The Dallas Post Dallas, PA Wednesday, November 20, 1991 5

Vouchers

he

ng

ool

he

nb

as

ps

rts

re-

gh

rd

0-

ra

all

he

ne

gh

ig

oe of

rk

a

as

e.

ck

le

ar

d

J. of

e

n

(continued from page 1)

schools. As long as parents are choosing public or private schools for their children, Sr. Addy says, they are educational consumers. And as consumers, they are entitled to a quality product.

"Schools must be held accountable for the quality of the education which they offer," Sr. Addy said. "REACH supports the educational voucher system in Pennsylvania because we believe that it will encourage both public and non-public schools to constantly improve their product through competition."

REACH members believe that parents of students attending nonpublic schools already pay double for education. In addition to school tuition, these families also pay taxes which are used to fund public education. By allowing families of non-public school students to use public money to pay private school tuition, the educational voucher system would eliminate this double taxation, they say.

"Research indicates that the non-public schools are actually saving the taxpayers money," said Sr. Addy. "According to our figures, approximately 20% of all school-age children in the state attend private schools. That's 30,000 students whose educa-the state does not have to pay for."

Opponents cite cost

Opponents of the proposed voucher system point to its possible cost.

The cost of vouchers is estimated at \$300 million in the first year alone according to state representatives George C. Hasay and Phyllis Mundy.

These costs would probably explode once the program is implemented," Hasay said.

Mundy, a member of the House Education Committee has several problems with the bill. Among them: there are no tuition controls; private schools could theo-

lieves. And there are no income nalized." guidelines, so a wealthy family would receive the same subsidy as Special ed and special needs

a low-income family. would be federally taxable, shifting special-needs students. Janice money from Pennsylvania to the Huntzinger, director of Wilkes Barre federal government.

almost \$84 million would go to the lems or special needs. All non-public federal government," said Mundy. schools in Luzerne County have "I have a real hard time asking my access to the learning support constituents who are making mini- services of Intermediate Unit #18, mum wage to pay extra taxes so which provides teachers for stuthat someone who is wealthy can dents with various types of dissend their children to private abilities, she said. schools.

disintegrate into a battle between union, is among the many organipublic, private and parochial zations opposing the proposed schools," added Mundy.

mittee hearings and come to a vote tion Education Association, comas it's written now, both Hasay and mented, "We are definitely opposed Mundy said they would vote against to the voucher system. Tax money

able to the state, with income lim- public schools." its," said Hasay. Hasay also thinks that a system which would give #18 superintendent representative state tax credits to parents with to the Pennsylvania Association of children in private schools is worth School Administrators, agreed with investigating.

said that he hasn't yet decided if against using public funds for he's in favor of, or against the Senate private schools," Graziano said. version of the voucher bill. "That's the real issue - is it proper Lemmond said that Senate hear- to use public money to finance ings on the proposal have just private schools? When people started.

Paul Kanjorski is concerned that is a lot that they don't see. For of Heaven and Bishop O'Reilly are teachers. Tuition is \$2,190 for the proposed voucher system is example, state money and local inequitable. "We must make abso- school districts provide the nonlutely certain that we do not take pulbic schools with assistance in funds from public education," he transportation, textbooks, drug commented. "And we must avoid education, remedial programs and making the public school system a materials. throwaway. I am in favor of some According to Representative is funded by tuition and the rest by type of educational voucher sys- Hasay, the state presently spends tem; however I feel that the present \$70.5 million on non-public bills need reworking before they schools for remedial education, are enacted. Certainly some sort of textbooks, transportation and tions. Non-Catholic students income guidelines must be estab- supplies.

retically increase their tuition as lished so that families who cannot much as they wish, Mundy be- afford private schools are not pe-

Another factor is special educa-Mundy adds that the vouchers tion. Not all private schools accept Academy, indicated that her school "Of the \$300 million, we heard is not a cure for children with prob-

The Pennsylvania State Educa-"And I would hate to see this tion Association, the teachers' system. Marilyn Glogowski, presi-If the bill were to survive com- dent of the Lake-Lehman Educaset aside for the public school "I may vote for a version afford- system should remain with the

Dr. Dominick Graziano, the IU Glogowski. "We are not against State Senator Charles Lemmond choice. But we definitely are compare the per-pupil costs of United States Representative public versus private schools, there

Private school populations could rise

Four of five non-public school administrators contacted by The Post believed that implementation of the voucher system could mean an increase in their enrollments. Only Wyoming Seminary felt that educational vouchers would not the per pupil cost of educating greatly affect them.

Like all Catholic schools, Gate subsidized in part by the Scranton those students in a participating Diocese.

Mrs. Mary Tigue, principal of Gate of Heaven School in Dallas, explained that her school's perpupil cost is \$1,750, half of which four supporting parishes, other contributing parishes, fund-raising activities and private donawhose churches do not make up

the half of tuition normally picked up by the parishes must pay this amount themselves. Gate of Heaven's staff of 22 teachers (some part-time) are responsible for 410 students in grades kindergarten through eight.

At Bishop O'Reilly High School, each of the 326 students is \$3,707. The students are taught by 27 parish, \$2,430 for those without a participating parish. Students are required to sell calenders which deducts \$300 from that cost. Low income families may negotiate tuition at O'Reilly.

Wyoming Valley Montessori School, an alternative school which allows students to work at their own pace stressing hands-on learning and the development of basic thinking skills, houses 55 students

than \$1 million in scholarships which we provided this year.'

Tuition at Seminary ranges from \$3,300 a year for morning nursery school to \$7,500 a year for day Upper School students.

Warrington said. "Although our school has some financial aid available, I would anticipate an increase in our enrollment with the voucher system. Our school is still new, but we're growing more popular." Warrington added that she sees many Montesori concepts becoming popular in the traditional public school system.

Huntzinger of Wilkes Barre Academy explained that her school is very selective in admitting students. Tuition and per-pupil cost are \$2,400 at the academy, which employs seven teachers and houses 95 students. "Vouchers might help me to pay my teachers better, Huntzinger commented.

think vouchers will have much effect on his school. "While I am in favor of things that make schools examine themselves, I certainly don't see the voucher system as something that can make a difference. For Wyoming Seminary, a more important way to make us accessible to the lower and middleclass students is through the more





