

tary appropriation bill contains an irrevocable pledge of the full faith and credit and unlimited taxing power of the State, then in addition to that it must provide for the taxes by which to cover the debt service, and that means both the interest and the principal.

So the legislature does not have a blank check in any way to provide for these particular capital improvements which are not included in the governor's own budget program unless it complies with these provisions.

I have not gone into each of these items in detail. I do not think that this is necessary in the light of the very extensive report which the Committee Recommendation SF-5 contains.

If I have overlooked anything, I am sure you will bring it to my attention.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): We are ready for questions.

Delegate Vecera.

DELEGATE VECERA: With regard to SF-5 on page 3, lines 39 to 45, which discusses the adjustment to be made in relation to the number of children enrolled in school, how do you ascertain for example children that are enrolled in private parochial schools?

I know you spoke about it, but I did not understand it.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Sherbow.

DELEGATE SHERBOW: Delegate Vecera, the State only provides that \$370 per pupil in public schools. The State grants its financial aid to public schools at the rate of \$370 per pupil in public schools.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Vecera.

DELEGATE VECERA: My question, Dr. Sherbow, is how are these other pupils who are children of taxpayers counted or are they not counted at all?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Sherbow.

DELEGATE SHERBOW: They are not counted in this calculation because they are not in the public school system, and therefore the public school system does not receive \$370 per child in schools which are not public schools.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Vecera.

DELEGATE VECERA: How are they provided for in the constitution? There seems to me to be a void somewhere, that these people — how do we obtain that additional money?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Sherbow.

DELEGATE SHERBOW: Those who send their children to private and parochial schools provide for the cost of the private and parochial schools. They are of various natures, the parents' endowments and gifts. This is how they are maintained.

You heard on the discussion of the state's bonded indebtedness, the State may only act on what is for a public purpose and the State makes no provision for private or parochial schools.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Vecera.

DELEGATE VECERA: Is it possible then for students to in fact enroll in public schools, be counted in the state formula, and drop out and go to a private school, and we could still receive the aid?

Is this the way it is counted?

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Sherbow.

DELEGATE SHERBOW: No, that cannot be done. I might say to you, Delegate Vecera, the wish that you are talking about if it is to be reached at all, would be reached under the provision dealing with the first amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which I understand Delegate Kiefer's Committee will introduce before this assembly.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Vecera.

DELEGATE VECERA: It seems to me you have so many students in a subdivision and not receiving any aid because they could potentially be students of a public school system, but because they are not, the subdivision suffers, as a matter of fact.

DELEGATE J. CLARK (presiding): Delegate Sherbow.

DELEGATE SHERBOW: Under our system every parent has the right to send his child to a school, provided it is an accredited school, of his own choosing. If it is a public school, then under our system the State will give this aid to that public school. Under our system, if it is not a public school, the State does not provide that aid.