	48
2. Art Schools..	.. . . . .	49
3. Examinations and Awards in Art	.. . . . .	54

TABLE OF CONTENTS— <i>continued.</i>		PAGE
CHAPTER V.—ADULT EDUCATION, THE ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES .. .. .. .. ..		56
1.	Adult Education .. .. .. .. ..	56
2.	Adult Education Committee .. .. .. .. ..	57
3.	Public Libraries .. .. .. .. ..	58
CHAPTER VI.—THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS .. .. .. .. ..		59
1.	Increase in Training College Accommodation .. .. .. .. ..	59
2.	Final Examinations .. .. .. .. ..	60
3.	Central Advisory Committee for the Certification of Teachers .. .. .. .. ..	61
4.	Preliminary Training .. .. .. .. ..	61
5.	Courses for Teachers .. .. .. .. ..	62
6.	Aid to Teachers .. .. .. .. ..	63
CHAPTER VII.—AID TO STUDENTS .. .. .. .. ..		64
1.	State Scholarships .. .. .. .. ..	64
2.	Whitworth Scholarships .. .. .. .. ..	65
CHAPTER VIII.—THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE AND ITS ALLIED ACTIVITIES .. .. .. .. ..		67
1.	General .. .. .. .. ..	67
2.	The School Medical Service in Public Elementary Schools .. .. .. .. ..	67
3.	The School Medical Service of Higher Education .. .. .. .. ..	69
4.	Special Schools for Children under 16 .. .. .. .. ..	69
5.	Vocational Courses for Blind, etc., Students over 16 .. .. .. .. ..	70
6.	Organization of Physical Training .. .. .. .. ..	71
7.	Play Centres .. .. .. .. ..	71
8.	Nursery Schools .. .. .. .. ..	71
9.	Provision of Meals .. .. .. .. ..	72
CHAPTER IX.—WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE .. .. .. .. ..		74
A.—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS .. .. .. .. ..		75
1.	School Supply and Number of Pupils .. .. .. .. ..	75
2.	Reorganization .. .. .. .. ..	76
3.	Improvement of Premises .. .. .. .. ..	76
4.	Size of Classes .. .. .. .. ..	77
5.	Practical Instruction .. .. .. .. ..	77
6.	Teaching Establishments .. .. .. .. ..	77
B.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS .. .. .. .. ..		78
1.	School Supply and Number of Pupils .. .. .. .. ..	78
2.	Free Places .. .. .. .. ..	78
3.	Ages of Pupils on 31st March and Length of School Life .. .. .. .. ..	78
4.	Staffing .. .. .. .. ..	79
5.	Advanced Courses .. .. .. .. ..	79
6.	Pupils proceeding from Secondary Schools to Universities .. .. .. .. ..	79
7.	Examinations .. .. .. .. ..	79
8.	Welsh Intermediate Schools .. .. .. .. ..	80
C.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION .. .. .. .. ..		80
1.	Technical Schools and Colleges .. .. .. .. ..	80
2.	Development of Vocational Instruction .. .. .. .. ..	80
3.	Art Schools .. .. .. .. ..	82
D.—ADULT EDUCATION .. .. .. .. ..		82

TABLE OF CONTENTS— <i>continued.</i>		PAGE
E.—SHORT COURSES FOR TEACHERS .. .. .. .. ..		83
1.	Organized by the Board of Education .. .. .. .. ..	83
2.	Organized by Local Education Authorities .. .. .. .. ..	83
3.	Organized by Voluntary Associations .. .. .. .. ..	84
CHAPTER X.—OFFICE OF SPECIAL INQUIRIES AND REPORTS .. .. .. .. ..		85
1.	Assistance given to Dominions and Colonies .. .. .. .. ..	85
2.	Educational Pamphlets .. .. .. .. ..	85
3.	The Library of the Board of Education .. .. .. .. ..	85
4.	Scheme for the exchange of Modern Language Teachers between England and France .. .. .. .. ..	86
5.	Exchange of " Assistants " between England and Germany .. .. .. .. ..	86
6.	Imperial Education Conference .. .. .. .. ..	86
CHAPTER XI.—SUPERANNUATION OF TEACHERS .. .. .. .. ..		87
1.	General .. .. .. .. ..	87
2.	Reciprocity with other parts of the Empire .. .. .. .. ..	87
3.	Treatment of absences from contributory service as pensionable .. .. .. .. ..	88
4.	Royal Air Force Teachers .. .. .. .. ..	88
5.	Local Government Act, 1929 .. .. .. .. ..	88
6.	Scheme for Non-Grant-aided Schools .. .. .. .. ..	89
7.	Nursery Schools .. .. .. .. ..	89
8.	Training Centres .. .. .. .. ..	89
9.	Tables .. .. .. .. ..	89
10.	Repayment of Contributions .. .. .. .. ..	90
CHAPTER XII.—THE MUSEUMS .. .. .. .. ..		91
1.	The Victoria and Albert Museum .. .. .. .. ..	91
2.	The Bethnal Green Museum .. .. .. .. ..	92
3.	The Science Museum .. .. .. .. ..	93
APPENDICES .. .. .. .. ..		97

## PART II.

## STATISTICS FOR 1929-30.

[Note :—Tables which did not appear in the volume for 1928-29 are shown below in *italics*.]

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table	No. in 1928-29 Vol.	A—GENERAL TABLES.		PAGE
		1.	2.	
1.	1. Areas of Local Education Authorities on 31st March, 1930, with Population :—Summary, by type of Area .. .. .. .. ..			107
2.	2. Elementary and Junior Technical Schools, etc., Secondary Schools on the Grant List and Pupil-Teachers: Number on Registers, by Age; with corresponding Population .. .. .. .. ..			108

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*

## B—PUBLIC AND OTHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No. in 1928-29	Table Vol.	PAGE
	1.—SUMMARY FIGURES.	
3.	3. Schools, Departments, Teachers, Accommodation, Average Number on Registers, and Average Attendance .. .. .. .. ..	110
4.	4. Number on Registers by Age and by type of School	111
	2.—PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES.	
	(i)—Schools and Pupils.	
5.	5. Council Schools and Voluntary Schools by Denomination :—Summary Figures of Schools, Departments, Accommodation, Average Number on Registers, Average Attendance and Average Size of Department	112
6.	6. Number on Registers, by Age and by type of Area ..	113
7.	{ 7. } Pupils who left, by Age at leaving, by Sex and by Reason for leaving .. .. .. .. ..	114
	(ii)—Teachers.	
8.	9. Full-time Teachers in regular employment in Schools and Practical Instruction Centres, by Grade and Sex of Teacher, and Staff per 1,000 pupils, by type of Area	116
9.	11. Pensionable Teachers entering or leaving regular employment in Schools and Practical Instruction Centres .. .. .. .. ..	118
10.	10. Graduate Teachers, by Grade and Sex .. .. ..	120
	(iii)—Organization.	
	Departments :—	
11.	12. (a) by type, and by type of Area .. .. .. ..	121
12.	13. (b) by type, Head Teachers in charge and Number on Registers .. .. .. ..	122
13.	— (c) by Size (Average Attendance) and by type ..	124
14.	15. (d) by Size (Average Attendance) and by type of Area; and Departments in Council and Voluntary Schools by Size (Average Attendance) .. .. .. ..	125
	Classes :—	
15.	16. (a) by Size, Council and Voluntary Schools, and by type of Area, Age-range of Pupils and Grade of Teacher in charge .. ..	126
16.	17. (b) by Grade and Sex of Teacher in charge and by Age-range and Sex of Pupils .. ..	127
	(iv)—Practical Instruction.	
17.	18. Provision for Practical Instruction for pupils of 11 years of age and over, by type of Department..	128

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*B—PUBLIC AND OTHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—*continued.*

No. in 1928-29	Table Vol.	PAGE
	3.—PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, NON-LOCAL.	
18.	19. Summary Figures by Denomination .. .. ..	129
19.	20. Number on Registers, by Age and Sex and by Type of Department .. .. .. ..	129
20.	21. Teachers, by Grade and Sex .. .. .. ..	130
21.	22. Pupils who left (a) for Full-time Further Education, and (b) for other reasons on or after attaining the age of exemption from compulsory school attendance	130
22.	23. Classes, by Size and by Age-range of Pupils .. ..	131
	4.—CERTIFIED EFFICIENT SCHOOLS.	
23.	24. Summary Figures, by Denomination .. .. ..	131
24.	25. Number of Pupils on Registers by Age and Sex and by type of Department .. .. .. ..	132
25.	26. Teachers, by Grade and Sex .. .. .. ..	132
	5.—CERTIFIED SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.	
26.	27. Summary, by type of Area .. .. .. ..	134
27.	28. Number of Pupils on Registers, by Age and Sex and by type of School .. .. .. ..	136
28.	29. Average Number on Registers and Average Attendance	136
29.	30. Teachers, by Grade and Sex and by type of School ..	138
	6.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.	
30.	31. Summary of Schools and Children .. .. .. ..	139
31.	32. Teachers by Grade .. .. .. ..	139
	C—SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS ON THE EFFICIENT LIST.	
	1.—SUMMARY FIGURES.	
32.	33. Summary of Schools and Pupils .. .. .. ..	142
	2.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS ON THE GRANT LIST.	
	(i)—Schools.	
33.	34. Schools, by type of Responsible Body, Summary classification, with Pupils .. .. .. ..	143
34.	35. Schools, by Sex of Pupils .. .. .. ..	143
35.	36. Schools, by Size .. .. .. ..	143
36.	37. Schools, by percentage of Free Places normally required	144
37.	38. Schools, by Tuition Fee charged .. .. ..	144
38.	39. Schools, by average School Life of Pupils .. ..	145
39.	40. Schools, by average Leaving Age of Pupils .. ..	146
40.	41. Classes, by Size .. .. .. ..	146
	(ii)—Pupils.	
41.	42. Full-time Pupils, compared with Population and with Pupils in Public Elementary Schools.. .. ..	147
42.	43. Full-time Pupils, by Sex and Age .. .. ..	147

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*

C—SECONDARY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS ON THE EFFICIENT LIST— <i>continued.</i>			
2.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS ON THE GRANT LIST— <i>continued.</i>			
<i>No. in 1928-29</i>	<i>Table Vol.</i>	<i>(ii)—Pupils—continued.</i>	<i>PAGE</i>
43.	44.	Distribution, by type of Area, of full-time pupils, showing:— (a) Free pupils. (b) Boarders. (c) Age distribution. (d) Proportion of pupils over 16 to those between 11 and 16. (e) Admissions during the School year. (f) Pupils per 1,000 of the population. (g) Proportion of admissions of ex-Public Elementary School pupils to the Public Elementary School age-group 10 to 11 ..	148
44.	45.	Ages on date of Admission of Full-time Pupils admitted during the School Year .. .. ..	150
45.	46.	Ages on 31st March of all Full-time Pupils in the Schools on that date .. .. ..	152
46.	48.	School Life and Leaving Age of Full-time Pupils (fee-paying and free) who left during the School Year ..	154
47.	47.	School Life and Leaving Age of Full-time Pupils who left during the School Year, by type of Area ..	156
		(iii)—Teachers.	
48.	49.	Teachers, by Sex and Qualification .. .. ..	157
		(iv)—Courses of Instruction.	
49.	50.	Advanced Courses .. .. ..	158
		(v)—Approved Examinations.	
50.	51.	First and Second Examinations .. .. ..	159
		(vi)—Output to Universities.	
51.	52.	Pupils who left during the School Year and proceeded to a University .. .. ..	160
D—TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION.			
(a)—COURSES UNDER THE REGULATIONS FOR FURTHER EDUCATION.			
1—SUMMARY FIGURES.			
52.	53.	Summary, by type of Area .. .. ..	161
53.	54.	Summary of work in Colleges for Further Education, by type of Area .. .. ..	162

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*

D—TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION— <i>continued.</i>			
(a)—COURSES UNDER THE REGULATIONS FOR FURTHER EDUCATION— <i>continued.</i>			
<i>No. in 1928-29</i>	<i>Table Vol.</i>	<i>2—JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.</i>	<i>PAGE</i>
54.	55.	Schools, by Sex of Pupils and by type of Area .. ..	163
55.	56.	Pupils, by Age and Sex and by type of Area .. ..	163
56.	57.	Pupils who left during the School Year, by Age at date of leaving, by Sex, and by type of Area .. ..	163
57.	58.	Occupations for which the Courses prepare .. ..	164
3—JUNIOR HOUSEWIFERY SCHOOLS.			
58.	59.	Schools, and Pupils (Girls) by Age, by type of Area ..	164
59.	60.	Pupils (Girls) who left during the School Year, by Age at date of leaving, and by type of Area .. ..	165
4—JUNIOR DEPARTMENTS IN ART SCHOOLS.			
60.	61.	Schools, and Pupils by Age and Sex, by type of Area ..	165
61.	62.	Pupils who left during the School Year, by Age at date of leaving, by Sex, and by type of Area .. ..	165
5—SENIOR FULL-TIME COURSES IN COLLEGES.			
62.	63.	Schools, by type of Area, with full-time and part-time Students by Age and Sex .. .. ..	166
63.	64.	Courses by type of Course with Students by Age, and Student hours per Student .. .. ..	167
6—TECHNICAL DAY CLASSES.			
64.	65.	Schools, by type of Area, with full-time and part-time Students by Age and Sex .. .. ..	168
65.	66.	Courses, by type of Course, with Students by Sex and Student hours per Student .. .. ..	170
7—ART SCHOOLS AND ART EXAMINATIONS.			
66.	67.	Schools, by type of Area, with full-time and part-time Students (excluding pupils in Junior Art Departments) by Age and Sex .. .. ..	172
67.	68.	Students, by Sex and by type of Student, with Student hours per Student .. .. ..	174
68.	69.	Subjects and Results of Art Examinations held in 1929 and 1930. .. .. ..	174

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*D—TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION—*continued.*(a)—COURSES UNDER THE REGULATIONS FOR FURTHER EDUCATION—*continued.*

No. in 1928-29	Table Vol.	PAGE
		8—DAY CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.
69. 70.	Schools, by type of Area and Control, with Students by Age and Sex and Student hours per Student and per Class-hour .. .. .. ..	175
	9—EVENING INSTITUTES AND EVENING COURSES IN COLLEGES.	
70. 71.	Schools, by type of Area with Students by Age and Sex and Student hours per Student and per Class-hour .. .. .. ..	176
71. 72.	Subjects of Instruction, with number of Classes and Class entries .. .. .. ..	177
	10—FULL-TIME TEACHERS.	
72. 73.	Full-time Teachers in Schools recognized under the Regulations for Further Education, by type of School and grade of Teacher .. .. .. ..	187
	(b)—SCHOOLS OF NAUTICAL TRAINING.	
73. 74.	Schools and Pupils (Boys) .. .. .. ..	188
	(c)—CLASSES UNDER THE ADULT EDUCATION REGULATIONS.	
74. 75.	Courses and Students, by type of Responsible Body ..	191
75. 76.	Extra-mural and similar Courses supervised by Universities or University Colleges, and Courses under the control and direction of Approved Associations for Adult Education, other than Vacation Courses; Classification of Subjects .. .. .. ..	192
	E—SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED BY THE BOARD AND MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION AWARDED BY LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES.	
	1—SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC., AWARDED BY THE BOARD.	
76. 77.	Entrants, and Scholarships etc. awarded, in 1930 .. State Scholarships held during the academic year:—	195
77. 78.	(a) by University attended .. .. ..	196
78. 79.	(b) by course of study taken .. .. ..	196
79. 80.	Degrees obtained by State Scholars in 1930 .. ..	196
	2—MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES.	
80. 81.	Awards, by type of Institution at which held.. ..	197

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*

## F—PRELIMINARY EDUCATION, TRAINING, EXAMINATION AND RECOGNITION OF TEACHERS.

## 1—PRELIMINARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

No. in 1928-29	Table Vol.	PAGE
		(i)—Pupils in Preparatory Classes, Pupil-Teachers and Student-Teachers.
81. 82.	Pupils in Preparatory Classes, Pupil-Teachers, and Student-Teachers, by Sex .. .. .. ..	198
82. 83.	Pupil-Teacher Centres, by type and by Sex of Pupils Pupil-Teachers :—	199
83. 85.	(a) by Sex and by Organization of Instruction ..	199
84. 86.	(b) appointed for the first time during the year, by Sex and by type of School last attended as a Pupil .. .. .. ..	199
85. 87.	(c) whose appointment terminated during the year ended 31st July, 1928, by After Careers .. .. .. ..	200
	(ii)—Examination for Rural Pupil-Teachers.	
86.	— <i>Results of the Examinations in 1929 and 1930</i> .. ..	200

## 2—TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

87. 91.	Institutions recognized as Training Colleges .. ..	201
88. 92.	Training Colleges, by type of Responsible Body and Sex of Students .. .. .. ..	202
	Students in Training :—	
89. 93.	(a) by Sex and by type of Institution attended ..	203
90. 94.	(b) by nature of Residence and by type of Institution and by Sex .. .. .. ..	204
91. 95.	(c) by type of Course and by Sex .. .. ..	205
	Students admitted to Training :—	
92. 96.	(a) by type of Course and by Sex .. ..	205
93. 97.	(b) by Age and Sex .. .. .. ..	206
94. 98.	(c) by Status as Teachers on admission and by Sex ..	206
95. 99.	(d) by previous education and by Sex .. ..	207
96. 100.	(e) by Qualifying Examination and by type of Institution attended .. .. .. ..	207
97. 101.	Students who completed Courses of Training between 1st December, 1929 and 31st July, 1930, by type of Course and by Sex .. .. .. ..	208
98. 102.	Teachers on staff of Training Colleges, Qualification and by Sex .. .. .. .. ..	209

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*continued.*

F—PRELIMINARY EDUCATION, TRAINING, EXAMINATION AND RECOGNITION OF TEACHERS— <i>continued.</i>		
No. in 1928-29	Table Vol.	PAGE
	3—EXAMINATION OF TRAINING COLLEGE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS.	
99.	103. Students who took Final Examinations, by type of Student and by Sex .. .. .. ..	210
100.	—. <i>Ex-Students who failed in their Final Examination on completion of training re-examined during the year. Numbers who qualified and failed to qualify .. ..</i>	212
101.	—. <i>Two-Year Students who took the Final Examinations conducted by the Board and by Joint Boards in the years 1927-30. Numbers who entered, passed and failed ..</i>	213
	4—OTHER COURSES FOR TEACHERS.	
102.	105. Courses and Students, by Subject of Course .. ..	214
	5—TEACHERS RECOGNIZED.	
103.	106. Teachers recognized in the years 1928-1930 .. ..	215
104.	107. Persons recognized as Certificated Teachers for the first time in the years 1928-1930 .. .. ..	215
	APPENDIX:—LIST OF OTHER STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.. ..	216

PART I.

THE REPORT  
OF THE  
Board of Education  
FOR  
1930

[All the Chapters of this Report, except Chapter IX, refer to England and Wales. Where separate reference is made to England or Wales, the County of Monmouthshire is to be understood as being excluded from England and included with Wales.]

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TO  
THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL  
FOR THE YEAR 1930.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

We submit to Your Majesty the Report of the Board of Education for 1930.

1. Following the arrangement adopted for the last two years, the present Report deals with the calendar year, carrying the record of the Board's administration down to 31st December, 1930, and is combined with the Board's annual statistics.

2. Our last Report dealt with the preliminary steps taken to prepare for the raising of the school leaving age to 15 as from April, 1931, and referred to the Bill introduced for this purpose in December, 1929, while the following chapter of this Report gives some account of the two Bills subsequently introduced in May and October of 1930 respectively. The former of these, which received a second reading but could not be carried further before the end of the session, provided not only for the raising of the leaving age, but also for enabling local education authorities to make agreements in certain circumstances with the managers of non-provided elementary schools for contributing to the cost of enlarging or reconditioning their premises for purposes of reorganization. The latter was still under consideration in the House of Commons at the end of the year and was rejected by the House of Lords in February, 1931. Amendments had been made in the Commons postponing the date for raising the leaving age to September, 1932, and providing that the Bill should not come into operation till an Act should be passed authorizing expenditure out of public funds to enable the managers of non-provided schools to meet the requirements of the Bill.

3. There was thus uncertainty throughout the year both as to the raising of the leaving age and as to the proposals for permitting authorities to give special financial aid to the managers of non-provided schools, and this uncertainty was necessarily the cause of some difficulty to all concerned with the planning of school provision. Chapter I of this Report, however, shows that very considerable progress was in fact made both with reorganization and with the provision of the improved and extended accommodation which will be required if the older children are to receive a sound and valuable education under satisfactory conditions. Local authorities and managers have, of course, been proceeding in the first instance with improvements both in organization and in premises which will in any case be valuable apart from the raising of the leaving age.

Similarly the further steps taken during the year to increase the supply of trained teachers (of which some account is given in Chapter VI) will in any case be valuable in supplying staff to make possible a further reduction in the number of large classes and further provision for practical instruction.

4. There has been a further increase during 1930 in the number of recognized secondary schools, and also a considerable increase in the number of pupils attending existing schools. This increase is partly due to the larger number of pupils now remaining in the schools over the age of 16, but mainly to the increased number of admissions. In 1931 and 1932, owing to the high birth-rate following the war, an abnormally large number of children between the ages of 11 and 12 are likely to seek admission to secondary schools. The demand will be met to some extent by the increases which have already taken place in the available accommodation, to some extent by temporary measures, while the difficulty has to some extent been anticipated by the admission in 1930 of an exceptionally large number of children between the ages of 10 and 11.

5. The year 1930 has seen the continuance of the increase shown in recent years in the numbers of students attending technical schools and colleges, both for evening courses and as full-time students, and Chapter III of this Report gives a number of illustrations of the increased co-operation between schools and industry, which is so necessary in this sphere of education. At the end of the year a Memorandum was issued (Educational Pamphlet No. 83) dealing with the place of the Junior Technical School in the educational system, with special reference to the reorganization of elementary schools which is now proceeding.

6. The Committee on Education for Salesmanship, which was appointed by Lord Eustace Percy in 1928, presented during the year a second interim report dealing with the teaching of Modern Languages in this and in foreign countries. In December, 1930, a Departmental Committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of Alderman J. Chuter Ede, M.P., to survey the present position of the Board of Education and the Local Education Authorities in relation to schools not in receipt of grants from public funds, and to consider what legislative or other changes are desirable for the purpose of securing that the children attending such schools receive an adequate education under suitable conditions.

7. The Board's Estimates for the year 1930-31 amounted to £45,495,653, showing an increase of £3,809,754 as compared with 1929-30. Of this increase £2,123,754 was due to the development of the education services and the automatic growth of expenditure on teachers' pensions, and the remaining £1,686,000 was attributable to changes in financial arrangements brought about by the Local

Government Act of 1929. The reduction in the product of a seven-penny rate, which is an element in the grant formula, caused an increase in the Board's grant to Local Authorities, and the annual payment hitherto made by the Exchequer direct to Local Education Authorities in aid of Higher Education was discontinued as a revenue specially assigned, and an equivalent sum had therefore to be added to the Board's Vote.

8. Chapter VIII gives some details of the progress which continues to be made by the School Medical Service, and reference is also made to the close attention which it has still been found necessary to pay to the health and nutrition of the children in the mining areas which have been affected by distress in the last few years.

9. Steps were taken during the year under review to give effect to the more important recommendations of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries affecting the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Bethnal Green Museum and the Science Museum. Notably the Advisory Councils have been strengthened by the addition of members with industrial and educational experience, and their terms of reference have been amended so as to enable the Councils to take a more active part in the development of the Museums, and particularly to help them to establish closer contact with Industry and Education. Chapter XII of this Report also gives information as to the progress made during the year in securing closer co-operation between the Museums and the Schools.

10. We have to refer to one other event which, though it falls strictly outside the period covered by this Report, will be fresh in the public mind when it appears in print—the death on March 24th, 1931, of Sir Aubrey Symonds, Permanent Secretary of the Board since 1925. Though his earlier work had been in other branches of the public service, he brought to the Department an exceptionally wide and valuable administrative experience, and his early death has involved a very serious loss to the public service of education.

## CHAPTER I.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1. The School Leaving Age and Proposals for enabling Local Education Authorities to enter into Agreements with the Managers of Voluntary Schools for purposes of reorganization.

11. Our last Report referred to the Government's proposals for raising the school leaving age to 15, and to the introduction of a Bill for this purpose in December, 1929. It was represented, however, that the managers of voluntary schools would in many cases find it difficult or impossible, without special financial assistance, to carry out the extensions or improvements which would be required if these schools were to play a proper part in the general reorganization. Apart from other difficulties, the supply of the deficiency in such cases by the local education authority would involve needless extravagance. The need for early and economical reorganization was made more urgent by the proposals for raising the leaving age, and accordingly conversations took place, in the first few months of 1930, with persons as representative as possible of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, the Free Churches, the Local Authorities and the Teachers, with a view to arriving if possible at some agreement on proposals for enabling local education authorities to give assistance in appropriate cases.

12. As a result of these conversations a White Paper was issued in April setting out a summary of proposals, the essence of which was that local education authorities should be permitted to give financial assistance to voluntary schools for the purposes of reorganization, in exchange for an extension of public control in the matter of the appointment and removal of teachers. The School Attendance Bill was accordingly withdrawn on 12th May, and in its place a revised Bill was introduced which received its second reading on 29th May.

13. This Bill provided not only for the raising of the school leaving age, but also included provisions enabling local education authorities to make agreements with the managers of voluntary public elementary schools with respect to the execution of any works for the enlargement, reconstruction or improvement of the school house which were required for giving effect to any arrangements for improving the organization of education in their area, and to make grants for the purpose of defraying or contributing to the cost of executing such works. The duty of keeping the school house in good repair was to remain with the managers. The Bill also provided that in the event of any such grant being made by a local education authority, all teachers in the school should be in the employment and under the control of the authority, but that there

should be employed such number of teachers willing and competent to give religious instruction in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed as might be agreed between the authority and the managers, and that the authority should consult the managers as regards the appointment of any person to be one of such teachers and should not appoint him unless the managers were satisfied as to his willingness and competence to give the religious instruction. The managers were to have the power to request the authority to remove any teacher who in their opinion had failed to give the religious instruction efficiently and suitably, any disagreement to be determined by the Board of Education. The Bill also contained provisions for the transfer to the local education authority of any voluntary school where the managers were unable or unwilling to carry on the school after such a grant had been made.

14. The Bill provided for the award of maintenance allowances to children between the ages of 14 and 15, subject to conditions to be laid down by regulations to be issued by the Board, and the President announced that these regulations would follow generally the recommendations of the Committee of representatives of local education authorities which he had set up to advise him as to scales of need and procedure for determining eligibility. It was not, however, found practicable to proceed with this Bill before the end of the session, and a revised Bill was introduced at the end of October and read a second time on 6th November. This Bill differed materially from that introduced in the summer, being confined to provisions for raising the school leaving age as from 1st April, 1931, and for the award of maintenance allowances. It was provided in the Bill that these allowances were to be at the rate of five shillings a week, subject to the income of the parent or other duly qualified claimant coming within limits to be prescribed by regulations to be made by the Board. A White Paper was circulated with the Bill, setting out the limits proposed, which were somewhat higher than those previously suggested. The question of grants in aid of voluntary school buildings was left to be dealt with separately.

15. The Bill was considered in Committee by the House of Commons in November and December, and by an amendment the appointed day for the raising of the leaving age was postponed to 1st September, 1932. Further, the conclusion of the report stage of the Bill was postponed until the resumption of the sittings of the House in January, 1931, so as to allow time for further discussions with representatives of the interests concerned on the question of grants in aid of voluntary school buildings. A conference was held to consider certain proposals (subsequently issued as a White Paper) which had been designed in order to render more generally acceptable the Bill of the preceding summer, but it was not found possible to reach agreement.

The Bill was then passed through its remaining stages in the House of Commons after the insertion of an amendment providing that it should not come into operation until an Act should be passed authorizing expenditure out of public funds to enable managers of non-provided schools to meet the requirements of the Bill. The Bill as thus amended was rejected by the House of Lords in February, 1931.

## 2. Reorganization.

16. Further considerable progress has been made in the reorganization of schools in accordance with the principles of the Hadow Report. The total number of existing departments affected by schemes of reorganization during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1930, amounted to 1,202 as compared with 1,103, 742 and 552 for the three preceding years, while the number of existing departments reorganized during the nine months ended 31st December, 1930, already amounts to 942 as compared with 807 for the same period in the previous year. Moreover, the great majority of the new schools which were opened during the year were organized on Hadow lines; thus, the 144 new council schools which were opened during the year included 52 senior, 59 junior, and 31 infants departments, as against 38 departments for children of all ages from 5 to 14. Where a new department was for children of all ages the organization was usually intended to be of a purely temporary nature.

17. Table 12 of the Statistics contains a classification of departments made after a consideration of the age statistics of the pupils in each department as furnished by school authorities at the end of the school year. The number of departments classified as "Senior" rose from 883 on the 31st March, 1929, with 209,899 pupils of eleven years of age and over to 1,017 on the 31st March, 1930, with 238,681 pupils of eleven years of age and over. These departments contained on the 31st March, 1930, 15.3 per cent. of the total number of pupils in public elementary schools aged eleven and over as compared with 12.6 per cent. on the same date in the previous year. The Table does not, however, give a complete picture of the provision made for senior pupils, since, as explained in the Report for 1929, in rural areas the small number in any one district of children over eleven and the distances to be travelled often make the establishment of separate senior departments impracticable, and for this reason the number of senior departments in rural areas is still small although it is greater than it was last year. In these areas provision for senior pupils has frequently to be made by instituting courses of instruction for them at schools which take in younger children also, these schools being carefully selected because of their central position and because they possess or can be adapted to provide special amenities in the way of premises and equipment. The number of schools at present

organized in this way cannot be stated with accuracy but may be roughly estimated at about 1,000 with about 100,000 senior pupils.

18. The number of departments classified as "Junior" rose from 2,518 on the 31st March, 1929, with 500,126 pupils to 3,212 on the 31st March, 1930, with 665,999 pupils. Of these departments the majority of those for junior boys and about half of those for junior girls were restricted to pupils over the age of seven on admission. The majority of the junior mixed departments contained infants as well as juniors. The age distribution in junior departments on the 31st March, 1930, was as follows:—

Departments.	No.	No. of Pupils under 8.	No. of Pupils 8-12.	No. of Pupils over 12.
Junior Boys	240	10,612	52,977	38
Junior Girls	313	24,421	55,800	120
Junior Mixed	2,659	214,088	307,628	315

The 416,405 pupils between the ages of 8-12 represented approximately one-sixth of the total number of children of these ages in public elementary schools.

The number of departments classified as "Infants" fell from 6,649 on the 31st March, 1929, with 1,291,891 pupils, to 6,507 on 31st March, 1930, with 1,253,346 pupils. This decline in the number of infants' departments does not represent any departure from the Board's policy of encouraging separate infants' departments wherever the numbers warrant it. As explained in the Report for 1929, it is to be accounted for partly by a decline in the number of infants, and partly by the fact that, owing to the abnormally large number of pupils between the age ranges of 8 and 11 at present passing through the schools, it has sometimes been found necessary to arrange temporarily for some postponement of the age of transfer from infants' departments, with the result that departments which are normally infants' departments may have become classified for the time being as junior. In actual fact the percentage of infants between the ages of 5 and 8 in infants' departments was 61 per cent., the same as on the 31st March, 1929.

19. The reorganization movement has extended to voluntary as well as to council schools, and on the 31st March, 1930, there were in voluntary schools 151 senior departments (114 Church of England, 29 Roman Catholic, and 8 others), and 1,330 junior departments (1,181 Church of England, 109 Roman Catholic and 40 others). Voluntary school managers usually endeavour to redistribute the children in their schools between a group of schools belonging to the same denomination, but this is not always practicable, and the Board are glad to be able again to record that there have been several instances during the year under review in which a friendly co-operation between the managers and the local education authority

has resulted in arrangements being made under which pupils from a junior voluntary school proceed to a council senior school, or vice versa.

20. In most cases the reorganization of voluntary schools of the same denomination has been carried out by agreement, but the local education authority have power, under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1921, to give directions, with the approval of the Board, for the reorganization of voluntary schools of the same denomination in the same locality, and during the year ended 31st March, 1930, 23 proposals, affecting 54 schools, were approved by the Board under that Section.

21. In their last Report the Board stated that in a few cases reorganization had met with opposition on the part of parents, usually because of the increased distances some of the children had to travel. The Board are glad to be able to report that although the number of reorganization proposals which came before them was considerably greater, the amount of parental opposition has been considerably less. There is no doubt that the advantages of the new system are now more generally realized, a result which is due not only to the success which has attended reorganizations actually effected, but to the care which most authorities have rightly taken to consult beforehand parents, teachers and managers and explain to them the educational advantages expected to result from their proposals. It should be mentioned that it is the general practice of local authorities, when the distance to be travelled by the children is considerable, to provide conveyances for them and to arrange for suitable facilities for a mid-day meal and for the drying of clothes.

### 3. School Supply and Improvement of Premises.

Particulars as to the number of schools and departments are given in Table 5 of the Statistics.

22. The number of schools on 31st March, 1930, was 20,803 with 30,429 departments, as compared with 20,747 schools with 30,522 departments on the same date in the preceding year. The number of council schools was greater by 148 and the number of Roman Catholic schools by 13; on the other hand the number of Church of England schools was less by 90, of Wesleyan by 4 and of other voluntary schools by 11. The number of Jewish schools remained the same. 159 new schools were actually opened (144 council and 15 voluntary) as against 104 closed (42 council and 62 voluntary). Included in the closed schools were 38 on the "black list" (15 council, 23 voluntary). 45 voluntary schools, of which 34 were Church of England, were wholly transferred to the local education

authority and one Church of England school was partially transferred, the transfer consisting of only one department of the school.

23. The year ended 31st March, 1930, was again one of great building activity on the part of local education authorities, the approved capital expenditure amounting to £5,509,505 as compared with £4,298,909 and £3,859,614 for the two preceding years. Plans were approved for the erection of 174 new council schools as compared with 151 and 131 for the two preceding years, and for the enlargement and improvement of 574 existing council schools as compared with 765 and 650 for the two preceding years. Preliminary proposals were also approved, after the issue of the requisite Notices under Section 18 of the Education Act, 1921, for 184 new council schools and for the enlargement of 53 existing council schools, as compared with 148 and 106 new council schools and 46 and 51 enlargements during the two preceding years.

24. The building activities of voluntary bodies showed some diminution, but altogether 336 sets of plans were approved, of which 19 were for new schools and 317 for improvements to existing premises. Preliminary proposals were also approved under Section 18 of the Act for 22 new schools and for the enlargement of 15 existing schools.

25. The building proposals for the year have again been marked by the large proportion of plans for new schools and for remodelling existing schools which have been submitted under considered schemes of reorganization on the lines laid down in the Hadow Report. Many interesting plans for senior schools have again been submitted, showing in general a tendency to make generous provision for the development of practical instruction. In a few cases the need for improved facilities for physical exercises has been met by the inclusion of gymnasiums and swimming baths. The supply of school places for junior children has been met this year by a larger proportion of new, as compared with adapted, buildings. The plan of the school itself has continued to develop on open-air lines and further experiments, particularly in the use of electricity, have been made for heating and the supply of hot water. In new schools the placing of the sanitary blocks under cover and within easy reach of the children has become almost an invariable practice.

26. Progress continued to be made in the elimination of schools from the "black list," and during the year ended 31st December, 1930, 206 schools, of which 151 were voluntary, were removed from the list. In addition, plans had on the 31st December, 1930, been approved which, when carried out, will result in the removal of a further 223 schools.

The following Table shows the actual position on 31st December, 1930.

	Council Schools.				Voluntary Schools.				Total.			
	A.	B.	C.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	Total.
1.—Original Totals ..	219	345	150	714	460	1,421	232	2,113	679	1,766	382	2,827
2.—Removed from List on 31st December, 1930:—												
(a) Closed or replaced	97	23	1	121	119	47	4	170	216	70	5	291
(b) Defects removed	19	118	48	185	105	520	67	692	124	638	115	877
(c) Total ..	116	141	49	306	224	567	71	862	340	708	120	1,168
3.—Removed from List on 31st December, 1929..	98	115	38	251	173	478	60	711	271	593	98	962

#### 4. School Playing Fields.

27. The question of providing increased playing field facilities is one that has occupied much attention during recent years, and in February, 1930, the Board issued a pamphlet on School Playing Fields in the hope that it might prove of assistance to local education authorities in dealing with the problem so far as it affected boys and girls attending "Modern" and other Elementary schools in their areas. The pamphlet, prepared after much valuable assistance from the National Playing Fields Association as well as from many local education authorities and their officials, was intended to give advice on the more important practical problems facing authorities who may be dealing with this matter, and the Board have reason to think that the suggestions it contains have met with general approval. The pamphlet drew attention to the fact that the fifty per cent. grants at present offered by the Board in aid of expenditure on the re-organization or development of Elementary Education were payable in respect of expenditure on the acquisition and laying out of central playing fields as well as playing fields attached to individual schools, and suggested that as the unsatisfied needs were so large, and so much of the available land was constantly being taken up for housing, the earliest opportunity should be taken of acquiring the necessary sites.

28. The response to the pamphlet has been gratifying. The sites for new schools which have recently been submitted for the Board's approval have almost invariably been of sufficient size to provide satisfactory playing field accommodation for the schools concerned, and, in addition, the Board have approved a number of separate playing field sites for existing schools or groups of schools. The number of separate sites approved for this purpose for the year ended 31st March, 1930, amounted to 50. By 31st December, 1930, 67 further separate sites had been approved.

29. The size of sites has varied according to the circumstances. In the pamphlet it was suggested that no senior school, however moderate in size, should have less than 2-3 acres, and that for a senior school of 300 or more not less than 4-5 acres would be found

desirable, or 6-7 acres where the numbers approached 500. For central playing fields serving a number of schools it was suggested that the sites should be not less than 8-10 acres in extent. These suggestions have generally been followed.

#### 5. Teaching Staff.

30. Under Article 11 of the Code each local education authority is now required to maintain an approved establishment of suitable teachers for the public elementary schools in its area and to satisfy the Board, if required, as to its distribution. The total number of full-time teaching posts ultimately approved for the year 1929-30 amounted to 172,059, as compared with 170,684 for the previous year, an increase of slightly under 1 per cent. The number of recognized full-time adult teachers actually employed on 31st March, 1930, the last day of that year, amounted to 168,038. It will be understood that an exact correspondence on this particular date between the actual and approved establishments is not to be expected. It is anticipated that the total number of full-time teaching posts approved for 1930-31 will amount approximately to 174,100, an increase of slightly more than 1 per cent., but the Board have not thought it desirable during that year nor during the year beginning 1st April, 1931, to put authorities to the trouble of setting out again detailed establishments. Authorities have merely been asked to notify the Board of any changes which they wish to make in the establishments approved for the previous year. The Administrative Memorandum of 22nd January, 1931 (No. 82), which announced this procedure for the year beginning 1st April, 1931, stated that, in view of impending needs for additional staff and also the importance of finding early employment for the additional teachers leaving College this summer, the Board anticipated that authorities in general would wish to provide for increases in their establishments for 1931-32 over those for 1930-31.

31. Particulars of the full-time staff as it existed for the country as a whole on 31st March, 1930, will be found in Table 8 of the statistics. The steady improvement in the quality of the staff employed, which the Board have welcomed in previous years, has been fully maintained. On that date there were in regular employment 124,597 certificated teachers, 31,385 uncertificated teachers and 7,497 supplementary teachers. The corresponding numbers on 31st March, 1929, which were quoted in last year's Report, were 123,205 certificated teachers, 31,943 uncertificated teachers and 7,793 supplementary teachers. The number of teachers classified as special subjects teachers rose from 4,365 to 4,559, but this figure relates only to definitely specialist teachers and does not include the large and increasing number of certificated teachers who give instruction in practical subjects as part of their ordinary work in the schools.

#### 6. Large Classes.

32. Particulars as to the size of classes are given in Table 15 of the statistics. Progress continued to be made during the year in the elimination of large classes. The total number of classes with over 50 pupils on the register fell from 10,883 on 31st March, 1929, to 10,017 on 31st March, 1930. There were on that date only 306 senior classes (*i.e.*, classes limited to children over 11) with more than 50 pupils as compared with 514 such classes on 31st March, 1929; in addition, the number of senior classes containing more than 40 but not more than 50 pupils fell from 6,362 to 5,193.

The number of classes containing children under 11 with more than 50 pupils fell from 10,369 on 31st March, 1929, to 9,711 on 31st March, 1930.

#### 7. School Attendance.

33. The total number of children on the registers of public elementary schools maintained by local education authorities on 31st March, 1930, was 5,527,113, as compared with 5,512,283 on the same date in the previous year (see Table 6). There were considerable differences in the number of children in the various age groups, the abnormally high birth-rate in the period immediately following the war being reflected in the junior age group, and particularly in the 9 to 10 age group. The following table showing the number of children in the 5 to 8, 8 to 11, and 11 and over age groups during the past four years gives a general picture of the situation:—

	Between 5 and 8	Between 8 and 11.	11 and over.
31st March, 1927 ..	1,960,907	1,545,049	1,928,364
31st March, 1928 ..	1,927,935	1,639,312	1,839,869
31st March, 1929 ..	1,811,855	1,878,154	1,667,564
31st March, 1930 ..	1,745,636	2,056,440	1,559,975

The number of children under five years of age rose from 154,710 to 165,062, an increase which is no doubt in part to be attributed to the appeal made in Circular 1405 that authorities should consider the possibility of extending and improving the provision for very young children.

34. At the end of the year under review Bath was added to the list of authorities which have adopted 15 as the upper limit of compulsory school attendance. The returns from the four authorities in whose areas this limit was in operation during the year under review (East Suffolk, Caernarvonshire, Cornwall and Plymouth) indicate that, although the number of children between the age of 14 and 15 who received exemption from school attendance under

Section 46 (3) of the Education Act, 1921, still continued to be relatively high, there was, especially in the case of Caernarvonshire, a marked diminution both in the number of exemptions sought and in the number actually granted.

35. In the country as a whole there were 55,027 pupils over the age of 14 years and 3 months in attendance on 31st March, 1930, and 79,061 pupils left for purposes other than further education during the year after a period of attendance over that age (see Table 7). Though these figures include pupils attending compulsorily under the byelaws of the four authorities mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they are a rough indication, as regards the rest of the country, of the extent to which pupils remained voluntarily in attendance after attaining the age of exemption. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 57,596 and 86,097, but the decrease is more than accounted for by the decrease in the total number of children in the age group concerned.

#### 8. Practical Instruction.

36. Table 17 gives some particulars of the provision made for practical instruction in the case of pupils over the age of 11. There has been a considerable improvement since last year, and in particular it is satisfactory to be able again to record an increase in the number of departments which make provision for this important subject of the curriculum on the school premises. The number of senior departments which made no provision was very small, and the only group of departments in which the necessary facilities were still seriously lacking was that classified as mixed. As has been pointed out in previous Reports, the bulk of these mixed departments are in small rural schools, where the problem is not free from difficulty. The number of mixed departments, however, in which no provision for practical instruction was made fell from 3,359 on 31st March, 1929, to 2,910 on 31st March, 1930, and under the schemes of reorganization now in progress considerable further improvement may confidently be anticipated.

#### 9. The Teaching of Geography and Foreign Languages in Modern Schools.

37. During the year under review the Board published the first two of a series of pamphlets, which are being prepared by special panels of Your Majesty's Inspectors, on the teaching of various subjects in the schools termed "Modern" schools by the Hadow Committee, and in schools of the Junior Technical, Junior Commercial and Junior Art type. These pamphlets are to be regarded as important contributions to the discussion of educational problems, rather than as final pronouncements of the Board's policy. They set out the facts observed by the Inspectors, together with their opinions

and suggestions for future development, and the Board hope that their publication will not only disseminate much useful information but will also stimulate further discussion and experiment.

38. The first pamphlet\* dealt with Geography, and more especially the Geography of the British Empire. The results of the Inspectors' enquiries were reassuring. The Inspectors found that in the 621 schools investigated the children were being given a reasonable knowledge of the topography of the Empire and of the conditions of life within its several countries. At the same time, there was room for improvement, especially in respect of books, equipment, and the use made of the resources of the Imperial Institute. In an appendix, particulars were given of sources from which literature, slides, etc., can be obtained.

39. The second pamphlet† dealt with the teaching of foreign languages and showed that about 100,000 pupils in these schools were studying a foreign language—almost invariably French. The Inspectors were of opinion that while good work was being done in many schools, there were some in which, for various reasons, it would have been wiser to devote the time to other subjects. They also suggested that Spanish and German have claims to a place in the curriculum of these schools which have not been sufficiently appreciated.

#### 10. Maintenance Allowances.

40. It will be recollected that the Board issued in 1929 revised Regulations announcing that for the future all expenditure on maintenance allowances under approved arrangements would rank for grant at 50 per cent. The approved arrangements were to provide that the maintenance allowances must be for pupils in need of assistance who, being at least 14 years of age at the beginning of the term in which they receive allowances, are prepared to continue their education for a definite period of suitable length at an organized and progressive course of instruction. By the end of December, 1930, 42 authorities in all had taken advantage of these revised Regulations and submitted their arrangements for the approval of the Board. The total amount included under this item of expenditure in the authorities' estimates for 1929-30 was £57,052, and for 1930-31 £68,014. The amount actually expended in 1929-30 was £52,089; particulars of the actual expenditure for 1930-31 are not yet available. The number of awards current on 31st March, 1929, was about 4,100.

\* Educational Pamphlet No. 79 : The Teaching of Empire Geography (1930). Price 4d. (by post 5d.).

† Educational Pamphlet No. 82 : Foreign Languages in "Modern" Schools (1930). Price 9d. (by post 10d.).

### 11. Grant Regulations.

41. During the year under review no change was made in the Code, but the Elementary Education (Substantive Grant) Regulations (Grant Regulations No. 1) were re-issued. Apart from minor amendments necessary to bring the Regulations up to date, two amendments of substance were made; viz., (1) the additional grant payable to a highly rated area under Article (6) was for the year 1930-31 fixed at the amount received by the authority for the year 1929-30 increased by 20 per cent.; and (2) the product of a rate which had hitherto been a calculated figure based on the rateable value was by Article 12 (4) based on the actual product as ascertained for the purpose of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925.

Both of these alterations were made as a result of the operation of the Local Government Act, 1929.

### 12. Schools recognized under Section 25 of the Education Act.

42. These are non-local public elementary schools which receive direct grant from the Board under Article 25 of the Code. They are not maintained by the local education authority. One school was added to the list during the year and one was removed, leaving the total number of schools on the list unchanged at 44. Separate statistics for these schools are given in Tables 18-22.

### 13. Certified Efficient Schools.

43. These are not public elementary schools in the technical sense of that term, but non-grant-aided elementary schools which are open to inspection and certified to be efficient by the Board of Education. One school was removed from the list during the year, leaving a total of 20 schools. Separate statistics for these schools are given in Tables 23-25.

### 14. Poor Law Schools.

44. Poor Law children for the most part now receive their education in common with other children in the ordinary public elementary schools. There still remains, however, a small number of Poor Law schools which are restricted to Poor Law children. On 31st March, 1930, there were 56 of these schools, educating 9,625 children, of whom 5,650 were under and 3,975 over 11 years of age. The number of full-time teachers in employment in these schools on that date was 341, of whom 270 were recognised as certificated and 41 as uncertificated teachers. In addition, there were 265 specialist teachers, the majority of whom were in part-time employment.

45. On 1st April, 1930, with the coming into operation of the Local Government Act, 1929, all these schools passed from the control of the Guardians into that of the Councils of the Counties and County Boroughs concerned. It is too early at present to predict the future of these schools under the new arrangements, but already one former Poor Law school has been closed, the children going to public elementary schools, two others have been converted into ordinary public elementary schools, while in the case of 33 schools the administration has been delegated to the Education Committee acting as agents of the new Poor Law authority.

Nine County Councils and 41 County Borough Councils have expressly declared in the schemes approved under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929, that it is their intention to undertake the education of Poor Law children under the Education Acts, and in these cases the Education Committee has now full responsibility for the education of the children.

46. The maintenance of Poor Law children as distinct from their education is not a matter which a local authority can undertake in its capacity as local education authority, but the new Act provides that certain functions of the Public Assistance Committee may be discharged by other Committees subject to the general direction and control of the Public Assistance Committee, and in the case of six Counties and twenty-two County Boroughs the Education Committee is now acting as agent for the Public Assistance Committee in all matters relating to the maintenance of these children.

### 15. Canal Boat Children.

47. Of the 72 local education authorities in England and Wales having canals in their areas who made returns, 20, all in England, reported the presence of children on boats during 1930. The number of children found was 1,132, as compared with 1,609 in 1929, and 1,462 in 1928.

48. An attempt was made during the year by a Private Member's Bill to amend the law relating to the education of Canal Boat children. In order to enable the children to attend school regularly, the Bill, as amended in Committee, proposed to prohibit the residence of children of school age on the boats during term time, a period till 1st January, 1932, being given to enable the parents to find accommodation for their children on shore. The children were to be allowed to return to their homes on the boats during week-ends and holiday periods.

The Report Stage was begun on 9th May, 1930, but it was not found possible to proceed further with the Bill during the Session and it was accordingly dropped.

## CHAPTER II.

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

## 1. School Supply and Number of Pupils.

49. The number of secondary schools in England and Wales recognized by the Board as eligible for grant continues to increase, and on 31st March, 1930, reached a total of 1,354, as compared with 1,341 on 31st March, 1929. An analysis of the schools, by type of responsible body, is given in Part II of the Report (Table 33). The increase in the number of schools is accounted for as follows:— 15 new schools have been recognized, viz.: 11 Council schools and 4 Roman Catholic schools. Of these 15 schools, 2 Council schools replaced the boys' departments of two schools, of which one was closed (the girls being accommodated in existing schools) and the other became a girls' school only; another of the new schools was formerly a public elementary school. Two schools were closed, and the pupils transferred to other schools.

50. The number of pupils on 31st March, 1930, in schools recognized for grant, according to the result of the Board's examination of the admission registers, was 394,105 (207,462 boys and 186,643 girls), as compared with 386,993 on 31st March, 1929. The increase in school population between those dates, viz., 7,112, is attributable to the extent of about 1,800 only to the recognition of entirely new schools. The main expansion (5,312) took place in schools which were either on the grant list on both dates or which provided alternative accommodation for the pupils displaced by the closure of other schools.

The number of pupils admitted to secondary schools on the grant list during the school year 1929-30, excluding those transferred from one school to another, was 86,119, as compared with 84,385 during 1928-29. It is interesting to note that 73.7 per cent. of the pupils admitted to the secondary school system for the first time during 1929-30 had come direct from public elementary schools, and of these considerably more than one-half, viz., 60.8 per cent., were admitted free from the payment of any tuition fee. 73.1 per cent. of the pupils admitted were between the ages of 10 and 13 years.

51. Returns relating to 1st October last show that there was an unusually large increase in the number of pupils in grant-aided secondary schools; some 6,000 more than the average annual increase during the previous 10 years. This may be attributed mainly to the admission of an exceptionally large number of pupils between the ages of 10 and 11 with the object of anticipating to some extent the difficulty of arranging for the reception of the abnormal number of children between the ages of 11 and 12 who may

be expected to seek admission to secondary schools in 1931. On the same date there were also about 4,500 more pupils over 16 years of age than on the corresponding date in 1929, the higher numbers being found mainly in the age group 16-17 years. There is reason to think that this increase is to some extent due to the difficulties which pupils have in obtaining employment under present conditions and the consequent tendency to remain in the school until employment offers.

52. The number of secondary schools recognized by the Board as efficient, but not as eligible for grant, on 1st October, 1930, was 356, containing 64,969 pupils (32,926 boys and 32,043 girls). The number of such schools on 1st October, 1929, was 352, containing 63,789 pupils (32,496 boys and 31,293 girls); and the number of secondary schools recognized as efficient, whether grant-aided or not, on 1st October, 1930, was 1,722, and the number of pupils was 481,954 (253,993 boys and 227,961 girls).

On 1st October, 1930, 194 preparatory schools containing 14,570 pupils were recognized as efficient; the number of such schools on 1st October, 1929, was 154, containing 12,284 pupils. The preparatory school figures relate only to preparatory schools conducted as independent units; a considerable number of children of preparatory school age are educated in the preparatory departments of secondary schools, and are included in the secondary school figures. As has been explained in previous Reports, the figures do not include a large number of preparatory and secondary schools which are not grant-aided, and have not applied to the Board for recognition as efficient, so that they must not be taken as giving a complete picture of the amount of secondary and preparatory school provision in the country.

## 2. Free Places.

53. With the exception of three schools which were on the grant list before 1907, and received grant at a rate lower than the normal, all the 1,366 schools in receipt of grant on 1st October, 1930, complied with the Board's requirements as to the provision of free places for children formerly in attendance at public elementary schools. 1,212 were required to offer free places to the extent of 25 per cent. of the number of admissions in the previous year, and in many of these schools the number of free places offered was considerably in excess of 25 per cent., while certain of the schools were entirely free. In the remaining 151 schools the normal requirement was 10, 12½, 15 or 20 per cent. The total number of free places on 1st October, 1930, was 178,204, an increase of 13,917 over the figure of the previous year, while the percentage of free-place pupils to the total number of pupils in the schools was 42.7, as compared with 40.9 in the previous year. In the course of the year 1930 the Board issued Regulations raising the maximum

number of free places which may be awarded at the discretion of the school authorities from 40 to 50 per cent. of the number of admissions in the previous school year.

### 3. Ages of Pupils on 31st March and Length of School Life.

54. Of the 394,105 pupils in attendance at grant earning secondary schools on 31st March, 1930, 293,850 or nearly 75 per cent. were between the ages of 11 and 16. The number of pupils over 16 on that date was 66,346, as compared with 64,166 in the previous year, and the proportion of such pupils was 16.8 per cent. of the whole. The number of children under 10 in the schools on 31st March, 1930, was 20,338, an increase of 951 over the previous year, and amounts to 5.2 per cent. of the total number of pupils in the schools. It was emphasized in our previous Report that the Board look to authorities of schools containing preparatory departments so to restrict the admission of younger children as to avoid the exclusion of qualified children of secondary school age.

55. As stated in the Board's last Report, certain modifications were made in the method of calculating average school life as from 1928-29 which cause the figures on this point to be comparable with those for 1928-29 but not with those for previous years. While the age of 11 continues to be the lower limit for the purpose of calculating school life, an endeavour has been made to overcome the difficulties mentioned in our Report for 1928, and to bring the figures into closer relation with the actual facts, by regarding continuous attendance at two or more secondary schools as constituting a single school life, instead of treating the periods of attendance at each school separately. A pupil is not now regarded as a "leaver" for this purpose until he finally leaves the secondary school system. Accordingly the time spent by him in one school from which he proceeds directly to another is not considered in calculating the average school life for his earlier school, but is added to the time spent at other schools until he finally leaves, when the whole of his period of secondary school attendance is taken into account in calculating the average school life for the school which he finally leaves. Further, a pupil who terminates his secondary school attendance before reaching the age of 14, the present age for compulsory attendance at school, is also excluded from the calculation on the assumption that he has reverted to an elementary or private school. Similar considerations govern the calculation of average leaving age.

56. The average school life after the age of 11 was for boys 4 years 8 months and the leaving age 16 years 6 months, while the corresponding figures for girls were 4 years 8 months and 16 years 7 months. The figures for boys and girls together were 4 years 8 months and 16 years 7 months, as compared with 4 years 7 months and 16 years 6 months in 1928-29.

### 4. Staffing and Size of Classes.

57. On 31st March, 1930, there were 21,165 full-time teachers employed in grant-aided secondary schools; of these 50.1 per cent. were men and 49.9 per cent. women. The proportion of graduates employed has increased in the case of men to 82.9 per cent., as compared with 82.4 per cent. on the 31st March, 1929, and in the case of women to 65.1 per cent., as compared with 64.7 per cent. on 31st March, 1929. The number of classes over the normal limit of 30 increased from 3,618 on 1st October, 1929, to 3,866 on 1st October, 1930. 130 of these latter contained more than 35 pupils, as compared with 77 in the previous year. This increase is no doubt partly due to the higher number of admissions at 10+. The Board realized that, to meet this influx, special arrangements would be necessary which might involve a temporary increase in the size of classes.

### 5. Advanced Courses.

58. The number of recognized advanced courses in grant-aided schools was 483 in 1929-30, the same as in 1928-29. These courses were held in 341 schools. Of the 483 courses 227 were in Science and Mathematics, 181 in Modern Studies and 38 in Classics. Advanced courses in three groups of subjects were recognized in 16 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools. There was also a substantial amount of advanced work in certain schools in respect of which no application was made to the Board for the formal approval of advanced courses.

### 6. Pupils proceeding from Secondary Schools to Universities.

59. Of 66,741 pupils who left grant-aided secondary schools in 1929-30 after reaching the age of 14, 2,477 boys and 1,352 girls are known to have proceeded direct to universities, 64.3 per cent. of whom were ex-public elementary school pupils. For the previous year, the corresponding figures were 2,336 boys and 1,302 girls out of 67,998.

### 7. Abolition of Duplication of Board's Grant.

60. As the result of the option given to governing bodies in Circular 1381, the position reached on 31st December, 1930, was that, of the 671 schools not provided by local authorities for higher education, 433 schools have relinquished direct grant from the Board. These 433 schools comprise 18 Roman Catholic schools, 23 schools

provided by borough or urban district councils, 100 schools conducted under the Welsh Intermediate Act, and 292 foundation and other schools.

#### 8. Miscellaneous.

61. *Observation Visits.*—In the year 1929-30 arrangements were made for 11 teachers serving in grant-earning secondary schools to visit other schools for the purpose of observing methods of teaching. As stated in recent Reports, we should welcome an extension of this system for enabling promising but inexperienced teachers to gain experience of improved methods of teaching.

62. *Full Inspections.*—In 1930, 251 schools were fully inspected by the Board, 70 for the first time. These figures compare with 219 and 68 during 1929. Of the schools fully inspected, 242 were in England and 9 in Wales. In addition, there were 22 Interim Inspections of Schools in England in respect to which reports were issued to the Governing Bodies of the schools.

#### 9. Schemes under the Charitable Trusts Acts and Endowed Schools Acts for Secondary Schools and for Exhibitions.

63. During the period under review, 34 schemes were established. Of these, 21 related to secondary schools, and were for the most part alterations of existing schemes. The remaining 13 schemes were in respect of exhibitions tenable at secondary schools or at other institutions of higher education.

#### 10. Secondary Schools Examinations.

64. The requirement of the Regulations for Secondary Schools that pupils might only be presented for a First Examination as members of a whole form, remained in force until the end of the school year 1928-29. Though the Board had not changed their view as to the general desirability of such an arrangement, they felt that the time had come when provisionally, and as an experiment, the specific requirement might be waived. The Regulations for 1929-30 were revised accordingly and the Board have no reason to think that this alteration in the Regulations has made any substantial difference to the practice of school authorities of presenting whole forms for examination. They consider it essential that attention should not be concentrated on pupils to be entered for the examination to the neglect of those who are thought likely to fail if presented. In other words, they are anxious that the previous conception of the examination as a "Fifth Form examination," not as a test of the performance of picked pupils, should be maintained.

65. The following report has been made by the Secondary Schools Examinations Council for the year 1929-30:—

During the year 1929-30 the Council held two meetings.

The only change in the personnel of the Council was the resignation of Mr. John Lea, whose place has been filled by Mr. S. H. Shurrock, as the representative of the University of London.

The Report of the Council for the year 1928-29 indicated that the Council with the approval of the Board had recommended to the Examining Bodies that in the School Certificate Examinations for 1931 and subsequent years two of the following subjects of Group IV should be allowed to count towards the minimum number of subjects required for the award of a Certificate:—

1. Art.
2. Music.
3. Handicraft.
4. Domestic Science, including Needlework.
5. Commercial Subjects.
6. Geometrical and Engineering Drawing.
7. Any one other subject which may be approved by the Council in special circumstances.

Of the eight Examining Bodies seven have accepted the recommendation that two subjects from Group IV should be allowed to count towards the five subjects required for a pass in the examination. Of these seven Examining Bodies six have included in their Regulations all or several of the subjects mentioned above, while the remaining Examining Body has decided to permit only Art and Music to count as the two subjects from Group IV.

Statistics in respect of First and Second Examinations held in Midsummer, 1930, similar to those included in previous reports of the Council are given below.

#### *First Examination.*

The number of candidates entering for the examination was 63,117, of whom 43,159, or 68.4 per cent., obtained certificates.

The following table shows the number of entries (including candidates not entered for a full Certificate) and the number of passes with credit in the principal subjects of the examination.

Subject.	Number of entries.	Percentage of passes with Credit.	Percentage of entrants offering the subjects.
English .. .. .. ..	64,305	57.3	99.0
History .. .. .. ..	55,148	48.1	87.4
Geography .. .. .. ..	42,139	46.6	66.8
Religious Knowledge .. .. .. ..	14,950	39.9	23.7
Economics .. .. .. ..	726	31.8	1.2
Latin .. .. .. ..	26,963	46.5	42.7
Greek .. .. .. ..	2,407	62.6	3.8
French .. .. .. ..	61,312	51.2	97.1
German .. .. .. ..	4,844	54.1	7.7
Spanish .. .. .. ..	819	59.5	1.3
Welsh .. .. .. ..	2,694	65.9	4.3
Mathematics .. .. .. ..	59,272	54.7	93.9
Additional Mathematics .. .. .. ..	3,591	43.1	5.7
Botany .. .. .. ..	14,785	46.9	23.4
Chemistry .. .. .. ..	25,764	49.0	40.8
Physics .. .. .. ..	16,576	50.2	26.3
Chemistry, with Physics .. .. .. ..	3,431	47.2	5.4
General Science .. .. .. ..	1,852	47.3	2.9
Mechanics .. .. .. ..	1,862	48.1	3.0
Heat, Light and Sound .. .. .. ..	3,491	49.0	5.5
Electricity and Magnetism .. .. .. ..	2,345	48.0	3.7
Biology .. .. .. ..	1,021	59.2	1.6
Natural History .. .. .. ..	1,076	49.9	1.7
Music .. .. .. ..	791	52.2	1.3
Art .. .. .. ..	24,949	54.4	39.5

In addition 98 (45) candidates offered Ancient History, 98 (80) Italian, 10 (4) Russian, 193 (127) Agricultural Science, 95 (66) Geology, 1 (1) Dutch, 1 (—) Arabic, 2 (2) Urdu, 1 (1) Hebrew.

The figures in brackets denote the number of Passes-with-Credit in the subject.

#### Second Examination.

The number of candidates entered for the examination was 9,589, of whom 6,660 or 69.5 per cent. obtained certificates.

The following table shows the number of entries and the number of certificates awarded in each of the groups.

Group.	(a) No. of entries.	(b) Number of certificates awarded.	(c) Percentage of (b) to (a).	(d) Percentage of (a) to total number of candidates.
Classical .. .. .. ..	930	613	65.9	* 9.7
Modern Studies .. .. .. ..	4,589	3,359	73.2	47.8
Mathematics .. .. .. ..	438	285	65.1	4.6
Science and Mathematics .. .. .. ..	3,526	2,342	66.4	36.8

\* The remaining 1.1 per cent. took Group E in the examination held by London University.

The following table shows the number of entries and the number of passes in principal subjects.

Subject.	(a) Number of entries.	(b) Number obtaining a pass.	(c) Percentage of (b) to (a).	(d) Percentage of entrants offering the subject.
Latin .. .. .. ..	2,237	1,631	72.9	23.3
Greek .. .. .. ..	949	656	69.1	9.9
Ancient History .. .. .. ..	933	635	68.1	9.7
French .. .. .. ..	3,703	2,826	76.3	38.6
German .. .. .. ..	349	293	84.0	3.6
Italian .. .. .. ..	4	4	100.0	—
Spanish .. .. .. ..	81	72	88.9	0.8
Welsh .. .. .. ..	107	71	66.3	1.1
English .. .. .. ..	3,539	2,833	80.1	36.9
History .. .. .. ..	3,187	2,469	77.5	33.2
English, with History .. .. .. ..	20	18	90.0	0.2
History, with French .. .. .. ..	29	24	82.8	0.3
Economics .. .. .. ..	134	90	67.2	1.4
British Constitution .. .. .. ..	27	27	100.0	0.3
Mathematics .. .. .. ..	4,048	2,890	71.4	42.2
Physics .. .. .. ..	2,860	2,119	74.1	29.8
Chemistry .. .. .. ..	2,766	2,065	74.7	28.8
Physics with Chemistry .. .. .. ..	91	63	69.2	0.9
Botany .. .. .. ..	543	403	74.2	5.7
Zoology .. .. .. ..	260	198	76.2	2.7
Biology .. .. .. ..	116	95	81.9	1.2
Geography .. .. .. ..	841	627	74.6	8.8
Geology .. .. .. ..	18	14	77.8	0.2
Art .. .. .. ..	37	37	100.0	0.4
Music .. .. .. ..	13	13	100.0	0.1