

to change, an awareness of widely felt social needs, an admirable balancing of competing interests, and a recognition that the demands of justice are not necessarily met by such slogans as "freedom of contract," or "separate but equal"—or "separation of church and state" (where that phrase is meant to denominate *absolute* separation). Such pat phrases may command constitutional results while ousting rational discussion of the real and complex social problems involved.

In the present situation, where it is said that an educational crisis is upon us and that government aid to education is an imperative, it is apparent that the constitutional wisdom of the past is the necessity of the present. There is need to recognize the public contribution of education in church-related schools and to continue to utilize its beneficent contribution to the national weal. The problems involved are predominantly practical: no constitutional bar exists to the aid herein described to education in church-related schools. Practicalities, not slogans, should govern the determinations to be made—determinations which give clear recognition to the rights of parents, the rights of children, the enlargement of freedom, and the preservation of the nation.

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U.S. 483 (1954); *Wickard v. Filburn*, 317 U.S. 111 (1942); *Home Bldg. & Loan Ass'n v. Blaisdell*, 290 U.S. 398 (1934).