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STATE OF MAINE  
LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

REPORT ON PAROCHIAL SCHOOL STUDY  
to  
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION  
of the  
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH LEGISLATURE

JANUARY, 1970

Legislative Research Committee  
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

January, 1970

To the Members of the First Special Session of the  
104th Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report  
on the impact of Parochial school closings on the  
economy of the State of Maine.

This report, designated as Committee Publica-  
tion 104-22, presents as accurately as possible  
conditions as they exist today on the National,  
State and Local levels along with all the necessary  
background information to support the Committee  
findings and recommendations.

The Committee sincerely hopes that the informa-  
tion contained herein will prove of benefit to the  
members of the Legislature and the people of the  
State of Maine.

Respectfully submitted,



William E. Dennett, Chairman  
Legislative Research Committee

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## LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT

Under Joint Order (S.P. 499) of the 104th Legislature of the State of Maine, the Legislative Research Committee was directed to study the impact of parochial school closings on the economy of the State. The Order further provided for technical advice and assistance through the State Department of Education and directed the Committee to report at the next regular or special session of the Legislature.

The closing of thirteen Catholic elementary schools in June, 1969 involving 2,596 pupils and the impact resulting thereby, created a sense of immediate urgency, motivating the Committee to utilize every opportunity to complete its work at the earliest possible date.

In conjunction with regular subcommittee meetings, a special coordinating committee was formed combining the talent and skill of persons in fields of law and education with those of the committee in cooperative effort to fulfill the directive. Supplementing these efforts, public hearings were held at Bangor, Lewiston and Portland during the month of October.

Parochial or church schools have existed in Maine since colonial times. In several of our cities and larger towns these schools have offered programs which have served a significant segment of the population and their closing presents a financial problem for the public schools. It is this problem that this Committee has been directed to study.

At the public hearings the Subcommittee received the testimony of many parish school board members regarding the financial condition of their institutions; the testimony of public school officials regarding the impact created on the public school system when a

nonpublic school closes; and the testimony of other religious sects and interested citizens regarding the merits of aiding nonpublic schools.

From the testimony submitted at the hearings and from the report submitted to the Subcommittee by the Board of Education of the Catholic Diocese of Portland, it is readily apparent that many nonpublic elementary schools in Maine are in a precarious financial condition. In the State of Maine for the school year 1969-70 there are 11,916 elementary school pupils in thirty-five Catholic schools scattered throughout the State, and about two hundred more elementary pupils in Seventh-Day Adventist schools.

Catholic parish school boards are making an outstanding effort to maintain their schools. However, with thirteen closings in June, 1969, and with eight schools involving 2,596 pupils operating at a deficit this year, further closings are imminent unless some form of financial relief is provided. For further statistics regarding the condition of the Catholic school system, see the report submitted by the Board of Education of the Catholic Diocese of Portland, Maine.

The basic problem confronting parochial schools is their inability to replace retiring religious teachers with other religious teachers. Having lay teachers at competitive salaries has caused costs to zoom. They also face normal increases in operational costs due to general economic conditions. The average public elementary per pupil operational expenditure in Maine for the 1969-70 school year is \$410. It costs the Catholic school system, on a statewide average, \$186 per elementary pupil per year. The 343 religious teachers who work for



a nominal stipend keep this cost extraordinarily low, but when a parish has to hire lay teachers its operational expenditures can double in a single year. For specific examples, see Part III of the report submitted by the Catholic Diocesan Board of Education.

If the parochial school system were to cease operations, the addition of 11,916 elementary pupils to the public school system would obviously create serious repercussions at both the local and the state level. The cost to the public school system would approximate \$4.9 million in operational expenditures, plus the cost of capital expenditures or debt service that would be required to acquire additional classrooms to house the new students. An estimated \$1,600,000 additional general purpose subsidy would be required to meet the State's share of increased local costs.

For the purposes of this report the Subcommittee limited its study to the elementary school problem. In terms of the number of students involved, the more severe problem is at the elementary level, and it is here that a feeling of immediacy exists. The secondary school pupils very frequently cross jurisdictional lines to attend a nonpublic school. This is especially true of the private independent secondary schools which attract students from outside of Maine. The Subcommittee feels that this more complex problem should remain open for study at a future date.

The Subcommittee in making the following proposal has attempted to provide a solution that meets Constitutional requirements and that can be administered effectively on the State level. The basic proposal is a variation of the laws recently enacted in Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

The Subcommittee proposes that the Legislature enact an emergency statute allowing cities and towns, upon the approval of the local governing body, to purchase by contract secular educational services from a nonpublic school. The nonpublic school would be paid for the cost, or a certain portion thereof, of teaching courses that are required in the public school curriculum. The amount reimbursable to a nonpublic school is limited to the salaries of those teachers who teach secular subjects only, and the actual cost of textbooks and other disposable items customarily used in public schools or approved by the Commissioner of Education.

The statute strictly limits the type of expenses which are reimbursable and the amount of reimbursement is limited by the annual appropriation process on the local level. There are other safeguards and standards in the proposal such as the auditing of the nonpublic school budget in order to insure that the purpose of the statute is properly fulfilled. The Subcommittee feels that future parochial school closings will sharply affect the property tax rate in the cities and towns where parochial schools are located. This statute would provide them with the means of absorbing this burden over a gradual period of time.

There is also proposed an amendment to the State Subsidy Law which would insert into the subsidy a factor allowing a city or town that purchases secular educational services from a nonpublic school to add a certain number of nonpublic school pupils to its resident pupil population in determining the amount of state subsidy which that city or town is eligible to receive.

The number of nonpublic school pupils which a city or town could add in computing its state subsidy is determined by a formula which will reimburse a city or town for its cost of purchasing secular educational services at the same rate which that city or town is reimbursed for public elementary school operational expenditures. The number of pupils to be added depends on the amount which a city or town decides to spend on purchasing secular educational services. It is estimated that if every city and town decided to purchase to the fullest extent possible under the proposed statute, the total possible amount reimbursable based on the 1969-70 nonpublic school budgets would be \$976,676. Of this amount, the cities and towns involved could receive a total increased state subsidy of \$235,738.

This additional factor can be computed by the Department of Education with the information it already has available, and adding the factor into the state subsidy can be done without disrupting the present method of allocating the state subsidy. No additional staff will be needed by the Department to carry out the provisions of the proposed Act.

It is the Subcommittee's recommendation, with the unanimous approval of the full Committee, that the following legislation should, upon introduction before the special session in January, 1970, be submitted to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court for their opinion as to the constitutionality of the proposed Act, before the Legislature acts thereon.

AN ACT Creating the Nonpublic Elementary Education Assistance Act.

Emergency preamble. Whereas, a number of administrative units having control of public schools face the possibility that nonpublic elementary schools located within their area may be closed; and

Whereas, the Legislature has determined that it is in the public interest that the local administrative units shall be permitted to authorize the expenditure of public funds to assist said nonpublic schools; and

Whereas, municipal budgets must be immediately determined by the various subordinate administrative units levying taxes for support of public education; and

Whereas, the immediate availability of assistance to nonpublic schools may prevent further closings of said schools; and

Whereas, if said nonpublic schools are closed in some or all of the local administrative units, and any substantial number of the pupils thereof are immediately transferred to the public schools, there will of necessity be overcrowded and unsafe school facilities until the local units can build or acquire adequate facilities to relieve the impact; and

Whereas, said closings could create a demand for additional qualified teachers in substantial numbers without adequate time to plan for and to hire them; and

Whereas, the Legislature must act to prevent any possible interruption or disruption of the education of Maine children; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and

require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. R.S., T. 20, part 7, additional. Title 20 of the Revised Statutes is amended by adding a new part 7, to read as follows:

PART 7

NONPUBLIC ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT

CHAPTER 514

NONPUBLIC ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT

§ 3801. Declaration of findings and intent

The Legislature finds and declares:

1. Elementary education crisis. That a crisis in elementary education exists in the nation and in the State of Maine involving rapidly increasing costs occasioned by the rise in school population and new and increasingly costly demands upon education generally. The general impact of inflation upon the economy has complicated the struggle of the State to find sources by which to finance education while attempting to finance other burdens which are also state governmental responsibilities;
2. Compulsory school attendance. That the requirements of the compulsory school attendance laws of the State may be legally fulfilled through appropriate attendance at nonpublic educational facilities;
3. Education public purpose. That the education of children generally and at the elementary level in particular is today

recognized as a public purpose, and that nonpublic education through providing instruction in secular subjects makes an important contribution to the achievement of such public purpose and that the governmental duty to support public education generally may be in part fulfilled through the government support of those purely secular educational subjects and objectives achieved through nonpublic education;

4. Freedom of choice. That freedom to choose nonpublic education, provided it meets reasonable state standards, is a fundamental and basic right of all citizens of the State;

5. State's educational duty. That the State, in the fulfillment of its duties to provide education generally to its citizens, and elementary pupils in particular, has the right to enter into contracts for the purchase of needed educational services with persons or institutions, whether public or nonpublic, sectarian or nonsectarian;

6. Purchase of secular education. That should the present trend toward the closing of nonpublic schools continue, the burden cast upon the public school systems in the various cities and towns will cause intolerable local financial burdens and will also result in the need for very substantially increased assistance at the state level, and that the public interest would best be served through the purchase of secular educational services from nonpublic schools, under certain specific conditions.

#### § 3802. Definitions

The following terms, whenever used or referred to in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates otherwise:

1. Academic year. "Academic year" shall mean the normal school year beginning in September and ending in June and in any event shall mean that portion of the calendar year in which a public or nonpublic school operates to satisfy the requirements of section 855.

2. Administrative unit. "Administrative unit" shall be as defined in section 851.

3. Commissioner of Education. "Commissioner of Education" shall be as defined in section 101.

4. Elementary school. "Elementary school" shall be understood to include that part of the school organization of an administrative unit in which is offered a program of studies preceding that offered by an approved secondary school as defined by section 1281 and shall generally mean kindergarden through grade 8.

5. Instructional materials. "Instructional materials" shall mean books, periodicals, documents, pamphlets, photographs, reproductions, pictorial or graphic works, musical scores, maps, charts, globes, sound recordings, including but not limited to those on discs and tapes; processed slides, transparencies, films, filmstrips, kinescopes and video tapes, or any other printed and published materials of a similar nature made by any method now developed or hereafter to be developed. The term includes those printed and published instructional materials, and also portable instructional equipment, suitable for and to be used by pupils in elementary schools and which with reasonable care and use may be expected to last more than one year, said instructional materials being limited to those which are presently used or have been in use within 5 years preceding the effective

date of this Act in a public school, or instructional materials submitted to and approved by the Commissioner of Education. The term does not include furniture, nonportable equipment or items normally affixed to the realty or forming a part of a building structure.

6. Instructional supplies. "Instructional supplies" shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, paper, chalk, pencils, crayons, art supplies, scientific supplies, nonreusable work-books and other items not specifically defined in this chapter, which are used and consumed in the teaching of secular subjects to pupils.

7. Nonpublic school. "Nonpublic school" shall mean any elementary school other than a public school within the State wherein a pupil may legally fulfill the compulsory school attendance requirements of law, and said school shall have been in operation on the effective date of this Act. Any nonpublic school which was operating and in existence on January 1, 1970 may be considered a nonpublic school within the meaning of this section if said school is an elementary school within the State wherein a pupil may meet the compulsory school attendance requirements of law.

8. Pupil or student. "Pupil" or "student" shall mean a resident of the State who is in attendance in a nonpublic elementary school located within the State wherein he complies with the requirements of the compulsory school attendance law.

9. Purchase of secular educational services. "Purchase of secular educational services" shall mean the purchase by



an administrative unit, from a nonpublic school, pursuant to contract, of secular educational service at the reasonable cost thereof.

10. Reasonable cost. "Reasonable cost" shall mean the actual cost to a nonpublic school of providing a secular educational service and shall be deemed to include solely the cost pertaining thereto of teachers' salaries, textbooks, instructional materials and instructional supplies. The reasonable cost of teachers' salaries as used in this chapter shall be deemed to be limited to the salary paid in the public school system of the administrative unit for a teacher of similar experience and education, or the actual cost, whichever is the lower.

11. Secular education service. "Secular education service" shall mean the providing of instruction in a secular subject.

12. Secular subject. "Secular subject" shall mean any course which is presented in the curricula of the public schools of the State and shall not include any subject matter expressing religious teaching, or the morals or forms of worship of any sect.

13. State Board of Education. "State Board of Education" shall be as defined in section 51.

14. Teacher. "Teacher" shall mean a person engaged in rendering secular educational service under this Act who shall be duly certified by the State Board of Education and who shall only teach secular subjects. Teachers shall not include school superintendents, principals or other administrators of

a nonpublic school.

15. Textbook. "Textbook" shall mean any books, reusable workbooks or manuals, whether bound or in looseleaf form, intended for use as a principal source of study material for a given class or group of students, a copy of which is available for the individual use of each pupil in such class or group, said textbooks being limited to those which are presently used or have been in use within 5 years preceding the effective date of this Act in a public school, or textbooks submitted to and approved by the Commissioner of Education.

§3803. Administration -- rules and regulations

In order to make uniform the administration of this chapter and to assist in the auditing of any expenditures hereunder by state and local officials and to insure strict compliance with all the terms and conditions imposed in this chapter, the Commissioner of Education is authorized to establish rules and regulations, forms of application and contracts, and such other documents and forms as he shall deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, and require the use of same by all administrative units.

§3804. Purchase of secular educational service

The administrative units are authorized to contract and pay for secular educational service, provided that as a condition precedent for contract and payment by the administrative unit purchasing the secular educational service from a nonpublic school that the appropriate body having jurisdiction over the public schools in the administrative unit shall first determine that:

1. Closing effect on property tax rate. The closing of a nonpublic school or schools educating its residents would have an adverse effect upon the unit's property tax rate; or

2. Classroom space. The closing of a nonpublic school or schools would cause a burden on the public school system by creating a shortage of or overcrowding of existing public classroom space, with resulting disruption of the education of the children involved.

§ 3805. Application

Applications for reimbursement of secular education service under this chapter shall be made by the appropriate officials of a nonpublic school or schools on or before January 1st to the appropriate body having jurisdiction over the public schools in the administrative unit within which the nonpublic school is located. The application shall be on such forms and under such conditions as the Commissioner of Education has prescribed pursuant to section 3803.

The application shall be based on the actual, where known, and the estimated expenditures for secular education service by the nonpublic school for the current academic year. The local administrative unit reviewing the application of a nonpublic school may, in its discretion, decide to appropriate for the purchase of secular educational service the maximum amount within the limitations of this chapter or any amount less than the maximum amount.

§ 3806. Determination

The appropriate body having jurisdiction over the public schools

in the administrative unit shall notify the proper officials of the applicant nonpublic school or schools as to the amount of secular educational service which it wishes to purchase within 20 days after its budget has been approved by the administrative unit.

The payment so determined and authorized shall be made by the administrative unit in three equal installments payable on the first day of October, January and April of the academic year following the filing and acceptance of the application.

§ 3807. Records

Any nonpublic school seeking such payment shall maintain such accounting procedures, including the maintenance of separate funds and accounts, pertaining to the cost of secular education service so as to establish that it actually expended in support of said service an amount of money equal to the amount sought in reimbursement. Such separate accounts shall be subject to audit by the Commissioner of Education and the State Auditor or the administrative unit.

§ 3808. Limitation of reimbursement

In no event shall a nonpublic school be paid in excess of the cost actually expended by it in rendering secular educational service and shall not be paid unless in full compliance with the requirements and standards of this chapter.

§ 3809. Contracts limited to one year

The purchase of secular educational service from a nonpublic school by an administrative unit shall be done on a year-to-year basis and shall be subject to the annual appropriation process of that administrative unit.

§ 3810. General purpose aid

A municipality or administrative unit which purchases

educational service pursuant to this chapter shall be allowed to compute a certain number of nonpublic elementary school pupils in the computation of the amount of that municipality's or administrative unit's equalization dollars for general purpose aid as provided by chapter 512. The number of nonpublic elementary school pupils which shall be used in computing the amount of general purpose aid shall be determined by chapter 512, notwithstanding the fact that said pupils do not appear upon the so-called public school census report which is filed annually with the Commissioner of Education nor any other provisions of the general purpose aid law to the contrary.

§3811. Teachers

Teachers in a nonpublic school shall not by reason of this chapter be deemed to be members of the State or any administrative unit, or be entitled to any of the rights or benefits provided by statute to public school teachers.

§3812. Liberal construction

Sections 3801 to 3812, being necessary for the welfare of the State and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes thereof.

Sec. 2. R. S., T. 20, §3732, amended. Section 3732 of Title 20 of the Revised Statutes, as enacted by section 2 of chapter 496 of the public laws of 1969, is amended by adding at the end the following:

For the purpose of computing the amount of equalization dollars a municipality shall receive if it purchases educational services from a nonpublic school pursuant to chapter 514, there shall be added

to the number of pupils in the municipality as determined by the average of the October 1st - April 1st counts, the average for the 2 fiscal years preceding the convening of the Legislature, a number of nonpublic school elementary pupils determined by the following formula:

"X" shall equal the number of nonpublic elementary school pupils to be added. "A" shall equal the amount of dollars reimbursed to the nonpublic school on a per pupil basis. "B" shall equal the per pupil operational cost of the public elementary school system of the municipality which purchases educational services pursuant to chapter 514. "C" shall equal the total number of nonpublic elementary school pupils of the municipality.

$$\frac{A}{B} \times C = X$$

"X" as determined above shall be multiplied by the per pupil reimbursement rate as established for the administrative unit. "X" shall not be used in determining the per pupil valuation.

Sec. 3. Transitional provision. Academic year 1970-71. For the purpose of providing payment funds for the academic year 1970-71, a nonpublic school shall submit an application by March 1, 1970. The application submitted on this date shall be based on the actual, where known, and the estimated nonpublic school expenditures for the academic year 1969-70, for the rendering of secular education service. If this application is approved by the administrative unit purchasing the secular education service and the secular education service meets the standards and requirements set forth in this chapter, the administrative unit may initiate payments for educational

service rendered, commencing on October 1, 1970.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.

NATIONAL BACKGROUND

The attitude of government toward religion must, as the United States Supreme Court has frequently observed, be one of neutrality. Everson v. Board of Education 330 U. S. 1 and later cases have shown that the thin line between neutrality to religion and State support of religion is not easy to locate. In order to determine areas of neutrality the courts must turn to the Constitution of the United States and the First Amendment which has been made binding upon the states through the Fourteenth Amendment:

AMENDMENT [I.]

Freedom of religion, speech and press; peaceful  
assemblage; petition of grievances

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceable to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT XIV.

§1. Citizenship rights not to be abridged by states

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.



In the *Everson* and other leading cases the court fashioned a test subscribed to by eight Justices for distinguishing between forbidden involvements of the State with religion and those contacts which the Establishment Clause permits.

"The test may be stated as follows: what are the purpose and the primary effect of the enactment? If either is the advancement or inhibition of religion, then the enactment exceeds the scope of legislative power as circumscribed by the Constitution. That is to say that to withstand the strictures of the Establishment Clause there must be a secular legislative purpose and a primary effect that neither advances nor inhibits religion. Everson v. Board of Education..." 374 U. S. et 222.

More recently in a landmark Supreme Court decision Board of Education v. Allen 392 U. S. 236, which upheld textbook loans to nonpublic schools Mr. Justice Harlan, concurring, joined in the opinion and judgment of the court, stating that:

"...where the contested governmental activity is calculated to achieve nonreligious purposes otherwise within the competence of the State, and where the activity does not involve the State "so significantly and directly in the realm of the sectarian as to give rise to...divisive influences and inhibitions of freedom," *id.*, at 307, 10 L Ed 2d at 906, it is not forbidden by the religious clauses of the First Amendment."

Also in the opinion of the court delivered by Mr. Justice White:

"Underlying these cases and underlying also the legislative

judgments that have preceded the court decisions has been a recognition that private education has played and is playing a significant and valuable role in raising national levels of knowledge, competence and experience. Americans care about the quality of the secular education available to their children. They have considered high quality education to be an indispensable ingredient for achieving the kind of nation, and the kind of citizenry that they have desired to create. Considering this attitude, the continued willingness to rely on private school systems, including parochial systems, strongly suggests that a wide segment of informed opinion, legislative and otherwise, has found that those schools do an acceptable job of providing secular education to their students. This judgment is further evidence that parochial schools are performing, in addition to their sectarian function, the task of secular education."

According to the September issue of State Government News, the U. S. Supreme Court has not yet rendered a definite decision on the issue. In 1947 the court supported the constitutionality of state-supported bus transportation for parochial students, on the basis that the aid helped the children and not the schools. The court also upheld Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which provides federal funds to public and parochial schools on the basis of the number of poverty children in each district, on the ground that it was based on aid to children rather than to institutions. Then in June of 1968, the court upheld the lending of textbooks bought with public funds to parochial pupils in New

York. It has recently, however, left standing a lower court ruling holding state aid to church affiliated colleges in Maryland unconstitutional.

In Squires V. City of Augusta 155 Me. 151, on page 164, the court said:

"The Maine Constitution relating to the expenditure of public money for public purposes and to the separation of church and state, carry no more stringent prohibitions than the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

To summarize, the area under Committee study is in a constant state of flux throughout the United States (for a nationwide survey of individual plans or programs for state assistance to nonpublic schools as of October 15, 1969 see Exhibit I). More recently on October 31, 1969, the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, in an Opinion of the Justices, in reviewing certain proposed legislation to aid nonpublic schools which had been pending before the Legislature in New Hampshire, gave an extensive opinion upon which the Committee is relying. On Friday, November 28, 1969 a special three judge federal court, in a two to one decision, sustained the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The plaintiffs have publicly indicated that they will take the case directly to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Against this background of court activity the nation faces a deepening emphasis for parochial aid to avert a financial crisis in the parochial school system. In the Catholic educational system alone there are 5.5 million schools at all levels. Trapped

between soaring costs and diminishing revenues, Catholic education finds itself in a position of being unable, in the absence of aid, to continue operation of its school system at present levels. Msgr. James C. Donahue of the U. S. Catholic Conference stated in September issue of Nation's Schools that "Catholic enrollment has declined by 600,000 students in the last four years, and if the financial bind continues and causes more schools to close, there may be a two million drop in the next six years."

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND IN MAINE

The history of Maine shows a close connection between education and religion. Religious motives had dominated European education and in the early years of settlement much of this philosophy was brought to the Province of Maine. In the early days there was not the definite line of separation of church and state which evolved in later years. For example, the New England Primer of 1690, used extensively by colonial children, contained numerous references to Biblical teachings and the Massachusetts Bay Colony Law of 1642 stated that "care should be taken of ability to read and write and understand the principles of religion."

Religious influences remained in evidence for some time but a gradual separation took place and by 1800 a law had been passed that provided that no textbooks could be purchased or used which favor any religious sect. Apparently Maine was very tolerant in religious matters for Chadbourne in A History of Education in Maine, refers to an oft-quoted statement that "when a man can find no religion to his taste let him come to Maine." However, despite the influence of religion in the early years, the public schools were civil and not church institutions even though they were supposed to teach about religion.

As for secondary education, Maine has had both public and private schools which have set the pattern for the present structure. When the Constitution was adopted in 1820, there

were 25 chartered academies. These schools were semi-public and admission was not restricted to any one denomination. From 1909 to 1953 various legislatures appropriated funds for the support of academies.

Undoubtedly, the most significant development in the private school field came with the establishment of Catholic elementary and secondary schools. The first school, St. Aloysius, was organized in Portland in 1864. Growth was rapid and by 1874 Maine had more parochial schools than any other New England state with the exception of Connecticut. In several of Maine's cities and larger towns these schools have enrolled a significant segment of the population. In addition to the Catholic schools there have been a few parochial or church-sponsored schools of other faiths including Seventh-Day Adventists, Hebrew and Christian.

There is very little law in Maine statutes directly relating to parochial schools but even so the state does have authority through the Commissioner of Education to approve the curriculum for attendance purposes. The right of parochial or other private schools to exist seems guaranteed by the Articles of Separation from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Article VIII of the Maine Constitution and a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1925 which held that a state statute requiring the attendance of all pupils at a public school violated the 14th Amendment. In Maine, the compulsory attendance law is satisfied if a pupil attends a private school where the course of study is approved by the Commissioner.

A review of relationships between state and parochial schools indicates that it has been characterized more by a spirit of cooperation rather than the exercise of any legal controls. The Catholic school authorities have urged that the teachers in their schools qualify for state certification. On the other hand, the services of the Department of Education staff have been available to parochial schools and as a result several secondary schools have been accredited.

While relationships between the public and parochial school systems have been cordial over the years, there have been attempts to secure public funds for parochial schools with a certain amount of controversy resulting. In 1915, legislation was proposed by Bishop Walsh which would allow town officials to pay tuition to private schools which met standards set by state authorities. Governor Baxter opposed this measure saying that "public money shall be used only for public purposes" and "money taken from the people in taxes shall not be used for private purposes no matter how worthy they may be." In 1923, Governor Brewster deploring the lack of religious training in the public schools proposed released time for religious instructions. This measure was defeated in 1925 and again in 1927 but passed without opposition in 1939.

In 1947, the issue of transportation at public expense for parochial school pupils arose and was an issue for several years until a court decision in *Squires vs. City of Augusta* in

1959 ruled that in the absence of enabling legislation, the city had no authority under its police power to enact an ordinance providing for transportation of pupils to and from private schools. This issue was settled in 1961 when the Legislature enacted a provision permitting transportation of school children to other than public schools except such schools as are operated for profit. The expenditure became a local decision and use of state funds was prohibited.

#### RECENT LEGISLATION

Previous legislatures have been aware of the financial problems which may arise when a parochial school closes and the pupils transfer to the public schools and have adopted measures to ease the impact on local school systems.

Among these are the following:

1. The Transportation Act of 1961 which provided authority whereby a town or city might vote to provide transportation to and from schools other than public schools without state subsidy. Several municipalities have voted favorably and are providing transportation.
2. The Part-time Attendance Act of 1965 which permitted parochial school pupils to attend a public school for special courses with their attendance being counted in the public school computation for subsidy purposes.
3. The Private and Special Act of 1967 for S. A. D. #12 (Jackman and Moose River) which gave immediate subsidy aid to that district following the closing of Sacred Heart Academy.



4. Enactment of a general law at a special session in 1968 which extended the benefits of the Jackman measure to all units and thereby provided aid to any unit whenever a parochial school closed. The enactment of this measure was timely and has provided substantial assistance in a number of cases.
5. Grant of authority in 1969 for public units to provide school housing by lease of parochial school buildings or parts thereof. As the cost of education and other services is increasing, this measure allows for utilization of existing facilities and thus may avoid costly duplication of services and buildings.
6. Extension of the 1968 act by the 104th Legislature, Chapter 459 to provide state aid to a public unit when only a portion of the grades is eliminated. The amendment provides aid on pupils transferring to a public school under a plan approved by the State Board of Education. The purpose of this measure was to provide (1) an opportunity for a parochial school to offer a quality program in a certain number of grades without closing an entire school; (2) early state aid to the local school system when pupils transfer and (3) avoiding the necessity for additional construction.

The intent of the Legislature in the foregoing enactments has been to provide timely state assistance to the public units involved and thereby alleviate and reduce the economic impact

of school closings. The steps taken appear to have been logical.

#### FINANCIAL IMPACT OF CLOSING OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

A significant number of parochial schools have closed in the past five years. The number of elementary schools reported operating by the Diocese dropped from 64 in 1965 to 35 in 1969, and enrollment decreased from 19,535 to 11,916 during the same period. The largest number closed in 1968-1969 when 12 schools were terminated. The Diocese is making a strong attempt to limit future closings, and points out that if economic circumstances make it necessary, it will be on a gradual basis and the Diocese intends to cooperate with public school authorities. In addition, to complete closing some schools have been consolidated with others and in some cases the number of grades offered has been reduced.

The following figures are used to set an appropriate background for the estimates which follow.

The per pupil cost in the public schools for operations (excluding transportation, capital outlay and debt service) for 1968-1969 at the elementary level was \$410.73 and at the secondary level was \$640.60 per pupil. The increase over the previous year was 14.1% for elementary and 10.5% for secondary school pupils. Projecting costs on the same basis for the 1969-1970 school year the elementary cost comes to \$470 per elementary pupil and for secondary pupil \$710.

As a result of the closing of parochial schools and the elimination of some grades in other schools, approximately 2,596

pupils were added to the public school enrollments in the fall of 1969. At a per pupil cost of \$470, the total expense for the 1969-1970 school year would be \$1,220,120. The state aid as computed for these students for the 1970 payment is \$665,564 and local municipalities' expenditures are increased by \$564,444 to provide needed operational funds.

On the construction side, if parochial schools had not been leased and it had been necessary to construct elementary space for 2,596 pupils it would require approximately 77,880 square feet which at \$20 per square foot would amount to \$1,557,660. Over a twenty-year period the interest cost would approximate \$778,800 for a total cost for amortization of principal and interest of \$2,336,400. If the state's share should be one third of the construction cost, the state would contribute \$771,012 and the local units \$1,565,388. The average expenditure over a twenty-year period for these students would be \$116,820 with the state contributing \$38,550 and local units paying \$78,270 annually. The preceding calculation is based on new construction for all 2,596 pupils but experience has shown that existing facilities are usually leased to avoid costly duplication of building facilities. Any further closing of parochial schools would have a similar impact on both operational and construction costs.

STATISTICS FROM FINANCIAL PROFILE OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN MAINE

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Portland has just completed an

up-to-date Financial Profile of Catholic Schools in Maine, and according to the Reverend Charles M. Murphy, Director of Education, "this is the first time that we have been in a position of reviewing the total picture and the problems of educating the youth of today."

Father Murphy said that "this has been made possible only through the efforts and cooperation of pastors, principals and lay boards of education. It proved most valuable when we were asked by the legislature to supply the statistics at the recent hearings in Bangor, Lewiston and Portland."

For the first time, those parishes in the diocese with Catholic Schools, keep their financial accounting separate from the operation of the parish itself. "Actually, this new method of financial management for our Catholic Schools started two years ago in the elementary grades and three years ago in our high schools," Father Murphy stated.

Some of the statistics that came to light with the financial profile of Catholic Education in Maine show that:

1. On a diocesan-wide basis, Catholic Schools will be spending a grand total of \$3,186,792 for the 1969-70 school year.
2. There are a total of 9,660 families who are taking advantage of sending their children to Catholic Schools.
3. The average per pupil cost in Catholic High Schools is \$422 compared to \$671 for public high schools. The Catholic elementary cost is \$186 in comparison to \$442 for public schools. This low per pupil cost is possible only because of the contributed

services of the Religious who receive only a nominal stipend for teaching.

4. Therefore, whereas public schools must allocate about 70% of their total budget for teacher salaries, Catholic Schools presently plan 53% of their budget for salaries, due to the fact that religious salaries do not come anywhere near matching lay teachers' salaries.

5. It is becoming more and more apparent that this 53% figure is going to continue to rise and haunt administrators of our Catholic Schools due to the necessity of hiring increasing numbers of lay teachers - and in some cases will mean the difference as to whether Catholic Schools can exist without some state aid.

6. Already the State has had to allocate an additional \$665,564 to towns where Catholic Schools have closed. This means that local taxes in the municipalities involved have to increase by \$554,556 to supply the needed operational expenses. The total cost for the year 1969-1970 would be \$1,220,120.

7. It would cost the taxpayers of Maine another 6 and 1/2 million dollars for education if all the Catholic Schools in the diocese were closed today - and tomorrow it would be even greater. In addition, there would have to be a crash program of putting up new school buildings which would mean a fantastic outlay of capital funds.

8. Other statistics that showed up in the Profile of Catholic Education in Maine were that:

In 1958-59, there were 6 lay teachers for each 5 religious, and in 1968-69, there are 1.4 lay teachers for each 5 religious.

In 1958-59, there was a teacher-pupil ratio of 37-1, and in 1968-69, there is a teacher-pupil ratio of 25-1.

In 1958-59, 25% of the Catholic schools had double grades in the classroom, and in 1968-69, 4% of the schools have double grades in the classroom.

In 1958-59, there were 28% full time principals in the Catholic schools, and in 1968-69, there are 52% full time principals in the Catholic schools.

In 1958-59, there were no School Boards of Education and, in 1968-69, there is a lay School Board for each school.

In 1958-59, 66% of our teachers were certified by the State, and in 1968-69, 100% of our teachers are certified by the State.

For the 1969-1970 School Directory of the Diocese of Portland See Exhibit II.

State of Maine  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
Augusta

Non Catholic Parochial Schools Approved by the State Department  
of Education - 1968-1969

	Approximate Enrollment
Seventh Day Adventist School Farmingdale (Elementary)	19
Riverview Intermediate School Norridgewock (Grades 9-10)	43
Hebrew Academy Bangor (Elementary)	46
Christian Grade School Canaan (Elementary)	19
Camden Seventh Day Adventist School Camden (Elementary)	16
Hillel Academy Portland (Elementary) Beginning in 1969-70	
Forest Dale School West Paris (Elementary)	27
Glen Cove Christian Academy Rockport (High School)	60
Pine Tree Memorial School Freeport (K-10)	120

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
OF THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF PORTLAND, MAINE  
TO THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH SUBCOMMITTEE



## I. STATEMENT

This report is submitted by the Board of Education of the Catholic Diocese of Portland, Maine, at the request of the Legislative Research Sub-Committee studying the impact created upon the State by the closing of Catholic parochial schools.

The State of Maine has a long tradition of privately supported schools complementing, and in some instances, filling in for the public schools. For well over one hundred years the Catholic Church in Maine has maintained a system of schools which has provided an education in secular subjects, as well as in religious and moral values for hundreds of thousands of Maine citizens. The Catholic schools of Maine have performed an invaluable service also in acclimating the children of persons newly arrived in the United States to their new country, as well as helping them preserve the cultural heritage of their ancestors. The dedication of the Sisters of Mercy to the Indians of the State through the three schools which they established for them, nearly one hundred years ago, and which are still operating is one of the glorious pages of education, whether public or private, in the State.

This year (1969-1970) the parochial school system is educating 11,916 elementary school students in thirty-five school buildings throughout the State, and 2,166 secondary school students. As the charts in Section II clearly demonstrate, this is a sharp decrease since 1960 in both the number of parochial school students and schools operated by the various parishes throughout the State.

This decline has been very gradual throughout the 1960's until June of 1969 when, with great reluctance, thirteen parishes were forced to close their elementary schools and six others had to be consolidated.

As the testimony of the various parish school board members at the hearings held by the Legislative Research Sub-Committee clearly demonstrated, the principal reason for this tremendous increase in operating cost (See Sections II and III) is due to the fact that parochial schools are being forced by circumstances to hire more lay teachers at a cost competitive with the public school system. The reason for this is quite simple: as the teaching sisters and brothers retire, the parish schools are unable to fill the vacancies with other qualified teachers who are willing and able to work for the same remuneration. This increase, coupled with the general increase in operating costs, is causing a severe economic strain on the entire school system. This set of circumstances is not unique to Maine. It is a national problem but, of course, most strongly felt on the state and local level.

One of the great traditions of this country has been the encouragement of freedom of choice in education. The Supreme Court of the United States has recognized that parents have the right to choose the kind of education they want their children to receive provided that this education meets minimal standards established by the State. The Catholic Schools of Maine enjoy an excellent academic record and maintain the standards established

by the State Department of Education for the schools of Maine. For example, since 1959 the Catholic School System has voluntarily required that all of its teachers, both religious and lay, submit to the same certification requirements as teachers in the public schools.

It goes without saying that the parochial school system has contributed much to Maine and that its present problems will pose serious repercussions for the State if some appropriate solution cannot be found.

It is becoming evident that in state after state the traditional freedom of choice in education will no longer be a choice if we continue to have two school systems side by side, one of which is financed by taxes, the other entirely dependent upon free will contributions. The public schools of the State are constantly searching for new sources of revenue and their economic plight is well appreciated by the supporters of Maine's Catholic Schools. Nevertheless it should be recognized that the loss of the Catholic School System in Maine would not only represent a stunning cultural deprivation and the loss of an invaluable moral force in the community, but would also place increased financial pressures upon the cities and towns in their efforts to maintain the public schools.

There is no question that even without state assistance the parishes of the Diocese of Portland will attempt to keep their schools open as they have in the past, and in spite of the critical situation. The depth of feelings about the Catholic Schools and

their contribution can best be assessed by those members of the Legislature who attended the public hearings. Nevertheless the financial realities undoubtedly will control future decision-making, even though these undesired decisions may be deferred as long as possible.

The Diocese would like to extend its appreciation to the Legislature for the time and effort spent in making this study. The Diocese, of course, desires to co-operate with the Legislature in every manner possible regarding this problem.

The remainder of this report consists of two sections. Section II is a statistical analysis of the parochial school system on a state-wide basis, and Section III is a random sample of parish school budgets.

II. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS  
OF MAINE

A. CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF MAINE

ENROLLMENT AND NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Schools Operating</u>	<u>Number of Schools Closed</u>
1960-61	23,172	68	0
1961-62	22,664	68	2
1962-63	21,580	66	1
1963-64	20,994	65	1
1964-65	23,172	64	0
1965-66	19,535	64	2
1966-67	18,637	62	4
1967-68	17,392	57	4
1968-69	14,990	50	12
1969-70	11,916	35	0

B. CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF MAINE

FACULTY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Lay</u>	<u>Religious</u>	<u>Total</u>
1960-61	76	547	623
1961-62	85	544	629
1962-63	88	532	620
1963-64	98	478	576
1964-65	76	547	623
1965-66	105	482	587

## FACULTY(Continued)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Lay</u>	<u>Religious</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966-67	118	488	606
1967-68	145	448	593
1968-69	162	397	559
1969-70	132	343	475

C. CLOSINGS AND CONSOLIDATION OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

JUNE 1969

SCHOOLS CLOSED: 13

<u>School</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
St. Mary's, Bath	136
St. Theresa's, Brewer	117
Immaculate Conception, Calais	47
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fairfield	265
St. Anthony's H.S., Kennebunkport	97
St. Bernadette's, Lisbon	121
St. Martin of Tours, Millinocket	189
St. Joseph's, Old Town	263
Sacred Heart, Portland	235
St. Athanasius, Rumford	261
St. Ignatius H.S., Sanford	308
St. Louis, Scarborough	63
St. Michael's, South Berwick	<u>141</u>
	2,243

SCHOOLS CONSOLIDATED: 6

Sacred Heart	)	
St. Joseph's	)	
St. Francis de Sales	)	Waterville
Notre Dame	)	
Cathedral High School	)	Portland
St. Joseph's Academy	)	
		550
Cathedral Jr. High School	)	
St. Dominic's Jr. High School	)	Portland
		250
		157

GRADES CLOSED: 2

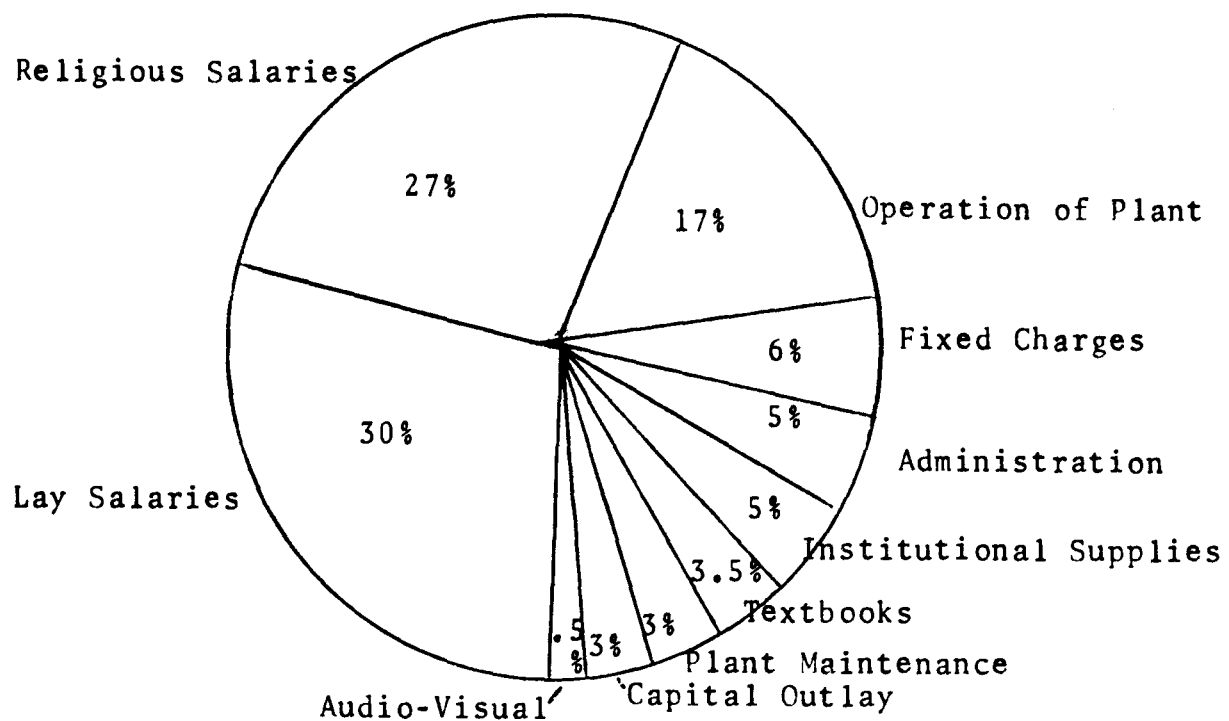
St. Louis, Auburn - Grades 7 and 8	104
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D. TOTAL BUDGET OF CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF MAINE 1969-70

	<u>Amount</u>
Total Administration:	\$ 87,906.00
Instruction Other than Salaries:	
(a) Textbooks	84,679.00
(b) Audio Visual Materials	8,195.00
(c) Instructional Supplies	56,239.00
Salaries:	
(a) Religious Teachers (343)	602,837.00
(b) Lay Teachers (132)	640,683.00
Operation of Plant:	448,265.00
Maintenance of Plant:	60,685.00
Capital Outlay:	93,641.00
Fixed Charges:	<u>133,917.00</u>
Total:	\$2,217,047.00
Per Pupil:	\$186.00



E. CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF MAINE -- 1969 - 70



F. ENROLLMENT OF CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FOR 1969 AND  
THE ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES WHICH  
WOULD HAVE TO BE ASSUMED BY THE PUBLIC IF THESE PUPILS  
WERE ENROLLED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of Pupils</u>	<u>Additional Tax Burden*</u>
Alfred	48	\$ 19,680.00
Auburn	783	321,030.00
Augusta	1,032	423,120.00
Bangor	510	209,100.00
Biddeford	1,547	634,270.00
Brunswick	448	183,680.00
Caribou	208	85,280.00
Chisholm	228	94,480.00
Houlton	230	94,300.00
Lewiston	2,498	1,024,180.00
Mexico	205	84,050.00
Portland	1,200	492,000.00
Rumford	359	147,190.00
Sabattus	108	44,280.00
Saco	331	135,710.00
Sanford	519	212,790.00
South Portland	263	107,830.00
Springvale	110	45,100.00
Waterville	648	265,680.00

(Continued)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of Pupils</u>	<u>Additional Tax Burden</u>
Westbrook	232	\$ 95,120.00
Winslow	<u>409</u>	<u>167,690.00</u>
	11,916	\$4,886,560.00

\*Note: These figures were obtained by multiplying the state-wide average cost of educating public elementary school students for 1969-70 by the number of pupils now enrolled in the above-listed schools. It should be noted that the \$410.00 multiplier is an estimated state-wide average. The actual public cost per pupil expenditure in each town of the above-listed towns varies. The \$410.00 multiplier reflects the operational expenditures. It does not include the cost of transporting pupils, capital expenditures, or debt service.

This computation is made only to demonstrate the relief the public school system is receiving by the operation of parochial elementary schools. The Diocese is making a strong attempt to limit any future closings. It should also be pointed out that if economic circumstances force the closing of any more parochial schools, it will be on a gradual basis, and the Diocese intends to co-operate with public school authorities.

The additional estimated cost of operation which would be incurred by the public sector if any more parochial schools close does not include the cost of constructing new classrooms that may be required. It is our understanding that today it costs between \$25,000.00 and \$30,000.00 to build an elementary school classroom for thirty students.

## G. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

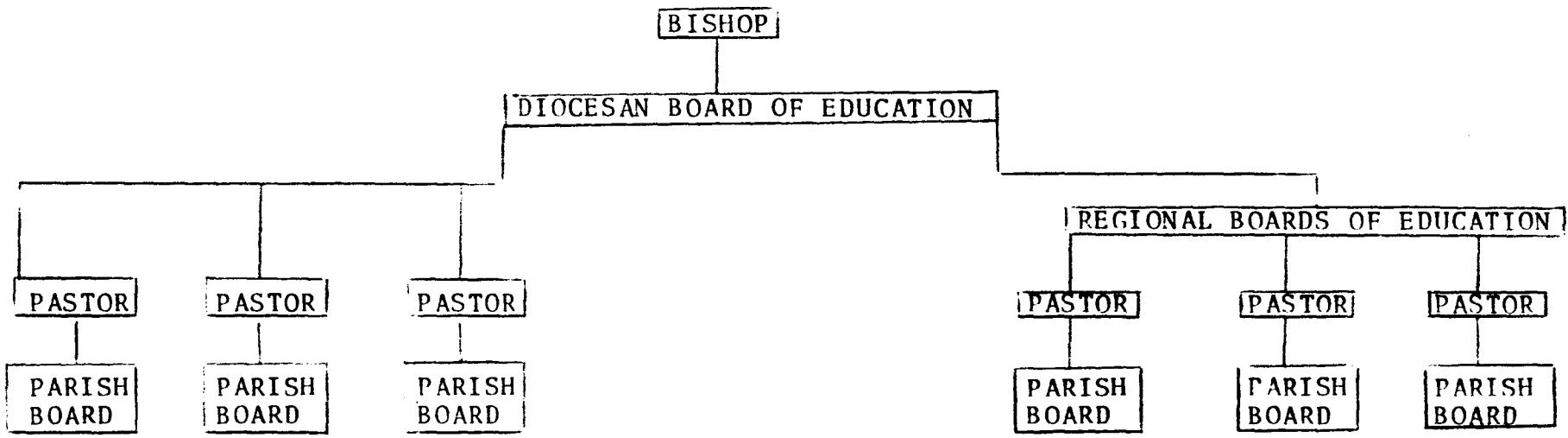
On the elementary school level, the Parish School Board formulates the policy for its school. The reason for this is that each school is financed by the parish in which it exists. The budgets of the parish elementary schools are approved by the Parish Boards with only a review of these budgets by the Diocesan Office. The Parish Boards are made up of elected lay representatives of the parish.

Catholic high schools of Maine are operated on a regional basis with a Regional Board proposing a budget subject to final review of the Diocese. The Diocese taxes the parishes of the region for support of the regional high schools.

The Diocesan Board of Education which consists of clergy, religious and laity, is an advisory body to the Bishop, making policy for the entire Catholic School System in the State.

(See next page for Organizational Chart)

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART  
Policy-Making Agencies  
Catholic Schools of Maine



(Where Regional High Schools Do Not Exist)

H. CATHOLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OPERATING AT A DEFICIT  
1969-70

<u>School</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>Town</u>
Cathedral School		Portland
St. Dominic's School	870	Portland
St. Patrick's School		Portland
St. Mary's School	408	Augusta
St. Mary's School	282	Bangor
St. Joseph's School	417	Biddeford
St. John's School	470	Brunswick
Notre Dame School	110	Springvale
	<hr/>	
	2,577	

III. BUDGETS OF VARIOUS PARISH SCHOOLS AS FORWARDED TO THE  
LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

St. Mary's Parish School is located on First Street, Bangor. The building is approximately 25 years old with classrooms on four floors with three exits. It is of masonry construction and is considered fireproof. The entire building is usually vacated in 70 seconds during fire drills.

Classes are held Kindergarten through 8th grade. There are seven teaching sisters, two full time lay teachers and one lay teacher part time. In addition an assistant teacher is assigned from the Bangor Public System and is paid by the City of Bangor.

There are 288 pupils in the school at present. None of the classes exceed the Diocesan established pupil limit of 35.

This school is supported by regular church revenues of St. Mary's Parish.

The proposed school budget for the 1969-1970 school year is in the amount of \$48,294.00. The budget as proposed does not include any allowance for depreciation of the physical plant. It is a simple operating and maintenance budget.



ADMINISTRATION

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Annual Estimated Budget</u>
110	Administrative salaries	Principal and secretary(s)	\$ 2460.00
132	Supplies for administration		564.00
133	Other expenses/administration	Repair of office machines Travel of administrator Books and periodicals for administrator Telephone	600.00
		<u>TOTAL ADMINISTRATION:</u>	<u>\$ 3624.00</u>

INSTRUCTION

211	Salaries for religious		\$ 7400.00
212	Salaries for Lay teachers		9020.00
213	Salaries for substitutes		2000.00
220	Textbooks		170.00
232	Library books		0.00
235	Audio-visual materials	not equipment but film strips, transparencies, records, etc.	100.00
240	Instructional supplies	paper, chalk, pencils, crayons, art supplies, science supplies, work-books, flags	1725.00
250	Other instructional expenses	Travel for teachers, dues, assembly speakers, etc.	2000.00
500	Pupil transportation		0.00
		<u>TOTAL INSTRUCTION:</u>	<u>\$22,415.00</u>

OPERATION OF PLANT

610	Janitorial salaries	To be prorated if used for other parish services	\$ 4420.00
630	Heat for buildings	(to be combined with 640)	
640	Utilities, except heat for building	Gas, Water, electricity, sewerage	\$ 4200.00
650	Supplies for operation of Plant	Waxes, soaps, paper towels, mops, brooms, vacuums, disinfectants, ladders, light bulbs, fuses, fertilizers, seed	\$ 800.00
		<u>TOTAL OPERATION OF PLANT</u>	<u>9,420.00</u>

MAINTENANCE OF PLANT

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Annual Estimated Budget</u>
720	Contracted services for Maintenance of plant	Work performed by Electricians, plumbers, carpenters, oil burner repairmen, etc. Replacement of shades, roof repairs	\$ 1500.00
740	Other expenses for maintenance of plant	Repair and replacing walks, lawns, playground equipment, lawn mowers, lockers, window-glass, door hardware, clocks, fix safety equipment	\$ 1000.00
<u>TOTAL MAINTENANCE OF PLANT</u>			<u>2500.00</u>

FIXED CHARGES

810	School contributions to employee benefits	Employer's share of Social Security, Blue Cross-Blue Shield, etc. Education expenses/Sisters	3635.00
820	Insurance	Property, boiler, liability	500.00
<u>TOTAL FIXED CHARGES:</u>			<u>\$ 4135.00</u>

CAPITAL OUTLAY

1230	Major remodeling		\$ 400.00
1240	New furniture & equipement		300.00
1523	Parish subsidy to school lunch program		500.00
<u>TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY:</u>			<u>\$ 1200.00</u>

CONVENT EXPENSES

4010	Convent Sustenance	Payment to Sisters if convent is not provided by parish	0.00
4020	Utilities	Heat, water, sewerage, gas, electricity, telephone	\$ 1000.00
4030	Repairs and maintenance		\$ 1000.00
4040	Other convent expenses	Domestic help, automobile purchase & expenses, new furniture & equipment, chapel expenses	\$ 2200.00
<u>TOTAL CONVENT EXPENSES</u>			<u>\$ 5000.00</u>

GRAND TOTAL: EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS: \$ 40,294.00

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL  
56 Sewall Street  
Augusta, Maine

(A) ENROLLMENT AND COST COMPARISON

<u>Period</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Cost</u>
September 1961-62	340	\$23,798.61
September 1962-63	359	27,593.28
September 1963-64	423	28,150.65
September 1964-65	449	34,631.22
September 1965-66	459	37,619.26
September 1966-67	470	42,571.79
September 1967-68	491	53,342.66
September 1968-69	472	58,538.91
September 1969-70	409	61,465.00

Reasons for Increase

Fewer religious and increase in number of lay teachers.  
Increase in salaries of both religious and lay teachers.  
Increase in cost of text books and other educational materials.

(B) CURRENT OPERATING BUDGET

Sisters' Salaries.....	\$17,450.00
Salaries of Lay Teachers.....	20,800.00
Blue Cross for Sisters.....	1,300.00
Text Books.....	3,500.00
Classroom Supplies.....	800.00
Utilities and Fuel.....	5,700.00
Janitors' Salaries.....	4,800.00
Janitorial Supplies.....	500.00
Repairs.....	1,500.00
Handwriting Course.....	500.00
Secretarial Help.....	2,000.00
Convent Help.....	900.00
Social Security Payments.....	915.00
Insurance.....	800.00

\$61,465.00

MR. CHAIRMAN, DISTINGUISHED SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMITTEE:

By way of introduction may I advise you that my name is Harlan Choate. I live in Augusta and am employed by the U.S. Government as Regional Counsel of SBA.

Since its inception I have been a Board Member of the Diocesan Board of Education for the Diocese of Portland and presently serve as its Chairman. I have likewise been a member of the Parish School Board for St. Mary's in Augusta since its formation and served as its President during the past year. It is because of this latter involvement that I appear here tonight in response to Mr. Jalbert's kind invitation to Msgr. Nelligan for information relative to the operation of St. Mary's in Augusta.

The present facilities occupied by St. Mary's were constructed in 1961 at an approximate cost of \$700,000; at that time St. Mary's had an enrollment of 340 students and operated on an annual budget of \$23,798. By 1967 this enrollment increased to 491 students with a corresponding increase in cost to \$53,342. During the past two years enrollment has decreased by some 82 students, while the cost has risen to \$61,465. I will present at the conclusion of my brief remarks for your review cost and enrollment figures from 1961 to date, plus the current operating budget.

The cost of operating St. Mary's School has increased \$37,667 since 1961. This increase is due to a substantial degree to the need to hire lay teachers and somewhat to the increase in support of the teaching sisters. Since 1961 the salaries of the teaching sisters has increased from \$495 per year to approximately \$2,000.

In spite of this increase, their salary level is \$3,000 to \$4,000 below that of lay teachers. This increase in support of the Sisters is due to the general advance of cost of living, as well as the cost of continuing education required to meet the professional advancement established by today's educational needs. St. Mary's presently has 12 sisters, including a non-teaching principal at a cost of \$17,450, while at the same time it engages 4 lay teachers at a cost of \$20,800. Were it possible to replace the lay teachers with teaching sisters, the school budget would be reduced by approximately \$13,000. Teaching sisters are not available to meet the demand of the various schools. It is the increased cost of replacement of these sisters with lay teachers that is the straw that is breaking the back of the system.

Early in the fall of 1968 it became apparent to the School Board of St. Mary's that it was not financially possible for the Parish to operate the school for 1969 without some change. Under regulations prescribed by the Diocesan Board of Education a parish may not close its school nor reduce the number of its classes without the consent of the Diocesan Board. Part of this procedure for closing or reducing size requires that the local School Board consult with the public school officials to determine the effect such closing or reducing classes would have on the public school system. It is obvious that the prime concern of both public and non-public school officials is the welfare of the children as a whole.

I met with Mr. Selwood and Mr. Malcolm, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Augusta Public Schools and advised them that it appeared that St. Mary's would have to contract its

program. I further advised that St. Mary's School Board, in the interest of its program and pupils, had elected to contract by eliminating the Junior High grades. This meant that the two public Junior High Schools would have to absorb 157 students. This reduction, based on per pupil cost of \$140 would reduce St. Mary's budget by approximately \$22,000.

Mr. Selwood advised that both Public Junior High Schools were operating at capacity and the public system could not absorb these students without establishing double sessions. He estimated that the then present bussing contract of \$100,000 would have to be increased by \$60,000. The additional cost of staff, etc. based on a public per pupil cost of \$427 would add an additional \$67,000. Aside from the immediate increase of the Public School budget of \$127,000 his greatest concern was the danger connected with operating a double session involving children as young as 12 years old. The children would be going or coming from school during darkness.

An examination of reduction of the earlier grades at St. Mary's proved as impractical as the original proposal.

Faced with this obvious disastrous result on the community, the School Board of St. Mary's had to find a different temporary solution. This was found by a direct appeal to the Parishioners of St. Mary's for more financial aid and by the acquisition of additional sisters in replacement of lay teachers. These teaching sisters became available as the result of the closing of 12 other schools and have been assigned on a temporary basis.

I have since conferred with Mr. Malcolm and find that the public facilities remain inadequate even for their present enrollment.

Many of the Junior High classes are above the State's 30 per class standard.

As you may be advised, the City of Augusta has dismissed its Elementary School Building Committee which had proposed two new elementary schools. These proposed schools were designed to replace the five existing elementary schools servicing the west side of the river. Some additional space was proposed, but principally they were needed to replace old buildings that did not meet with the present fire code and one of which is located in the midst of the complex of State buildings.

A new Building Committee has been established and I understand that its recommendation will be the construction of only one new elementary school.

This, then, as they say in the Army, is the "Big Picture." St. Mary's, without financial assistance, will be forced to contract. The public school system presently and in the foreseeable future cannot physically nor financially stand such contraction. The solution to this critical situation is the real task of your Committee.

I thank you for this opportunity to appear and will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

## OBJECTIVES OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST EDUCATION

True education means more than the pursual of a certain course of study. It means more than a preparation for the life that now is. It has to do with the whole being, and with the whole period of existence possible to man. It is the harmonious development of the physical, the mental, and the spiritual powers. It prepares the student for the joy of service in this world and for the higher joy of wider service in the world to come.

To bring man back into harmony with God, so to elevate and ennoble his moral nature that he may again reflect the image of the Creator, is the great purpose of all the education and discipline of life.

Such a far-reaching program for human education is much too comprehensive to be achieved by the church alone in the one or two hours a week that people normally attend religious meetings. Moreover, we believe that the work of redemption and of education are essentially one, and that the first and most thorough lesson of education is to know the will of God and become willing to do it. If a person learns early in life his relationship with and duty toward God, he will be better able to understand his proper relationships with men and his duty toward them. Thus he will be more likely to honor and serve both God and man as he ought.

Seventh-day Adventists recognize the right of the government to require that children be educated to an extent that will enable them to fulfill their duties as citizens. However, since



God has given children to parents, and the little ones belong to them and not to the state, we believe that the parents have the right to determine where and how their children are to be educated. We appreciate the public schools of the nations in which we reside. The world has never had as many or as good schools as now. They are doing an excellent work, but inasmuch as they must serve children whose parents are Roman Catholics, Jewish, Protestant, atheist, Buddhist, et cetera, and since the principal of separation of church and state precludes religious instruction in public schools, they cannot give the type of religious education that we think our children need. Because of this, and because of our basic philosophy regarding the type of education we want for our children, we Seventh-day Adventists have established our own school system tailored to educate the whole nature of man - physical, mental and spiritual. It is common knowledge that there is very close relationship between the physical and the mental. Adventists also believe that the relationship of the mind and of the soul is even closer, and that children and youth should develop these two phases of their personality together. All truth - whether it be spiritual, historical, or scientific - is part of one great circle of truth; and any system of education that omits religion is presenting only a partial view of truth.

To operate our worldwide system of schools costs us dearly, but we do it gladly, not seeking nor accepting government aid in return for the school taxes we willingly pay, because we have

found the results justify whatever the cost may be.

In order to implement this over-all philosophy of Seventh-day Adventist education, we endeavor to operate our schools in such a way that the curriculum, the extracurriculum, and every school experience contributes to reaching the following goals.

1. In each school there is a spiritual climate or atmosphere in which prayer, worship, and doing the will of God is, in the eyes of the majority of the students, the ideal and accepted pattern of living.

2. The Bible and the Biblical world view are the center of all the study and teaching.

3. Learning in subject matter and in scholarly disciplines is of high quality, with emphasis on independent thinking and the highest achievement possible for each individual.

4. True education promotes the highest development of the physical powers, and balances study with useful exercise.

5. True education prepares for, and is, life and prominent in life is the problem of establishing a successful Christian home.

6. Christian schools develop personal commitment of youthful capacities and strength to the service of God and of mankind.

#### FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST SCHOOLS

The Northern New England Conference of Seventh-day Adventists believes in operating its own schools in harmony with the objectives on the following pages. The schools are financed in the following manner:

1. Individual members pay tuition for their children. If parents are unable to pay the tuition, the church pays the full amount for such students.

2. The local church subsidizes each student a substantial amount each month.

3. The Northern New England Conference (State or Regional Office) also subsidizes the operation of the Seventh-day Adventist schools in Maine a substantial amount.

4. The Atlantic Union Conference ( a group of local conferences organized together) also subsidizes the operation of the local schools.

The cost per student is approximately \$600 per year to operate the Seventh-day Adventist schools. This amount is raised from the above sources.

We have had capital expenditures in addition to the operation of our church schools in the amount of \$200,000. Our costs are increasing rapidly. However, we believe that it will be necessary for all levels of the financial structure to give more liberally to finance the educational program in grades 1-10 here in Maine.

The Seventh-day Adventist schools in Maine are part of an overall educational system in the United States and Canada which consists of 936 schools with 2,810 teachers and a total student enrollment of 53,074 boys and girls in grades one through ten. The denomination also operates 437 schools above the elementary level throughout the world. The total number of schools from the elementary grades through the university number 4,848 with a total enrollment of 380,376.

WHITE MEMORIAL SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

97 Allen Avenue -- Portland, Maine 04103

October 29, 1969

A STATEMENT OF STUDENT, PARENT AND CHURCH FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY  
TO THE PINE TREE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, FREEPORT, ME. FOR ONE YEAR.

This School is a Church operated school with four Churches participating: Bath, Brunswick, Auburn and Portland Seventh-day Adventist Churches supporting.

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES DUE TO SCHOOL FROM THE WHITE MEMORIAL  
CHURCH: \$ 4,300

TOTAL TUITIONS PAID BY PARENTS OF WHITE MEMORIAL CHURCH  
(Operating) 10,150  
\$14,450

Church Financial responsibility in operating two School  
Buses: 3,000

Church Financial responsibility for Capital Improvement of  
School: 6,300

GRAND TOTAL -- PARENTS & CHURCH \$13,600

Number of students attending from Portland Church 40 Grades 1-10

Members of the Portland White Memorial Seventh-day Adventist  
Church give Church Expense to care for their church plant and  
evangelism: \$12,000

Members of the Portland White Memorial Seventh-day Adventist  
Church give their Tithe 10% of income to support ministers  
and missionaries: \$49,000

OTHER SPECIAL OFFERINGS taken in the Church bring in another: 6,000  
Sabbath School Investment, Missions giving, Radio & T.V.,  
Church ministries, Welfare Relief, and Disaster offerings.

The members of the White Memorial Seventh-day Adventist Church do  
not believe that State Tax monies should be used to support their  
schools. They believe that if they accept monies it will mean  
certain control of their school system.

The members pay taxes to support the Public School system. But  
they do not want these tax monies for their school system. They  
will support their school system with sacrificial giving.

We believe that no religious system of education has any constitu-  
tional right to tax all of the people for the religious education  
of its children. Why should Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians,  
Lutherans or any other Taxpayer be taxed to support a parochial  
school system with which he may not agree?

NATIONAL STATUS OF PLANS OR PROGRAMS FOR  
STATE ASSISTANCE TO NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS  
OCTOBER 15, 1969

<u>State</u>	<u>Plan or Program</u>	<u>Status</u>
Alas.	State contract with parochial high school to provide "educational opportunities" for certain students from rural areas.	Held permissible by Attorney Gen.
Ariz.	Direct assistance to schools or tax rebate	Proposal by Bishop Greene, Tucson Committee organized to investigate possibility
Colo.	Lend textbooks and instructional materials to all students - gr. 1-12, public and nonpublic.	Bill in State Legislature
Conn.	<p>1. Nonpublic School Secular Education Act Purchases of Services - \$6 million p.a.</p> <p>(a) 20% reimbursement for teachers salaries: 1. Rises to 50% where 1/3 children from low income families and to 60% where 2/3 students are educationally deprived 2. No reimbursement for teachers who teach religion any time during school day.</p> <p>(b) Reimbursement for purchase of textbooks - \$10 per elem. \$15 per secondary student. Textbooks approved by public school authorities</p>	<p>Law (Public Act 791-69) Provides taxpayer suit to test constitutionality</p> <p>Conn. Civil Liberties Union et al filed suit 30 Sept. in U. S. Dist. Court</p>
	2. Grants for Driver Educ. in nonpublic high schools and secondary schools	Law (Pub. Act 668-67)
	3. Permissible Bus Transportation	Law (Pub. Act 547-57)

<u>State</u>	<u>Plan or Program</u>	<u>Status</u>
Conn. (cont.)	4. Special Education programs for educationally deprived children	Law (Pub. Act 506-67)
	5. Health and Welfare Services	Law (Pub. Act 481-68)
Del.	1. Bus Transportation	Law
	2. Purchase of Service Assistance	Plea by Supt.
Fla.	1. Three legislative proposals for assistance to non-public school children	In Legislature
	a) State selected secular textbooks	Bishops are planning an information program to gain public support for legislation
	b) Driver education	
	c) Bus Transportation	
2. Purchase of care & purchase of service program	Public Plea by Archbishop Carroll of Miami	
Hawaii	Tax credits for student dependents per fixed schedule	Law (Code Sec. 235-57 (b))
Ill.	1. Purchase of services at \$60 per elem. and \$90 per h.s. student = \$32 million p.a.	Passed House of Delegates Endorsed by Governor but rejected by Senate Committee and failed to clear Legislature
	2. Tuition grant by state vouchers to be redeemed by schools - \$48 elem. and \$60 h.s. student p.a.	Position being reassessed by Ill. Cath. Conf. In meantime, State Commission established to study full question of assistance to nonpublic schools
Ind.	1. Textbook Rental Law Permits public schools to rent textbooks to non-public school children	Law
	2. Fair Bus Bills	Failed in Legislature
	3. Tax Credit on State Income Tax	
	a) \$30 per child	Failed
	b) To individual or corporations making contributions to schools	Vetoed by Governor

<u>State</u>	<u>Plan or Program</u>	<u>Status</u>
Ind. (cont.)	4. Tuition grants - 80% of State aid to public school children or \$200 whichever is higher	Failed
Iowa	1. State provide teachers for nonpublic schools and build classrooms near private schools or lease existing space	Proposed to State legislature school committee by representatives of Iowa private and parochial schools
	2. Tuition grants	In State Senate
	3. Bus Transportation along "established routes"	Pending in both State legislative bodies
Kan.	1. Bus Transportation	In legislature) Carry over to 1970
	2. Auxiliary Services	In legislature) Carry over to 1970
	3. Commission to Study non-public school needs	Authorized by legislature
	4. Teacher Salary Supplement	To be introduced in next session of legislature
Ky.	1. Lend textbooks to nonpublic school children	To be introduced in next session of legislature - January
	2. Purchase of secular educational services	To be introduced in next session of legislature - January
	3. Dual enrollment	Broadening present program
La.	1. State furnishes textbooks to all school children	Law
	2. Purchase of secular services at rate of \$100 per elem. and \$150 per h.s. nonpublic school child p.a.	Failed in State House of Representatives To be reintroduced next session. Endorsed by State AFL-CIO
Me.	Legislative Subcommittee of State House of Reps. has held public hearings and discussions in study of parochial school needs. No definite proposals.	Study by legislature

<u>State</u>	<u>Plan or Program</u>	<u>Status</u>
Md.	Purchase of services and textbooks (modeled after Pa. Program). Financing to be through increase in state cigarette tax.	Bills prefiled for 1970 session of legislature. Gov. Mandel has named a commission to study whole question in depth incl. legal aspect, with expectation of having a program for 1970 Gen. Assembly
Mass.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State Educational Development Commission. Legislation permits state funding of selected special privately run schools</li> <li>2. Special commission to study financial, educational and political feasibility of state aid to private schools.</li> <li>3. Amendment to State Constitution to permit State to pay salaries of private or parochial school teachers.</li> </ol>	<p>Law passed in 1967</p> <p>Law - Commission to report findings to legislature in January 1967</p> <p>Initially approved by joint session of legislature. Must be passed again in 1970 then becomes subject to referendum.</p>
Mich.	<p>EDUCAID.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indirect aid to nonpublic schools. Up to \$44 mill. to intermediate school districts to purchase educational services by nonpublic school teachers, librarians and other instructional personnel for "secular subjects such as math, science and English" "and other subjects comparable to courses taught in public schools." Cost to be calculated on a per pupil basis and at least 50% of average per pupil state aid payments to public schools (or about</li> </ol>	<p>Defeated in House of Representatives Probably to be reintroduced in next session.</p>



<u>State</u>	<u>Plan or Program</u>	<u>Status</u>
Mich. (cont.)	\$130 p.a. per pupil) increasing 10% p.a. until 100% aid achieved. In inner city schools allocation per pupil should be same as payments to public schools - or 100%. Provides accounting procedures and stipulates money to come from general fund.	
	2. a) Bus Transportation b) Auxiliary Services	Law
	3. Select Commission on Education Reform headed by the Governor has recommended far reaching restructuring of state public educational system. Included is proposal to pay up to 75% of salaries of certified lay teachers of secular subjects in nonpublic schools. Maximum allowance of aid to nonpublic schools would not exceed 2% of total public school budget of Michigan schools receiving state aid. Subject to same evaluation, accountability and quality controls as public schools.	Recommended. Must be Considered by legislature. Certain financing aspects require amending State Constitution.
	Chief recommendation is to shift burden of school financing from local communities to state.	
Minn.	a) Tuition or educational expense reimbursement for parents of children in nonpublic schools for child's secular education at \$100 per child, 9-12, \$50 K-8.	Failed to clear legislature. To be consideration in next session.
	b) Bus Transportation (mandatory after Aug. 1970)	Law - constitutionality challenged by suit in County Court

<u>State</u>	<u>Plan or Program</u>	<u>Status</u>
Minn. (cont.)	c) Reimbursement to school districts engaged in shared time education.	Law
Miss.	1. State furnishes textbooks to all school children	Law
	2. Recent act extends loans up to \$200 p. a. to students in parochial and other private schools. Contains forgiveness provision provided student continues to live and study in Mississippi.	Law - suit filed in U. S. Dist. Court
Mo.	1. Plea by Bishops of Missouri for State assistance to non-public schools patterned after the Pennsylvania Program.	1. Plea by Bishops and offer to cooperate with public school officials and to assist Missouri Gen. Assembly develop legislation.
	2. Tuition reimbursement to parents of nonpublic school children for child's secular education, by CEF	2. Legislation proposed by CEF
	3. Specific measures: a) School Textbook Bill. Funds to public schools for textbooks to be loaned to children in nonpublic schools. b) Shared Time Bill. Funds to public schools for private school children who attend public schools part time. Presently public schools receive aid only for full-time students c) Driver Training Bill. Requires driver trng. for all h.s. students. State will pay \$50 pr. student completing course. Expected to be amended to include nonpublic h. schools (Sen. Bill 163)	All measures failed to clear legislature. Renewed efforts will be made in 1971 session. Information program now underway.

<u>State</u>	<u>Plan or Program</u>	<u>Status</u>
Mo. (cont.)	d) Auxiliary Services e) Tax Deduction f) Bus Transportation g) Special Education for handicapped.	
Mont.	Proposals for state aid (details not known) Note: In Deer Lodge County voters approved proposal for public school board to hire lay teachers to teach secular subjects in nonpublic schools.	Defeated in legislature In litigation
Neb.	Proposal: Constitutional amendment permit grants to nonpublic school students to reimburse for secular education, but not more than 1/3 per student cost in public schools.	Passed by legislature. To go on ballot Nov. 1970
N. H.	Plea by Manchester diocesan board of education for "serious consideration" of aid to nonpublic school children and offer to assist in finding practical solutions. Study Commission ordered by Governor.	Discussion  Endorsed by Manchester Union Leader
N. J.	a) Bus Transportation b) Bill to include nonpublic school children in present state school aid program. Requires school districts report all school age children, regardless of school attended. Aid geared to that figure with nonpublic school children assistance distributed through local district with minimum of \$100 per student.	Law In legislature
N. Mex.	1. Plea by Archbishop of Santa Fe for consideration of public aid to nonpublic schoolchildren.	Discussion

<u>State</u>	<u>Plan or Program</u>	<u>Status</u>
N. Mex. (cont.)	2. Tuition grant (\$100 per student 1-8) slightly higher (\$200 per student 9-12) for poverty	State A. G. holds proposal constitutionally permissible. Too late for legislature to act.
	3. State distributes free textbooks to all children	Law
N. Y.	1. (a) Gov. and N. Y. Board of Regents have agreed to appoint study commission on "quality cost and financing public and private primary and secondary education in state."	To be appointed by Governor
	(b) N. Y. State Council of Cath. School Supts. has urged State Bd. of Regents to back a "crash study" of the problems of nonpublic schools.	
	(c) Present programs: 1. School Lunch 2. Health Services 3. Bus Transportation 4. Textbook Loan	Law
	(d) Voucher system for all school children, public or private	To be introduced in next session of legislature.
	NOTE: N. Y. State Catholic Committee has asked legislature to substitute U. S. Const. First Amendment language for Blaine Amendment in State Constitution.	Proposed
N. D.	1. Permissive bus transportation law. Implementation varies in local school districts.	Law
	2. Some health services - by state and local health departments, not Dept. of Public Instruction	

<u>State</u>	<u>Plan or Program</u>	<u>Status</u>
Ohio	1. Fair Bus Law 1965 a) Mandatory transportation for elem. nonpublic school children. Contains certain practical qualifications. b) Optional for high school students but if students from a given district are transported then district must transport nonpublic students in district.	Law - Note: Both laws have been held constitutional appeal not indicated at present
	2. Auxiliary Material and Services Act - 1967 To date has amounted to \$26 per student. In 1969 legislature increased this to \$50 per student, with permission to use some of funds to supplement lay teachers salaries.	Law
	3. Driver education to all students - public and non-public	Law
Ore.	Bill in State Senate to allow 10 days of horse or dog racing with proceeds going to nonpublic elem. and secondary schools. (Details not known)	In State Senate
Pa.	1. Pa. Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education Act (PNESEA) Provides for purchase of secular educational services by the State Dept. of Public Instruction for children in nonpublic schools at actual cost. Supports instruction in math, modern foreign language, phys. science and phys. ed. Funds come from proceeds of horse racing in Pa. and is used for payment of teachers salaries, textbooks and instructional materials in the mentioned subjects. Program began in fall of 1968.	Law. Suit filed in U. S. Dist. Court week of June 8  Note: Efforts are underway in legislature to change source of revenues i. e. to 13% of cigarette tax.

<u>State</u>	<u>Plan or Program</u>	<u>Status</u>
Pa. (cont.)	2. Other Programs.	
	a) School Health Services Act, 1961 Provides doctor, dental and nursing services to children in nonpublic schools.	Law
	b) Nonpublic School Bus Act - 1965 Provides bus transportation along established routes.	Law. Constitutionality upheld by Pa. and U. S. Supreme Courts
R. I.	1. State pays up to 15% salary of teacher in nonpublic elementary school. Eligible are teachers who teach subjects required by State law in public schools or other subjects taught in public school and use teaching materials used in R. I. public schools. Must receive minimum salary req. by State law (now \$4000) and cannot teach religion.	Law
	2. Textbook Aid	Law - Held constitutional
Texas	Legislation allowing tuition vouchers to nonpublic school children equal to average amount state contributes annually to education of public school children (now \$149 p.a.). Vouchers to be applied to tuition costs. Provided: Schools not restrict admissions because of race or religion. Not compel students receive religious instruction. Religion teachers not conduct other courses in curriculum.	In State House of Representative
Vermont	1. State aid to all children in private schools	1. Bill in legislature
	2. Exemption for any parent of a child attending nonpublic schools from any school tax levied against his property.	2. Bill in legislature

<u>State</u>	<u>Plan or Program</u>	<u>Status</u>
Vermont (cont.)	3. Financial assistance for lay teachers salaries	3. Rejected by State House of Reps.
Va.	<p>State Constitution presently permits tuition assistance to children in nonsectarian private schools but prohibits such aid to children in church related schools (Sec. 141). Constitution presently being revised. Deletion of word "nonsectarian" has been asked by Richmond diocese, Commission on Constitutional Revision rejected request.</p> <p>NOTE: Three judge Federal Court has held Virginia tuition grant program unconstitutional on 14th Amendment grounds. State legislature in proposed revised Constitution permits State assistance to handicapped children in church related schools. This is as far as the issue has progressed.</p>	<p>Proposed Constitutional revisions must be reconsidered in next session of legislature (as entire sections) then submitted to referendum.</p> <p>NOTE: Federation of Catholic Parent Teacher organizations of No. Virginia has asked diocese to challenge in court Virginia practice of supplying health, welfare, recreation and transportation to public school children and denying them to parochial school children - denial of equal protection of law.</p>
Wash.	<p>1. Dual enrollment. Reimbursement to local school districts for private and parochial school children attending parttime.</p> <p>NOTE: Textbooks loan bill failed in legislature.</p> <p>2. Movement by CEF to bring State Constitution language in line with U. S. Constitutional First Amendment.</p>	<p>Law</p> <p>Proposed</p>
W. Va.	The State Aid to Nonpublic Schools Act has been introduced in the State legislature. It is designed to "promote the secular education of children attending nonpublic schools." Would	In legislature

<u>State</u>	<u>Plan or Program</u>	<u>Status</u>
W. Va. (cont.)	authorize county boards of education to purchase designated secular services from nonpublic schools. In the meantime (Feb. 10) the House of Delegates passed a resolution directing joint committee on government financing to conduct a study of state aid to nonpublic schools and institutions of higher learning. The joint committee report must be presented no later than December 1, 1969. This puts the question in abeyance for the interim.	In legislature
Wis.	Proposal for state grants to parents of children in nonpublic schools. Introduced in state legislature. The proposal seeks \$50 per elem. and \$100 per h. s. student in nonpublic schools with double and triple grants for low income families.	In legislature  Opinion re constitutionality requested from State Attorney General.
	NOTE: Wisconsin presently provides bus transportation to nonpublic school children.	



D I O C E S E O F P O R T L A N D

S C H O O L D I R E C T O R Y

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DIOCESE OF PORTLAND - OFFICE OF EDUCATION

510 OCEAN AVENUE, PORTLAND, MAINE - 04103

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 207-772-4811

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Bishop of Portland

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Director of Education

Reverend Laurent R. Laplante, S.T.L.  
Associate Director for Religious Education

Joseph W. Dombek, M. Ed.  
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Sister Sylvia Comer, R.S.M.

Area Superintendents: Sister Mary Martha, R.S.M.  
Portland  
Sister Theresa Boucher, P.M.  
Biddeford

Secretaries: Miss Mary C. Kilbride  
Miss Marilee Rico

DIOCESE OF PORTLAND  
SCHOOL YEAR - 1969-1970

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DIOCESAN DATE BOOK

The following are significant dates in the Diocesan School System for meetings of associations and the filing of reports:

Elementary School Principals - District Meetings:

Minutes due at Diocesan Office November 1st, January 1st, April 1st, June 1st.

High School Principals Association:

The first meeting is scheduled for Friday, October 17th, and quarterly thereafter.

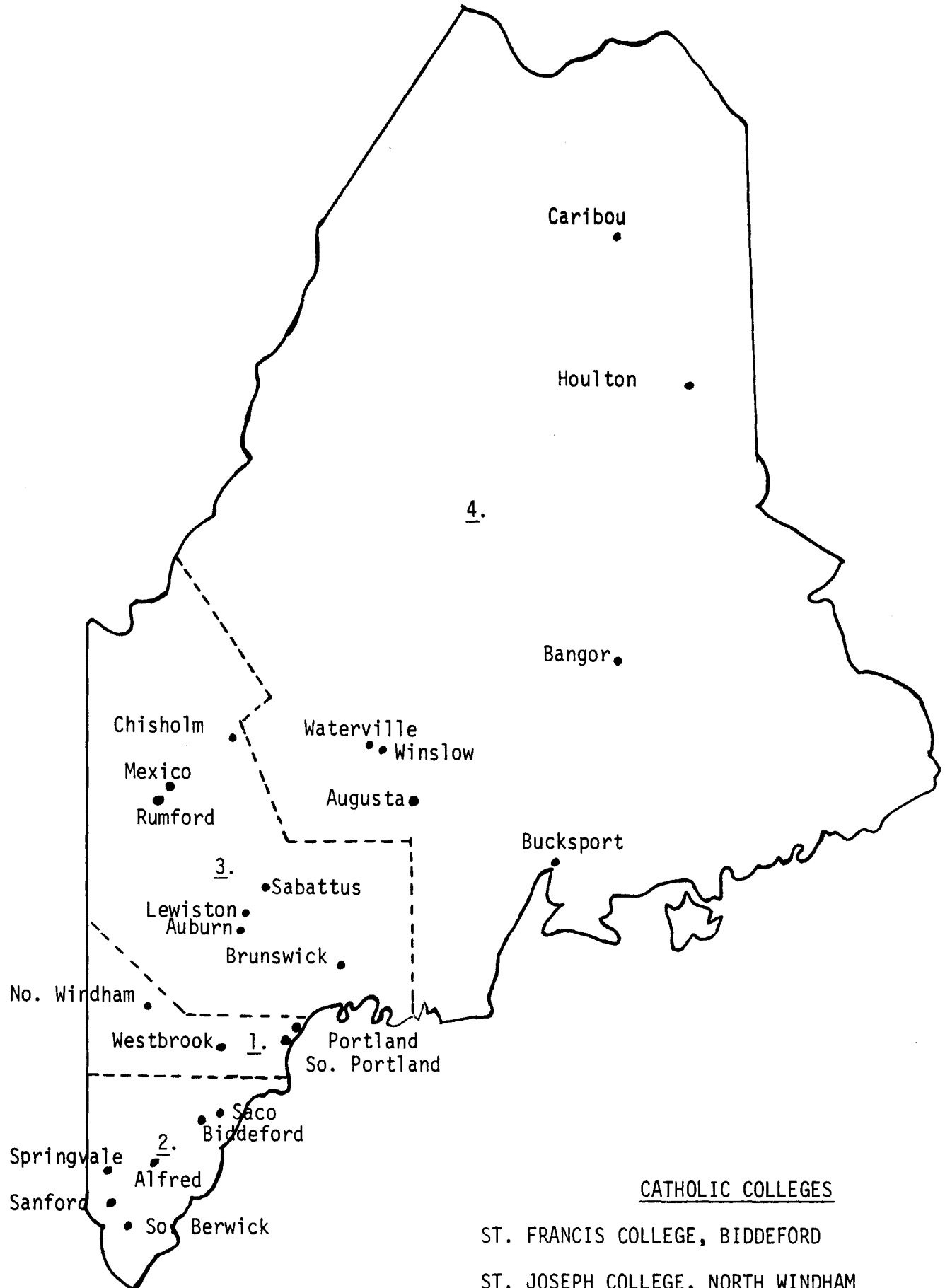
Regional High School Administrators:

Budgets for Regional High Schools: Due at Diocesan Office April 15th.

Financial Reports: Due at Diocesan Office 15th of each month of school year except September.

Parish School Boards:

Annual report of activities due at Diocesan Office before May 31st.



DIOCESAN ENROLLMENTElementary

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sub.	127	146	273
One	767	718	1,485
Two	747	712	1,459
Three	790	807	1,597
Four	769	773	1,542
Five	772	808	1,580
Six	696	818	1,514
Seven	630	621	1,251
Eight	<u>568</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>1,171</u>
Total	5,866	6,006	11,872

Secondary

Nine	265	285	550
Ten	268	274	542
Eleven	268	246	514
Twelve	<u>261</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>561</u>
Total	1,062	1,105	2,167
Grand Total	6,928	7,111	14,039

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Name, Address Telephone	Grade Level	Principal	Faculty			Total Students
			Rel.	Lay	Total	
<u>PORTLAND</u>						
CATHEDRAL 14 Locust St. 775-1491	1-8	Sr. Mary Gerald, RSM	15	3	18	476
ST. DOMINIC'S PILOT SCHOOL FOR INNER-CITY 66 State St. 772-4122	K-6	St. Ruth Hayden, RSM (Coordinator)	6	3	9	216
ST. JOSEPH 695 Stevens Ave. 797-7073	K-8	Sr. Rose Mary, RSM	8	4	12	330
ST. PATRICK 1251 Congress St. 772-2521	K-8	Sr. Mary Ellen, RSM	5	4	9	178
<u>ALFRED</u>						
DENIS HALL 324-6160	6-9	Br. James Landry, FIC	7	0	7	66
<u>AUBURN</u>						
SACRED HEART 273 Minot Ave. 782-9462	1-8	Sr. Marcelle Roy, CSJL	13	5	18	403
ST. LOUIS 100 Second St. 784-8122	K-6	Sr. Eloria Latour, PFM	9	5	14	380
<u>AUGUSTA</u>						
ST. AUGUSTINE 5 Kendall St. 622-1771	1-8	Sr. Sonia M. Marion, PM	13	5	18	624
ST. MARY 56 Sewall St. 623-3491	1-8	Sr. M. Macarius, RSM	13	4	17	408
<u>BANGOR</u>						
ST. JOHN 166 State St. 942-0955	1-8	Sr. Margaret Anne Burke, RSM	9	1	10	228

Name, Address Telephone	Grade Level	Principal	Faculty			Total Students
			Rel.	Lay	Total	
<u>BANGOR - (Cont'd)</u>						
ST. MARY 60 First St. 947-7063	K-8	Sr. Ann McCormack, RSM	7	4	11	282
<u>BIDDEFORD</u>						
ST. ANDRE 39 Sullivan St. 282-1393	1-8	Sr. Gabriel Maria, PM	18	6	24	631
ST. JOSEPH 41 Birch St. 284-6831	1-5 6-8	Sr. Cecile Labrecque, SCIM Sr. Irene Lavertue, SCIM	15	14	29	641
ST. MARY 8 St. Mary St. 284-7661	1-8	Sr. Bernadette LaFlamme, RSM	6	4	10	196
<u>BRUNSWICK</u>						
ST. JOHN 39 Pleasant St. 725-7910	1-8	Sr. Mary Pauline, OSU	13	6	19	448
<u>CARIBOU</u>						
HOLY ROSARY 37 Vaughn St. 496-4311	1-6	Sr. Aline Plante, PM	5	1	6	208
<u>CHISHOLM</u>						
ST. ROSE OF LIMA Church St. 897-3940	1-8	Sr. Jeannette, CSJL	5	4	9	228
<u>HOULTON</u>						
ST. MARY 10 Water St. 532-3541	1-8	Sr. Mary Anselma, RSM	7	2	9	230
<u>LEWISTON</u>						
HOLY CROSS Lisbon Road 782-0263	1-8	Sr. Helen of the Holy Cross, PM	22	1	23	752

Name, Address Telephone	Grade Level	Principal	Faculty			Total Students
			Rel.	Lay	Total	
<u>LEWISTON - (Cont'd)</u>						
HOLY FAMILY 571 Sabattus St. 782-7474	1-8	Sr. Jeannine Levasseur, CSJL	11	6	17	547
ST. JOSEPH 393 Main St. 784-8811	1-8	Sr. Maureen, RSM	12	4	16	405
ST. PATRICK Bates & Walnut Sts. 782-7471	1-8	Sr. Mary Agatha, RSM	8	4	12	269
ST. PETER 250 Bates St. 782-0721	1-8	Sr. Leona Lafleur, PM	9	12	21	522
<u>MEXICO</u>						
ST. THERESE 9 Brown St. 364-2455	1-8	Sr. Marie Antoinette, SSCH	9	1	10	205
<u>RUMFORD</u>						
ST. JOHN 138 Franklin St. 364-2528	1-8	Sr. Violet Arsenault, SSCH	14	2	16	359
<u>SABATTUS</u>						
OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY High St. 375-6583	1-8	Sr. Mary Claire D'Assise, OP	4	0	4	108
<u>SACO</u>						
NOTRE DAME 50 Beach St. 283-3111	K-8	Sr. Rose LeClair, PM	8	3	11	331
<u>SANFORD</u>						
HOLY FAMILY 41 Cottage St. 324-5832	1-8	Mother Therese Berube, OSU	9	3	12	273



Name, Address Telephone	Grade Level	Principal	Faculty			Total Students
			Rel.	Lay	Total	
<u>SANFORD - (Cont'd)</u>						
ST. IGNATIUS 14 Wentworth St. 324-6231	1-8	Mother Lucy Adams, OSU	6	2	8	246
<u>SOUTH PORTLAND</u>						
HOLY CROSS 436 Broadway 799-6661	K-8	Sr. Mary Gratia, RSM	6	3	9	263
<u>SPRINGVALE</u>						
NOTRE DAME 10 Payne St. 324-2616	1-8	Sr. Marguerite Rousseau, PM	3	2	5	110
<u>WATERVILLE</u>						
MOUNT MERICI 142 Western Ave. 872-9665	BK-4 GK-8	Sr. Jean Marie, OSU	16	2	18	194
WATERVILLE CONSOLIDATED CATHOLIC SCHOOL 32 College Ave. 873-3412	1-8	Sr. M. Aimee, OSU	15	5	20	492
<u>WESTBROOK</u>						
ST. HYACINTH 22 Walker St. 854-9352	1-8	Sr. Marion Dunn, PM	8	3	11	232
<u>WINSLOW</u>						
ST. JOHN Garand St. 872-7115	3-8	Sr. Dolores Pomerleau, CSJL	11	3	14	409

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Name, Address Telephone	Grade Level	Principal	Faculty			Total Students
			Rel.	Lay	Total	
<u>PORTLAND</u>						
CATHERINE McAULEY HIGH SCHOOL 605 Stevens Ave. 797-7233	9-12	Sr. Josephine Flanagan, RSM	11	5	16	200
CHEVERUS HIGH SCHOOL 267 Ocean Ave. 774-6238	9-12	Rev. John J. Bresnahan, SJ	16	11	27	380
<u>BANGOR</u>						
JOHN BAPST REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL 100 Broadway 947-0313	9-12	Rev. Gerard R. Proulx	14	8	22	279
<u>BIDDEFORD</u>						
ST. LOUIS REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL 25 Graham St. 284-8241	9-12	Br. Edgar St. Pierre, FIC	21	10	31	522
MARIE JOSEPH ACADEMY R.F.D. #2 284-5671	9-12	Sr. Noella M. Boucher, PM	14	0	14	66
<u>BUCKSPORT</u>						
ST. JOSEPH SEMINARY Franklin St. 469-2535	9-12	Rev. Lionel L. Desjardins, OMI	10	1	11	77
<u>LEWISTON</u>						
ST. DOMINIC REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL 179 Blake St. 782-6911 or 784-0421	9-12	Br. Richard Boucher, SC	21	6	27	422
<u>SOUTH BERWICK</u>						
ACADEMY OF ST. JOSEPH 224 Main St. 384-2883	9-12	Sr. Genevieve Poirier, CSJL	8	3	11	73
<u>WATERVILLE</u>						
MT. MERICI REG. H.S. 124 Western Ave. 873-3773	9-12	Sr. Mary Gilbert, OSU	14	9	23	130

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICTS - 1969-1970I - CUMBERLAND

Portland	Cathedral	Sister M. Gerald, R.S.M.
	St. Dominic's	Sister Ruth Hayden, R.S.M.
	St. Joseph's	Sister Rose Mary, R.S.M.
	St. Patrick's	Sister Mary Ellen, R.S.M.
So. Portland	Holy Cross	Sister Mary Gratia, R.S.M.
Westbrook	St. Hyacinth's	Sister Marion Dunn, P.M.

II - YORK

Alfred	Denis Hall	Brother James Landry, F.I.C.
Biddeford	St. Andre's	Sister Gabriel Maria, P.M.
	St. Joseph's	Sister Cecile Labrecque, S.C.I.M. (Gr. 1-5)
		Sister Irene Lavertue, S.C.I.M. (Gr. 6-8)
	St. Mary's	Sister Bernadette Laflamme, R.S.M.
Saco	Notre Dame	Sister Rose LeClair, P.M.
Sanford	Holy Family	Mother Irene Theresa Berube, O.S.U.
	St. Ignatius	Mother Lucy Adams, O.S.U.
Springvale	Notre Dame	Sister Marguerite Rousseau, P.M.

III - PENOBSCOT, KENNEBEC AND AROOSTOOK

Bangor	St. Mary's	Sister Ann McCormack, R.S.M.
	St. John's	Sister Margaret Ann Burke, R.S.M.
Caribou	Holy Rosary	Sister Aline Plante, P.M.
Houlton	St. Mary's	Sister Mary Anselma, R.S.M.
Augusta	St. Augustine's	Sister Sonia M. Marion, P.M.
	St. Mary's	Sister Mary Macarius, R.S.M.
Waterville	Mt. Merici	Sister Jean Marie, O.S.U.
Waterville Consolidated	Cath. School	Sister M. Aimee, O.S.U.
Winslow	St. John's	Sister Dolores Pomerleau, C.S.J.L.

IV - ANDROSCOGGIN

Auburn	Sacred Heart	Sister Marcelle Roy, C.S.J.L.
	St. Louis	Sister Eloria Latour, P.F.M.
Brunswick	St. John's	Sister Mary Pauline, O.S.U.
Chisholm	St. Rose's	Sister Jeannette, C.S.J.L.
Lewiston	Holy Cross	Sister Mary Helen, P.M.
	Holy Family	Sister Jeannine Levasseur, C.S.J.L.
	St. Joseph's	Sister Maureen, R.S.M.
	St. Peter's	Sister Leona Lafleur, P.M.
	St. Patrick's	Sister Mary Agatha, R.S.M.
Mexico	St. Therese's	Sister Marie Antoinette, S.S.C.H.
Rumford	St. John's	Sister Violet Arsenault, S.S.C.H.
Sabattus	Our Lady of The Rosary	Sister Mary Claire D'Assise, O.P.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF MEN AND WOMEN TEACHING IN THE DIOCESEELEMENTARY

F.I.C.	Brothers of Christian Instruction
S.C.	Brothers of the Sacred Heart
C.S.J.L.	Sisters of Saint Joseph of Lyons
O.P.	Dominican Sisters
O.S.U.	Ursuline Sisters
P.F.M.	Franciscan Sisters
P.M.	Presentation of Mary
R.S.M.	Sisters of Mercy
R.S.R.	Holy Rosary Sisters
S.C.I.M.	Sister Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary
S.S.Ch.	Sisters of Ste. Chretienne

SECONDARY

F.I.C.	Brothers of Christian Instruction
O.M.I.	Oblates of Mary Immaculate
S.C.	Brothers of the Sacred Heart
S.J.	Society of Jesus
C.S.J.L.	Sisters of Saint Joseph of Lyons
O.S.U.	Ursuline Sisters
P.M.	Presentation of Mary
R.S.M.	Sisters of Mercy
S.C.I.M.	Sister Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary
R.S.R.	Holy Rosary Sisters
C.S.C.	Sisters of The Holy Cross