

The 1966 expenditures for schools is \$647,136.00, while the present bonded indebtedness for school construction is approximately \$800,000.

Using the present method of computing ability to pay, Camden-Rockport is in a very favorable financial position. A visit to the town confirms this impression in many, many ways. Its attractive main street with the window boxes, the distinctive shops, the expensive yachts in the harbor and the late model Rolls Royce parked within a hundred yards of the Superintendent's office—an office housed in a five room elementary school building built in 1869 and long obsolete according to today's standard. A view from the top of Mt. Battie reinforces this impression. Riding the school bus on its regular run will also confirm this impression, in addition it exposes pockets of poverty, poor housing, neglected children, wasted and wasting human resources.

Half the pupils enrolled in the high school take the College Course. Most of the pupils will continue their education beyond high school, but not always in a degree granting program. For approximately 20-30 percent of these pupils the curriculum is meaningless and inadequate. Efforts are being made to reach such students through a cooperative work program. An in-school Neighborhood Youth Program has not materialized. Notification was received from the State Director on November 28, 1966, that all supplemental agreements have been halted by the Boston Office. On November 29, 1966, the State Supervisor of Adult Education notified this office that all States must live within existing resources for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967. As a result of this notification the basic adult education program will end with the calendar year. There are 18 adults in this program, one of the enrollees is a fifty-one year old woman who has always lived in the community, raised a family and according to information provided by her never attended school.

These are two examples of lack of communication, lack of awareness as to what takes place and lack of a sensitivity of what happens to the disadvantaged caught in a failure syndrome recruited for programs and then disappointed. Is it any wonder that they distrust society, and that agencies asked to sponsor programs hesitate?

Union 69 also includes the towns of Hope and Lincolnville. These are two small towns, one in the county of Knox and the other in Waldo county. They are sparsely populated rural areas each having a single school of 4 and 5 teachers respectively and sharing a remedial reading teacher and a music teacher. Until this year they had combined classes with grades 1 to 8 in each school. By transporting pupils and operating both schools as a union it was possible to house grades 1-4 in the Hope School and grades 5-8 in the Lincolnville School thus providing a single grade learning situation for all pupils.

Hope enrollment:

1st grade-----	28	4th grade-----	34
2d grade-----	28		
3d grade-----	34	Total-----	124
1966 Hope School budget-----			\$51,024

Lincolnville enrollment:

5th grade-----	26	8th grade-----	33
6th grade-----	28		
7th grade-----	26	Total-----	113
1966 Lincolnville School budget-----			\$69,982

The town of Islesboro operates its own school system which includes grades K-12, with 8 teachers on the staff. The pupil population is distributed as follows:

Kindergarten-----	6	8th grade-----	8
1st grade-----	8	9th grade-----	2
2d grade-----	10	10th grade-----	3
3d grade-----	6	11th grade-----	7
4th grade-----	4	12th grade-----	9
5th grade-----	6		
6th grade-----	10	Total-----	89
7th grade-----	10		

The island is separated from the mainland by Penobscot Bay. During the winter months the ferry makes three round trips daily. Its location and limited