Supreme Court in a 5-4 decision ruled that, despite their religious beliefs, Lillian and William Gobitis, aged 12 and 10, would have to pledge allegiance to the American flag. But on June 14, 1943 the Supreme Court reversed this Gobitis ruling in the Barnette case.

In 1947 the Supreme Court (Everson vs. Ewing, 330 U.S.) ruled that public school districts may provide transportation for parochial school pupils, and on April 28, 1952 it ruled that New York could release public school pupils for religious education off the school property if it involved no coercion nor cost to the state.\(^8\)

Four years earlier, however, the Supreme Court had ruled that allowing teachers of religion to enter the public schools to teach was illegal, saying:

\[\text{Separation means separation, not something else. . . . In no activity of the state is it more vital to keep out divisive forces than in the schools, . . .} \text{" (McCollum vs. Board of Education).}\]

Possibly more momentous than these rulings was the January 8, 1971 ruling of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin (upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court) that Amish children do not have to attend public high schools.\(^9\)

On July 8, 1958 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that, " . . . government . . . , is without power to prescribe by law any particular form of prayer . . ." (the Regents' Prayer Case), and in 1963 the Murray and Schempp cases it outlawed Bible reading and religious recitations in public schools (374 U. S. 203).

In 1963, Congress passed the Higher Education Facilities Act which provides grants to church related colleges to subsidize secular functions. This was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1971 (Tilton vs. Richardson, No. 153 U.S. Supreme Court). But in 1970 the U.S. Supreme Court struck down the 1969 Rhode Island "Salary Supplement Act" which would have subsidized public teachers teaching secular subjects in parochial schools and the 1968 Pennsylvania "Non—public Elementary and Secondary Act" which authorized the purchasing of "secular educational services" from nonpublic schools. The Court declared that these acts invited excessive entanglement of government and religion. However, the 1965 (and later amended) Elementary and Secondary Education Act passed by Congress provides subsidies for pupils in private schools on the grounds that such aid is for persons and not for schools. The U.S. Supreme Court

\(^8\) Zorach and Gluck vs. Clawson, 343 U.S. 306 (1952).