With reference to my previous Memorandum (C.P. 73/30), I am now in a position to report that I have had further conversations with the representatives of the various interests concerned with the Voluntary Schools, and I am of opinion that no further purpose can be served in continuing these discussions. There is a very considerable measure of agreement obtainable and I believe that now the best course to adopt would be to publish as a White Paper the conclusions which the Government have arrived at as most likely to solve the immediate problem of the Voluntary Schools. I think it likely that publicity would reveal such a large measure of agreement in the House of Commons as to facilitate rather than hinder the passage of the Education (School Attendance) Bill.

I therefore propose to publish a document, on the lines of the attached statement, as a White Paper during, or immediately after, the Recess.

(Intd.) C. T.

11th April, 1930.
PROPOSALS for enabling LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES to enter into agreements with the MANAGERS of NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS for purposes of RE-ORGANISATION.

The public system of education in England and Wales is at the present time undergoing a complete re-organisation, which was inaugurated three years ago as a result of the Report of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education, issued in December, 1926, under the title of "The Education of the Adolescent", and commonly known as the Hadlow Report. The recommendations of this Report have been accepted by the Board, by educational opinion, and by the country at large, as a great advance in the opportunities of education for the majority of children. The principal change involved in the new system is that, from the age of eleven onwards, all children should be educated in senior schools of one type or another, capable of providing a varied and progressive course of education for older children.

His Majesty's Government have further implemented the recommendations of the Hadlow Report by introducing legislation for the raising of the school leaving age to fifteen, so that the senior school courses would cover a period of at least four years from the age of eleven.

These changes, in order to be effective, are requiring all over the country a considerable increase in the accommodation of many existing schools, and in some cases the building of entirely new senior schools. For the re-organised senior schools will be characterised by smaller classes, wider opportunities for practical instruction such as woodwork and cookery, science rooms, libraries, adequate halls, and increased and additional playing grounds and playing fields.

The early and economical re-organisation of the schools depends on the extent to which the Voluntary Schools are able to play their part. While in many cases laudable efforts
are being made by the Voluntary School Authorities to meet the
new situation, there are many cases where the Managers, however
anxious to co-operate, find themselves hampered by the difficul-
ty of providing the necessary funds for re-conditioning or
enlarging their schools. It is, of course, open to Local
Education Authorities to supply the deficiency, where Voluntary
Schools cannot provide accommodation, by building new Council
Schools. This, however, is a needlessly extravagant method
wherever the expenditure of far less money would put existing
schools into the position to fulfil the new need.

His Majesty's Government, while well aware of the
difficulty of proposing any change in the relations of the State
to the Voluntary Schools as established by the Act of 1902,
undertook last year to consult the representatives of all the
important interests concerned with a view to seeing whether
there was any probability of an agreed settlement. The
situation has been explored in all its aspects. Frequent
conversations have taken place with persons as representative
as possible of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church,
the Free Churches, the Local Authorities, and the Teachers. These
conversations have been carried on in all cases in the most
friendly, helpful and constructive spirit and with a recognition
of the paramount importance of the interests of the children;
and although it will be understood that the representatives who
have taken part in the discussions are not committed, His
Majesty's Government feel justified in stating their belief
that a measure of agreement may be found on the basis of the
proposals set out below. The essence of these proposals is
that Local Education Authorities should be permitted to give
financial assistance to Voluntary Schools for purposes of re-
organisation in exchange for an extension of public control
in the matter of the appointment and removal of teachers.
SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

(1) Where the enlargement, reconstruction, or improvement of a Non-provided School is required to give effect to re-organisation proposals approved by the Board of Education, a Local Education Authority may make an agreement with the Managers of that Non-provided School to give such grant as is necessary for such enlargement, reconstruction or improvement.

(2) Where such a grant is made the teachers of the school concerned shall become the servants of the Local Education Authority and shall be appointed and removable by them.

(3) The Managers shall, however, have the right to be consulted and to be satisfied that such and so many of the teachers of the school as are necessary for the purpose are willing and competent to give special religious instruction in accordance with the provisions (if any) of the Trust Deed and as required by the Managers.

(4) The agreement shall specify the number of teachers in regard to whom the Managers have the right to be so consulted and satisfied, due regard being given to the number of children whose parents desire them to have such special religious instruction.

(5) No teacher shall be dismissed except by the Local Education Authority, but the Managers may ask the Local Education Authority to remove a teacher on the ground that having been appointed to give special religious instruction, he has failed to give such instruction efficiently and suitably. In case of difference as to the removal of such a teacher, which cannot be settled between the Local Education Authority and the Managers, it shall be referred to the Board of Education for decision.

(6) The Managers, after the execution of the specific enlargement, reconstruction or improvement, will retain their
existing responsibility for repairs.

(7) The premises shall continue to be used for the purpose of a Public Elementary School so long as that use is necessary.

(8) Where, owing to re-organisation, children are transferred to a Provided School from a Non-provided School, the Local Education Authority shall permit arrangements to be made, on the lines of what is known as the Anson bye-law, for withdrawing such children, if desired by their parents, for special religious instruction outside the school.