

18A:64A-1 thru 25

October 23, 1969

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF R.S. 18A:64A-1 thru 25
(County college Act)

Previous bills:

COPY NO. 1

1961 - A619

Introduced May 1 by Davis [and others].
Passed Assembly.
Died in Senate Committee.
Statement reads as follows:

"The purpose of this bill is to implement the report of the State Board of Education entitled 'Education Beyond High School--The Two Year Community College', recommending the establishment of county colleges"

1962 - S48

Introduced by Crane [and others].
Died in Committee.
No statement.

The bill which became law was:

L. 1962, Chapter 41 - A17

January 16 - Introduced by Beadleston and others.
April 30 - Committee substitute passed in Assembly.
May 7 - Passed Senate under emergency resolution.
May 14 - Approved, Chapter 41
No statement.
Not amended during passage.
Copy of original bill and committee substitute are attached.

Hearings and reports

974.90 N.J. State Board of Education.
C697 Education beyond high school ...
1961a

974.90 Strayer, George D.
C697 The needs of New Jersey in higher
1962 education, 1962-1970.

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We located the following articles:

State Federation of District Boards of Education. Legislative Bulletin, 1961-1962; copy of their stand on A619-1961 (It's Bulletin, May 19, 1961, p. 8) is attached. It would appear that the Federation also supported A17 in 1962 though we cannot locate a statement to that effect. Our holdings of their Legislative Bulletin are incomplete for 1962

League of Women Voters of N.J., The New Jersey Voter for February-March 1962 gives a brief synopsis of A17 but noted there was no League of Women Voters stand on the bill.

- 34 NJEA Review 466, May 1961 "A plan for county colleges".
- 35 NJEA Review 20, Sept. 1961
- 35 NJEA 293, Jan. 1962
- 35 NJEA 451, April 1962
- 35 NJEA Review 550, June 1962

We searched the following without success:

N.J. League of Municipalities Bulletin, 1961-62

JH/PC

ASSEMBLY, No. 17

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED JANUARY 16, 1962

By Assemblymen BEADLESTON, BARKALOW, BATEMAN, HIERING, KAY,
DAVIS, HAUSER, KOENIG, FREDERICK and STAMLER

Referred to Committee on Education

AN ACT concerning education, authorizing the establishment of county colleges, providing for their operation and control by a board of trustees, and providing for the method of financing and raising the necessary funds, in any county or counties which by referendum shall authorize the same.

1 BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New*
2 *Jersey:*

1 1. As used in this act:

2 a. "County college" means an educational institution offering programs
3 of instruction, extending not more than 2 years beyond the high school, which
4 may include but need not be limited to specialized or comprehensive curricu-
5 lums, depending upon the needs and desires of the community to be served,
6 including college credit transfer courses, terminal courses in the liberal arts
7 and sciences, and technical institute type programs.

8 b. "State board" means State Board of Education.

9 c. "Commissioner" means Commissioner of Education.

1 2. Whenever the board of chosen freeholders of 1 or more counties and
2 the Commissioner of Education, after study and investigation, shall deem it
3 advisable for such county or counties to establish a county college, the county
4 board or boards of chosen freeholders may petition the State Board of
5 Education for permission to establish and operate a county college, in accord-

6 ance with standards adopted by the State board for the establishment and
7 conduct of county colleges.

8 Upon receipt of such petition, the State board shall determine by resolu-
9 tion whether or not there is need for the establishment of such county
10 college within the State system for higher education, and so notify the board
11 or boards of chosen freeholders. When the State board has determined by
12 resolution that such need exists and a copy of said resolution is transmitted
13 to the board or boards of chosen freeholders, the said board or boards shall
14 proceed to establish such county college, in accordance with rules and regu-
15 lations of the State board, if said board or boards shall be authorized so to
16 do by the voters of the respective county or counties, in the manner provided
17 by this act.

1 3. For each county college there shall be a board of trustees, consisting
2 of the county superintendent of schools and 8 persons to be appointed by
3 the director of the board of chosen freeholders with the advice and con-
4 sent of that board. Not more than 4 members shall be of the same political
5 party. Members shall be citizens, and have been residents of the county for
6 a period of 3 years prior to appointment, and shall serve without remunera-
7 tion. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner within a period of 30 days
8 after the occurrence of such vacancy.

9 In making the first appointments to the board of trustees, 2 persons
10 shall be appointed to serve for 1 year, 2 for 2 years, 2 for 3 years, and 2 for
11 4 years. Persons appointed to the board may serve from the date of their
12 respective appointments, but the term of office shall begin on November 1
13 following the date of appointment. Thereafter annually, during the month of
14 October, 2 persons shall be appointed to serve for a term of 4 years to take
15 the place of the members whose term shall expire on the following
16 November 1.

1 4. When a county college is established by more than 1 county, the board
2 of trustees shall be increased by 2 members for each such additional county.
3 The membership of the trustees shall be apportioned by the commissioner

4 among the several counties as nearly as may be according to the number of
5 inhabitants in each county as shown by the last Federal Census, officially
6 promulgated in this State. Each county shall have at least 1 member and
7 the county superintendent of schools.

1 5. Each board of trustees of a county college shall organize annually on
2 November 1, unless November 1 shall fall on Sunday, in which case the board
3 shall organize on the following day, by the election of a chairman, vice-chair-
4 man and such other officers as the board shall determine.

1 6. The board of trustees shall be a corporate body and shall be known as
2 "the board of trustees of the county college in the county or counties of
3 " (here insert the name of the county or counties in
4 which such board shall be organized).

5 The board of trustees shall, in accordance with rules and regulations of
6 the State board:

- 7 a. Be responsible for the control of the college.
- 8 b. Determine the educational program of the college.
- 9 c. Appoint and fix the compensation and term of office of a president who
10 shall be the executive officer of the board of trustees.
- 11 d. Grant diplomas or degrees.
- 12 e. Appoint, upon nomination of the executive officer, members of the
13 administration and teaching staff, and fix their compensation and terms of
14 employment.
- 15 f. Employ other necessary personnel and fix their duties, terms and
16 compensation.
- 17 g. Prepare annually the budget for the college.
- 18 h. Deliver to each member of the board of school estimate an itemized
19 statement of the amount of money necessary for the current expense and
20 capital outlay for the school year.
- 21 i. Provide for the physical needs of the college; take and condemn land
22 and other property for college purposes in the manner provided by law reg-

23 ulating the ascertainment and payment of compensation for property con-
24 demned and taken for public use.

25 j. Fix tuition and other fees to be paid by students.

26 k. Make, amend, and repeal rules, regulations, and by-laws not inconsis-
27 ent with this Title.

28 l. Make an annual report to the Commissioner of Education.

29 The board of trustees of the county college is hereby held to possess the
30 same rights and privileges and subject to the same regulations as the county
31 board of vocational education for the operation of county vocational schools.

1 7. All the teaching staff members and administrative officers other than
2 the president of the county college are hereby held to possess all rights and
3 privileges of teachers of boards of education of districts governed by chapter
4 6 and chapter 7 of Title 18 of the Revised Statutes, and such teaching staff
5 members, administrative officers and the president shall be eligible for
6 membership in the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund.

1 8. The board of school estimate of a county college shall consist of 2
2 members of the board of trustees appointed by that board, 2 members of the
3 board of chosen freeholders appointed by that board, and the director of
4 the board of chosen freeholders.

5 The board of school estimate shall fix and determine the amount of
6 money necessary to be appropriated for use of the county college for cur-
7 rent expense and annual capital outlay expenses for the school year, exclu-
8 sive of the amount to be received from the State and other sources.

9 The appointments shall be made annually between January 1 and Jan-
10 uary 15. In case of a vacancy occurring in the board by reason of the resig-
11 nation, death or removal of any appointed member, the vacancy shall be
12 filled immediately by the board which originally appointed the member, by
13 appointing another of its members to fill the vacancy. The secretary of the
14 board of trustees shall be the secretary of the board of school estimate, but
15 shall receive no compensation as such.

15A On or before February 1 in each year, the board of trustees of such
15B county college shall prepare and deliver to each member of the board of school
15C estimate an itemized statement of the amount of money estimated to be nec-
15D essary for operating and capital expenses.

16 Between February 1 and February 15 of each year, the board of school
17 estimate shall fix and determine the amount of money necessary to be
18 appropriated for the use of the college for the ensuing year, exclusive of
19 the amount to be received from the State. The board of school estimate
20 shall, on or before the last named date, make 2 certificates of the amount,
21 signed by at least 3 of its members, 1 of which certificates shall be delivered
22 to the board of trustees of the college, and the other to the board of chosen
23 freeholders of the county. The board of chosen freeholders shall, upon
24 receipt of the certificate, appropriate in the same manner as other appro-
25 priations are made by it, the amount so certified, and the amount shall be
26 assessed, levied and collected in the same manner as moneys appropriated
27 for other purposes in the county are assessed, levied and collected.

28 Whenever the territorial limits of the county college shall include more
29 than 1 county, the board of school estimate shall consist of 1 member of the
30 board of chosen freeholders of each county selected by that board, the
31 director of each board of chosen freeholders, and 2 members of the board
32 of trustees. All certifications shall be made to the boards of chosen free-
33 holders of the respective counties, as provided in this section for a board of
34 school estimate of 1 county.

35 The amounts to be raised for operation and capital outlay shall be ap-
36 portioned upon the basis of apportionment valuations, as defined in section
37 54:4-49 of the Revised Statutes.

1 9. The State board shall formulate annual budget requests for funds
2 for State support of county colleges. Within the limits of funds appropriated
3 to the State board for such purposes and in accordance with rules and regula-
4 tions prescribed by the State board, the board of trustees of a county
5 college may apply to the State board and receive State support:

6 a. For capital projects approved by the State board in amounts not to
7 exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ the cost of said capital projects, and

8 b. For operational costs to the extent of $\frac{1}{3}$ thereof or \$200.00 per equated
9 full-time student, including such students resident in other counties, which-
10 ever is the lesser amount.

11 State support for operational costs of county colleges shall be made only
12 after an annual review and approval by the State board of the financial pro-
13 gram for operation of the county college, including the charges to be made
14 for student tuition and fees and the establishment of the county share of
15 said costs.

1 10. The county board of chosen freeholders in any county not operating
2 a county college may by vote, subject to regulations of the State board, pay
3 tuition for the attendance of any county resident in any county college,
4 such tuition not to exceed the amount determined to be the county share of
5 the per capita cost for pupils attending from the county in which the county
6 college is located.

1 11. The county board of chosen freeholders may transfer any property
2 owned by the board of chosen freeholders to the board of trustees of a county
3 college. The county college may, with the approval of the board of chosen
4 freeholders, transfer any property owned by it to the county vocational board
5 located in the county, or the county vocational board, with the approval of
6 the board of chosen freeholders, may transfer any property owned by them to
7 the county college for college use.

1 12. The State board shall establish rules and regulations for:

2 a. The establishment of county colleges.

3 b. The operation of county colleges which shall include but need not be
4 limited to:

5 (1) accounting system, auditing and other financial controls.

6 (2) determining tuition rates.

7 (3) attendance of nonresident pupils.

8 (4) standards for granting diplomas or degrees.

9 (5) minimum qualifications for professional staff members.

1 13. No such county college shall be established in any county or counties,
2 unless and until the establishment thereof shall have been authorized by the
3 legal voters of the county or counties, as the case may be, as hereinafter
4 provided.

1 14. The question of the authorization of the establishment of any such
2 county college, in any county or counties, shall be submitted to the legal voters,
3 of said county or counties, at the next general election to be held in the county
4 or counties not less than 40 days after the receipt by the board of chosen free-
5 holders of said county, or of each of said counties, of a copy of the resolution
6 of the State board that need exists for the establishment of such county col-
7 lege in said county or counties.

1 15. There shall be printed upon the official ballot to be used at such general
2 election the following:

3 If you favor the proposition printed below, make a cross (X), plus (+)
4 or check (V) in the square opposite the word "Yes." If you are opposed
5 thereto, make a cross (X), plus (+) or check (V) in the square opposite the
6 word "No."

Yes.	Shall a county college be established in _____ pursuant to "An act concerning education, authorizing the establishment of county colleges, providing for their operation and con- trol by a board of trustees, and provid- ing for the method of financing and rais- ing the necessary funds in any county or counties, which by referendum shall au- thorize the same," approved ?
No.	

7 If a county college is to be established, in 1 county, the name of the county,
8 and if it is to be established in more than 1 county the names of the counties,
9 should be inserted in the question and the date of approval of this act should
10 also be inserted in the appropriate blank of said question.

11 In any county in which voting machines are used the question shall be
12 placed upon the official ballots to be used upon the voting machines without

13 the foregoing instructions to the voters and shall be voted upon by the use of
14 such machines without marking as aforesaid.

1 16. If at such election the majority of all the votes cast for and against
2 said proposition in the county, if the question is submitted in but 1 county, or
3 in all of the counties, if the question is submitted in more than 1 county, shall
4 be cast in favor of the proposition, the board of chosen freeholders of the
5 county, or the boards of chosen freeholders of the counties, as the case may
6 be, shall be authorized to proceed to establish such county college pursuant to
7 the provisions of this act but if at such election the majority of said votes so
8 cast shall be cast against said proposition, the board of chosen freeholders of
9 the county or the boards of chosen freeholders of the counties, as the case may
10 be, shall have no power to establish such a county college.

1 17. This act shall take effect immediately.

A-619 Davis, Hauser, Koenig, Frederick, Bowkley, Tate, LaMorte, Everett, Meloni, Werner—May 1—Authorizes the establishment of county colleges by petition of the county freeholder boards to the State Board of Education; prescribes requirements for trustee and corporate organization, fiscal procedures, and authorizes State support up to \$200 per full-time student.

May 1—Education Committee.

The Committee strongly supports this bill.

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CHAPTER 141 LAWS OF N. J. 1962

APPROVED 5-14-62

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

ASSEMBLY, N. J. 17

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ADOPTED APRIL 16, 1962

AN Act concerning the establishment and operation of county colleges and providing for the method of financing and raising the necessary funds therefor.

1 BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New*
2 *Jersey:*

1 1. As used in this act:

2 (a) "County college" means an educational institution established or to
3 be established by one or more counties, offering programs of instruction, ex-
4 tending not more than 2 years beyond the high school, which may include
5 but need not be limited to specialized or comprehensive curriculums, includ-
6 ing college credit transfer courses, terminal courses in the liberal arts and
7 sciences, and technical institute type programs.

8 (b) "State board" means the State Board of Education.

9 (c) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education.

10 (d) "Capital outlay expense" means those funds devoted to or required
11 for the acquisition, landscaping or improvement of land; the acquisition,
12 construction, reconstruction, improvement, remodeling, alteration, addition or
13 enlargement of buildings or other structures; and the purchase of furniture,
14 apparatus and other equipment.

15 (e) "Operation expense" means those funds devoted to or required for
16 the regular or ordinary expenses of the college, including administrative,
17 maintenance and salary expenses but excluding capital outlay expenses.

18 (f) "Local Bond Law" means the Local Bond Law of Title 40A of the
19 New Jersey Statutes.

1 2. When the board of chosen freeholders of one or more counties, after
2 study and investigation, shall deem it advisable for such county or counties
3 to establish a county college, such board or boards of county freeholders
4 may petition the State board for permission to establish and operate a
5 county college. A report shall be attached to such petition and shall include
6 information on the higher educational needs of the county or counties, a
7 description of the proposed county college, the proposed curriculum, an esti-
8 mate of the cost of establishing and maintaining such county college, and any
9 other information or data deemed pertinent.

10 Upon receipt of such petition by the State board, it shall be referred to
11 the commissioner who shall make an independent study as to the higher
12 educational needs of the county or counties, the necessity or advisability of
13 establishing such county college, and whether the county or counties could,
14 with the State aid provided for in this act, financially support such college.
15 The commissioner shall submit a report containing his conclusions to the
16 State board and to the petitioning board or boards of chosen freeholders.

17 The State board, after studying both the petition of the board or boards
18 of chosen freeholders and the report of the commissioner, shall determine
19 whether there is a need for such college and whether the county or counties
20 have the financial capacity to support such college. If the State board finds
21 such a need to exist and further finds that establishing and maintaining such
22 college is financially feasible, it shall approve the petition and shall so
23 notify the board or boards of chosen freeholders.

1 3. Whenever the board or boards of chosen freeholders receive notifica-
2 tion that the State board approves the establishment of a county college,
3 each participating board may provide by resolution for the establishment of
4 a county college in accordance with the provisions of this act and the regula-
5 tions of the State board. Prior to the final passage of said resolution, the
6 board shall have published, in full, in a newspaper circulating in the county,

7 the resolution together with the time and place of a public hearing to be had
8 upon said resolution. Said publication shall be at least 10 days prior to the
9 time fixed for the public hearing.

10 Within 5 days after passage, the resolution shall be published in full
11 in a newspaper circulating in the county and a copy of said resolution shall
12 be filed for public inspection with the clerk of the board of chosen freeholders
13 and with the clerk of each municipality in said county. The resolution shall
14 become effective in said county 45 days after passage unless there is filed
15 with the county clerk within said 45 days, a petition requesting a referendum
16 in said county signed by either 5% or 10,000 of the registered voters of said
17 county, whichever is lesser, or such a petition authorized by the governing
18 body of a municipality or municipalities representing in total at least 15% of
19 the population of said county. If such petition is so filed, the proposal for
20 the establishment of a county college shall be submitted to the registered
21 voters of said county at the next general election.

22 Where a county college is to be established by more than one county,
23 similar resolutions authorizing the establishment of such county college shall
24 be passed by the board of chosen freeholders in each participating county.
25 If a petition such as is described above is filed in one or more said partici-
26 pating counties, then the proposal for the establishment of a county college
27 shall be submitted to the registered voters of the county or counties in which
28 such petition or petitions are filed.

29 The county clerk of each participating county shall notify the commis-
30 sioner and the board of chosen freeholders of each other participating county
31 upon the elapse of 45 days after the passage of the resolution in said county
32 whether the question of the establishment of a county college is to be sub-
33 mitted to the registered voters of said county at the next general election.

1 4. If a proposal for the establishment of a county college is to be sub-
2 mitted to the registered voters of the county, the county clerk shall have pub-
3 lished at least 10 days before said general election notice thereof in a news-
4 paper circulating in the county and the county clerk shall have printed or

5 cause to be printed on the official ballot to be used at such general election
6 the following:

7 If you favor the proposition printed below, make a cross (X), plus (+)
8 or check (V) in the square opposite the word "Yes." If you are opposed
9 thereto, make a cross (X), plus (+) or check (V) in the square opposite the
10 word "No."

	Yes.	Shall a county college be established in..... pursuant to "An act concerning the establishment and opera- tion of county colleges and providing for the method of financing and raising the necessary funds therefor." approved
	No.	

11 If a county college is to be established in one county, the name of the
12 county, and if it is to be established in more than one county, the names of the
13 counties, should be inserted in the question and the date of approval of this
14 act should also be inserted in the appropriate blank of said question.

15 In any county in which voting machines are used the question shall be
16 placed upon the official ballots to be used upon the voting machines without
17 the foregoing instructions to the voters and shall be voted upon by the use
18 of such machines without marking as aforesaid.

19 If the question of the establishment of a county college is submitted to
20 the people of the county, that county clerk shall send notice of the results of
21 said election to the commissioner and the board of chosen freeholders of each
22 of the participating counties.

1 5. If at said election the proposal for the establishment of the county col-
2 lege is approved by a majority of all the votes cast both for and against said
3 question in the county, then the board of chosen freeholders shall proceed to
4 establish a county college.

5 Where the county college is to be established by more than one county,
6 then the boards of chosen freeholders of the participating counties shall not
7 establish a county college until the commissioner notifies said boards that it

8 similar resolution of the board of chosen freeholders in each participating
 9 county has become effective upon the elapse of the 45-day period or the pro-
 10 posal for the establishment of a county college has been approved by a ma-
 11 jority of the registered voters of said county at a general election.

1 6. If a majority of the votes in a county are cast against a proposal for
 2 the establishment of a county college, the board of chosen freeholders of such
 3 county may not establish a county college unless thereafter the board:

4 (a) Submits a petition to the State board in accordance with the pro-
 5 visions of section 2 of this act, and

6 (b) Submits a proposal for the establishment of a county college at a
 7 general election and has it approved by a majority of the votes of the county
 8 voting thereon.

9 The board of chosen freeholders shall not resubmit a proposal which has
 10 been defeated to the voters of the county before the third general election
 11 thereafter, however, an alternate proposal may be submitted at any general
 12 election.

1 7. The State board shall establish rules and regulations governing:

2 (a) The establishment of county colleges; and

3 (b) The operation of county colleges which shall include but need not be
 4 limited to:

5 (1) accounting systems, auditing and other financial controls,

6 (2) determining tuition rates,

7 (3) attendance of nonresident pupils,

8 (4) standards for granting diplomas, certificates or degrees, and

9 (5) minimum qualifications for professional staff members.

1 8. For each county college there shall be a board of trustees, consisting
 2 of the county superintendent of schools and 8 persons to be appointed by the
 3 director of the board of chosen freeholders with the advice and consent of
 4 that board.

5 When a county college is established by more than one county the board
 6 of trustees shall be increased by 2 members for each additional participating

7 county. The membership of the board of trustees shall be apportioned by the
8 commissioner among the several counties as nearly as may be according to
9 the number of inhabitants in each county as shown by the last Federal census,
10 officially promulgated in this State. Each apportionment shall continue in
11 effect until a reapportionment shall become necessary by reason of the official
12 promulgation of the next Federal census or the enlargement of the board by
13 the admission of one or more additional counties as provided for in section 24
14 of this act. Each county shall be entitled to have at least one member and the
15 county superintendent of the schools of said county on the board of trustees.

1 9. Appointed members of the board of trustees shall be citizens of the
2 United States who have been residents of the county appointing them for a
3 period of 4 years prior to said appointment. The term of office of appointed
4 members, except for the first appointments, shall be for 4 years. Each mem-
5 ber shall serve until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified.

6 Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment
7 for the remainder of the unexpired term. Members shall serve without com-
8 pensation but shall be entitled to be reimbursed for all reasonable and nec-
9 essary expenses.

10 In the case of a county college established by one county, the term of
11 office of members initially appointed to the board of trustees shall be as
12 follows: 2 persons shall receive terms of 1 year, 2 terms of 2 years, 2 terms
13 of 3 years and 2 terms of 4 years.

14 In the case of a county college established by more than one county,
15 the commissioner shall fix the terms of the members initially appointed to
16 the board of trustees so that as nearly as possible, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the appointed mem-
17 bers will receive terms of 4 years, $\frac{1}{4}$ terms of 3 years, $\frac{1}{4}$ terms of 2 years and
18 the remainder terms of 1 year. Such terms shall be allocated by the com-
19 missioner among the participating counties, in accordance with the number
20 of members on the board of trustees appointed to each county, starting with
21 the terms of 4 years, by allocating one of such terms to each of the partici-
22 pating counties in alphabetical order of the names of such counties, and con-

23 lining, still in such order, with the terms of 3 years, the terms of 2 years
24 and the terms of 1 year.

25 Members initially appointed to the board may serve from the time of their
26 respective appointments, but the term of such office shall be deemed to com-
27 mence as of November 1 of the year in which the appointment was made.

1 10. The board of trustees of a county college shall organize annually
2 on the first Monday in November by the election of a chairman, vice-chair-
3 man and such other officers as the board shall determine.

1 11. The board of trustees shall be a body corporate and shall be known as
2 the "Board of Trustees of" (here insert the name of
3 the county college).

4 The board of trustees, in accordance with the rules and regulations of
5 the State board, shall have custody of and be responsible for the property of
6 the college and shall be responsible for the management and control of said
7 college. The board shall make an annual report in the manner prescribed by
8 the State board to the commissioner and to the board of chosen freeholders
9 of each participating county.

1 12. For the effectuation of the purposes of this act, the board of trus-
2 tees of a county college, in addition to such other powers expressly granted
3 to it by this act and subject to the rules and regulations of the State board,
4 is hereby granted the following powers:

- 5 (a) To adopt or change the name of the county college;
- 6 (b) To adopt and use a corporate seal;
- 7 (c) To sue and be sued;
- 8 (d) To determine the educational curriculum and program of the college;
- 9 (e) To appoint and fix the compensation and term of office of a presi-
10 dent of the college who shall be the executive officer of the college and an
11 ex officio member of the board of trustees;
- 12 (f) To appoint, upon nomination of the president, members of the ad-
13 ministrative and teaching staffs and fix their compensation and terms of em-
14 ployment subject to the provisions of section 13 of this act;

15 (g) To appoint or employ such other officers, agents and employees as
16 may be required to carry out the provisions of this act and to fix and deter-
17 mine their qualifications, duties, compensation, terms of office and all other
18 conditions and terms of employment and retention;

19 (h) To fix and determine tuition rates and other fees to be paid by
20 students;

21 (i) To grant diplomas, certificates or degrees;

22 (j) To enter into contracts and agreements with the State or any of its
23 political subdivisions or with the United States, or with any public body, de-
24 partment or other agency of the State or the United States or with any in-
25 dividual firm or corporation which are deemed necessary or advisable by the
26 board for carrying out the provisions of this act;

27 (k) To accept from any government or governmental department, agency
28 or other public or private body or from any other source grants or contribu-
29 tions of money or property which the board may use for or in aid of any of
30 its purposes;

31 (l) To acquire (by gift, purchase, condemnation or otherwise), own, lease,
32 use and operate property, whether real, personal or mixed, or any interest
33 therein, which is necessary or desirable for college purposes;

34 (m) To determine that any property owned by the county college is no
35 longer necessary for college purposes and to sell the same at such price and
36 in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as shall be established
37 by the State board;

38 (n) To exercise the right of eminent domain pursuant to the provisions
39 of Title 20 of the Revised Statutes to acquire any property or interest
40 therein;

41 (o) To make and promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent
42 with the provisions of this act or with the rules and regulations of the State
43 board, that are necessary and proper for the administration and operation
44 of a county college and to implement the provisions of this act; and

45 (p) To exercise all other powers not inconsistent with the provisions of
46 this act or with the rules and regulations of the State board which may be
47 reasonably necessary or incidental to the establishment, maintenance and
48 operation of a county college.

1 13. The teaching staff employees and administrative officers other than
2 the president of the county college are hereby held to possess all the rights
3 and privileges of teachers employed by local boards of education. The
4 president and teaching staff members shall be eligible for membership in the
5 Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund.

6 For the benefit of its other officers and employees, the county college, as a
7 public agency, may elect to participate in the Public Employees' Retirement
8 System.

1 14. Counties, municipalities, school districts or special schools may sell,
2 give or lease any of their property to the board of trustees of a county college
3 pursuant to the rules and regulations of the State board.

1 15. Each county college shall have a board of school estimate.

2 In the case of a county college established by one county, such board shall
3 consist of the chairman of the board of chosen freeholders, 2 members of the
4 board of chosen freeholders appointed by that board and 2 members of the
5 board of trustees appointed by that board.

6 In the case of a county college established by more than one county, such
7 board shall consist of the chairman of the board of chosen freeholders from
8 each participating county, one member of the board of chosen freeholders
9 from each participating county appointed by that board and one member of
10 the board of trustees from each participating county appointed by that
11 board.

1 16. Appointments to the board of school estimate shall be made annually
2 on or before December 1 and any vacancy in the board's membership shall be
3 filled by the board which originally appointed the members. The secretary of
4 the board of trustees shall be the secretary of the board of school estimate
5 but shall receive no additional compensation therefor.

6 The board of school estimate shall fix and determine the amount of
7 money necessary to be appropriated for use of the county college for the opera-
8 tion and capital outlay expenses for the school year, exclusive of the amount to
9 be received from the State and other sources.

1 17. On or before February 1 in each year, the board of trustees of the
2 county college shall prepare and deliver to each member of the board of
3 school estimate an itemized statement of the amount of money estimated to be
4 necessary for the operation and capital outlay expenses for the ensuing year.

5 Between February 1 and February 15 of each year, the board of school
6 estimate shall fix and determine the amount of money necessary for the
7 operation and capital outlay expenses of the college for the ensuing year,
8 exclusive of the amount to be received from the State and from other sources.

9 The board of school estimate shall, on or before February 15 of each
10 year, make a certificate of such amount signed by at least a majority of its
11 members. Copies thereof shall be delivered to the commissioner, to the board
12 of trustees of the college and to each participating board of chosen
13 freeholders.

14 In the case of a county college established by more than one county, the
15 amount to be raised for the annual operation and capital outlay expenses
16 shall be apportioned among the participating counties upon the basis of ap-
17 propriation valuations, as defined in section 54:4-49 of the Revised Statutes.
18 In such case, the certificate of the board of school estimate shall certify the
19 proportioned part of the total to be raised by each participating county.

1 18. The board of chosen freeholders shall, upon receipt of the certificate,
2 appropriate the amount of the operation expenses certified therein, in the
3 same manner as other appropriations are made by said board and the amount
4 shall be assessed, levied and collected in the same manner as moneys appro-
5 priated for other purposes in the counties are appropriated, levied and
6 collected.

1 19. The board of chosen freeholders shall, upon receipt of the certificate,
2 appropriate the amount of the capital outlay expenses certified therein by
3 either:

4 (a) The method provided for in section 18 of this act; or

5 (b) An ordinance authorizing the borrowing of such amount and secur-
6 ing the repayment thereof, together with the interest thereon, by the issuance
7 of bonds in the name of the county. The bonds so issued shall be designated
8 "county college bonds." They shall be issued and sold pursuant to the Local
9 Bond Law. No county shall issue such bonds if the amount thereof together
10 with the amount of prior outstanding county college bonds shall exceed an
11 amount equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the equalized valuation of property in said county
12 unless such bond issue shall first have been approved by the commissioner and
13 the Division of Local Government.

1 20. If the board of trustees shall determine that it is necessary in any
2 school year to raise money in addition to the amount in its annual budget for
3 such year for:

4 (1) current expenses for the operation and maintenance of the college
5 when the amount necessary therefor was underestimated in the budget;

6 (2) repair or utilization of property destroyed or made unsuitable by
7 accident or other unforeseen cause; or

8 (3) meeting emergencies arising since the preparation of such budget;
9 the board shall prepare and deliver to each member of the board of school
10 estimate a statement of the amount of money determined to be necessary
11 therefor.

12 The board of school estimate shall meet within a reasonable time after
13 the delivery of the statement and fix and determine the amount necessary
14 for such purpose or purposes. In the case of a county college established
15 by more than one county, the board shall apportion upon the basis of the
16 appropriation valuations as defined in section 54:4-49 of the Revised Stat-
17 utes, such amount among the participating counties. The board shall then
18 certify the amount so determined and apportioned to the commissioner, the
19 board of trustees of the college and to each participating board of chosen
20 freeholders.

21 The board of chosen freeholders, upon receipt of such certificate, shall
22 appropriate the amount certified therein and shall raise such amount in the
23 manner provided for by sections 18 and 19 of this act.

1 21. Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 17 of this
2 act, during the calendar year in which the board or boards of chosen free-
3 holders first establish a county college, the board of trustees of the county
4 college may prepare and deliver to the board of school estimate of the college
5 an estimate of the amount necessary to finance the county college until the
6 first regular budget is adopted and available.

7 The board of school estimate shall meet within a reasonable time after
8 the delivery of said estimate and shall fix and determine the amount neces-
9 sary to so finance the county college and, if more than one county partici-
10 pated in establishing the county college, shall apportion said amount upon
11 the basis of apportionment valuations as defined in section 54:4-49 of the
12 Revised Statutes. The board shall then certify the amount so determined to
13 the commissioner, the board of trustees of the college and to the board of
14 chosen freeholders of each participating county.

15 The board of chosen freeholders shall, upon receipt of such certification,
16 appropriate its share of said amount in the manner provided for by sections
17 18 and 19 of this act.

1 22. The State board shall formulate annual budget requests for State
2 support of county colleges. Within the limits of funds appropriated to the
3 State board for such purposes and in accordance with rules and regulations
4 prescribed by the State board, the board of trustees of a county college may
5 apply to the State board and receive State support:

6 (a) For capital projects approved by the State board in amounts not
7 to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cost of said capital projects, and

8 (b) For operational costs to the extent of $\frac{1}{3}$ thereof or \$200.00 per
9 equated full-time student, including such students resident in other counties,
10 whichever is the lesser amount.

11 State support for the operational costs of county colleges shall be made
12 within limits of State appropriation and only after an annual review and

13 approval by the State board of the financial program for operation of the
14 county college, including the charges to be made for student tuition and fees
15 and the establishment of the county share of said costs.

1 23. The county board of chosen freeholders in any county not operating
2 a county college may, subject to regulations of the State board and in
3 accordance with uniform standards based upon scholarship and financial need,
4 pay the tuition for any of their residents who attend any county college
5 which is financed in part from State funds.

6 The board of trustees of a county college shall accept pupils from any
7 county which does not have its own county college to the extent that the
8 college's facilities will permit.

1 24. If the board of trustees of a county college shall determine that it is
2 in the best interest of the college to allow one or more additional counties
3 to join in the operation of said county college and the board or boards of
4 chosen freeholders of the county or counties then operating the county col-
5 lege shall approve, said board of trustees and the commissioner, pursuant
6 to the rules and regulations of the State board, shall fix the terms and con-
7 ditions under which said additional county or counties may participate in the
8 operation of the county college.

1 25. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit or prevent the
2 referenda procedure specified in chapter 37 of Title 19 of the Revised
3 Statutes.

1 26. This act shall take effect July 1, 1963.

**State Board of Education
report recommends pattern
for two-year community
colleges supported by
county boards of
freeholders.**

A Plan for County Colleges

A "CRITICAL" need for more college facilities exists in New Jersey. Two-year community colleges could help greatly to meet educational needs which otherwise would go unfilled.

This is the conclusion of the State Board of Education in its latest report to the Governor and Legislature on higher education. Called "Education Beyond High School: the Two-Year Community College," the report says student interest already warrants the creation in New Jersey of 15 "community colleges" with an enrollment of 1,000 students each.

The report, compiled by the Committee to Study Community Colleges and Technical Institutes, answers many questions coming from citizens who are anxious to have a "community college" set up near them.

Who would establish a community college?

Under new legislation proposed in the report, community colleges would

be organized in New Jersey on a county basis. After examining the possibility of county, city, state, or regional systems, the State Board concluded that the county was the governmental unit under which such colleges are most likely to be established and operated effectively. A board of freeholders in a county would decide that the need exists and then proceed to establish a two-year college to serve the area. Students might be sent from one county to another when a college or particular program is not provided. Also, one county might have several colleges for different sections or specialties. However, the control and management of all "community colleges" within any county would be under a single county board of trustees.

How would a county college be established?

The freeholders would conduct a survey of post-high school needs in the county, submit a written report of the survey to the State Board of Education, and petition the State Board for authority to establish a county college.

If convinced, the State Board would pass a resolution stating that the need exists. When the board of freeholders received a copy of this resolution, it would proceed to appoint a board of trustees.

Next step would be the creation of a board of estimate. The board of trustees would name two men to the board of estimate and so would the board of freeholders. The fifth and final member would be the director of the board of freeholders.

The board of estimate would approve the amount of money needed for current expenses and annual capital outlay for the school year. It would fix the amount the board of freeholders would have to appropriate for the year, exclusive of aid from the state "and other sources." The board of freeholders then should appropriate that amount.

A president would be hired for the college, who would report directly to the board of trustees. Subject to the board's approval, the president would be responsible for selecting the staff and other officers, including a dean, registrar and business manager.

The college's objectives should be stated, curricula designed, buildings

and equipment obtained and a faculty hired. One facility would be a suitable library. Adequate parking space should also be provided.

Then would come enrollment. A potential student body of 500 full-time students within a reasonable time is "essential," the report says.

How would a county college be financed?

Funds for operation would come from the state, the county and the students. For establishment of a county college, the board of freeholders could apply for reimbursement of up to 50 percent of the cost of capital expenditures for ground, buildings and equipment. In operation of the college, the state would pay the lesser of the following: one-third of annual operation costs or \$200 per equated full-time student.

Students may or may not pay tuition depending on individual county policy. The board of freeholders would pay the difference between income and total operating costs. If it chose not to charge tuition, it could do so by increasing its share of the budget contribution.

The State Board takes this stand on state aid: "Public funds for the establishment and operation of county colleges should not be diverted from any existing form of state aid to elementary, secondary, or higher education. Additional financial support must be provided."

Does a need exist?

State Board surveys show a "long standing" shortage of trained workers in technical and health-related fields. Other State Board polls for last year and this year showed that 45,899 of 110,728 graduates of New Jersey high schools (41.5 percent) planned to attend college. Exactly 32,806 (29.6 percent) indicated they were "not planning to attend college." Another 32,023 (28.9 percent) were not sure about attending college.

More than 15,000 of the seniors and juniors indicated they "definitely would attend a public two-year college if one were available."

Comments the report: "To put the more conservative estimate of potential enrollment in perspective, there appear to be sufficient numbers of youth interested in attending public two-year colleges

cont. p. 481

NJEA REVIEW

County Colleges (cont.)

to warrant the establishment of 15 such institutions with an enrollment of about 1,000 students each, at the present time."

Who would attend?

County colleges would attract free-seeking students who would complete academic credits, then transfer to a four-year institution; high school graduates seeking technical training, and adults seeking special skills needed in the county.

What would be the aims of the county college?

The county college would make a year college education accessible to able students while they lived at home. It would provide full-time students with diversified programs of study leading to varied educational and vocational goals including transfer to other institutions. It would supplement educational opportunities available in the state.

What courses would be offered?


The county college would offer academic courses, which a student could take and later transfer to a four-year institution. It would offer terminal programs in technical training and vocational skills needed in the county. It could retrain older workers to make them more employable. It could even offer a program of general education not designed for academic transfer or for entrance into employment. It could offer adult education.

Where would county colleges be established?

Two-year colleges could be established in any county where the word of freeholders reported a need to the satisfaction of the State Board. A 1950 survey conducted by a committee under Allan R. Cullimore, president of Newark College of Engineering, recommended nine: in Asbury Park, Bridgeton, Camden, Cape May, Clinton, Newark, Newton, Pleasantville and Trenton.

At present, committees are actively seeking "community" colleges in the Atlantic City area and in Burlington Co. Local polls have been conducted in Ocean Co. Other areas known to have been interested include Glassboro, Ewing Twp. in Mercer Co., Hunterdon Co., Morris Co., Newark, Sussex Co., Union Co., and Warren Co.

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NJEA Review, Sept. 1961

qualifying for a state scholarship that much harder, the sponsors claim.

Quickly passed by the Assembly last spring, however, was A-619, which would authorize establishment of county colleges. Some 12 sponsors backed this bill. It incorporates the recommendations of the State Board of Education for a system of state-aided two-year collegiate and technical institutions (see May REVIEW, p. 466).

Waiting with A-619 for Senate action is A-163. This bill would refund to veterans any contributions that boards of education paid in their behalf while they were in service, prior to Jan. 1, 1956, plus interest. Sponsors of the measure, which is part of NJEA's 1961 legislative program, are Frederick H. Hauser (D. Hudson), Frank E. Meloni (D. Camden), and Joseph J. Maraziti (R. Morris). The State Bureau of Pensions did refund such contributions to members of the Public Employees Retirement System but, under an Attorney General's ruling, refused similar treatment to veterans in the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund. A previous NJEA attempt for such remedial legislation ended with a veto by Governor Meyner. NJEA has persisted in asking for equal treatment with the public employees.

Should Promotions Be Certain?

Questioned tenure bill left by Assembly during recess.

■ The Legislature's recess kept NJEA from countering opposition that was slowing progress on the Association's administrative tenure bill. Talk of a possible "supplementary probation period" to satisfy school board fears of automatic tenure with promotion was left unresolved when the Assembly went home on June 2.

A-500 would extend tenure to assistant principals and "all other supervisory, directorial and administrative employees . . . who are required to hold an appropriate certificate issued by the Board of Examiners."

Sponsors are Mrs. Betty Kordja (D. Passaic), Joseph Keegan (D. Passaic), and Nelson Stamler (R. Union).

The measure attempts to extend tenure to all professional positions not mentioned in present laws.

'Basic Statistics' Mailed Early

Salary Committees get bulletin to help form 1962 proposals.

■ NJEA's first research bulletin of the new school year, the annual "Basic Statistical Data," reached local salary committee members in July, to help them start early on proposals for salary schedules next year.

The report gives tax rates, costs of education, and other financial data for every school district in the state.

A two-page analysis of taxes, school costs and enrollments between 1951 and 1961 shows:

■—School taxes in New Jersey have risen from \$166 million to \$448 million in the decade. The average tax rate leaped from \$2.72 to \$4.36. The per cent of the total property tax dollar spent on schools has gone from 42.1 percent to 49.7 percent.

■—Total property taxes have risen from \$395 million to \$900 million in the 10 year period. The average rate has increased from \$6.44 to \$8.77.

■—Resident average daily enrollment totaled 677,000 pupils in 1951. By the 1959-60 school year, it was 1,014,000.

■—Current expenditures in day schools rose from \$177 million in 1951-52 to \$407 million in 1959-60. The cost of education per pupil increased from a state average of \$261 to \$404.

NJEA's second research bulletin, "New Jersey Teacher Salary Guides," went out in the mails in August, and "New Jersey Teacher Salaries" will be ready in October. The November REVIEW will carry a full report summarizing the two salary bulletins.

Paying Certificate Fee Eased

Certified check rule dropped; personal check now sufficient.

■ An "unprofessional and burdensome" requirement concerning teacher certificate fees has been abolished at NJEA request.

Formerly the State Department of Education specified that a certified

check or money order had to accompany an application for a teaching certificate.

A personal check is acceptable with applications for other state licenses, the NJEA Teacher Education and Professional Standards Committee reported to the May 19 Delegate Assembly. TEPS recommended that NJEA ask the State Department to rescind the requirement.

Education Commissioner Frederick M. Raubinger announced the change at a July meeting with TEPS.

The Commissioner also indicated willingness to approve an NJEA request that the State Board of Examiners reconsider its policy of granting regular certificates to persons who have not interned as student teachers.

Dr. Raubinger cautioned TEPS, however, that more of New Jersey's experienced teachers would have to accept student interns in their classrooms. TEPS members recommended that veteran teachers volunteer to do so.

But Do They All Vote?

NJEA drive seeks assurance that teachers count as voters.

■ Do teachers really vote?

That's a question New Jersey legislators sometimes ask. NJEA is asking the question this fall in a drive to get every member registered and every member to the polls next year.

As part of an enrollment maillet this month, NJEA is reminding the state's teachers that "the future of education and teaching in New Jersey during the next four years" will depend on who becomes Governor and who is picked for the State Senate and Assembly.

A yellow flier tells how major decisions are pending on: teacher salary legislation, state money for local schools, new taxes for education, and teacher welfare matters. It emphasizes September 28 as the deadline for registering and November 7 as the day for voting.

In a letter to each county association, President Lynch has asked for a Register-and-Vote chairman in every county backed by RAV chairmen for each local association.

State Aid for Adult Education

Aid for adult education on a formula basis.

■ NJEA has supported state school aid for adult education on the basis of some sort of formula to take account of services and needs, as compared with the present aid on a limited matching basis.

This need has been referred by the Legislature to the Tax Policy Commission, from which a report is expected in the near future with specific recommendations for legislation.

State Aid to Two-Year County Community Colleges

A bill, similar to A-619 of 1961, to establish a system of state assistance for county colleges.

■ LAST SPRING, the State Board of Education reported its survey on the need for two-year community colleges and technical institutes in New Jersey. The study showed sufficient student interest already to warrant creation of 15 "community colleges" with an enrollment of 1,000 students each.

It is proposed that community colleges would be organized on a county basis. A county board of freeholders would establish a two-year college to serve its area with control and management of such colleges under a county board of trustees.

The State Board has recommended operation of the colleges with funds from the state, county, and student tuition. The board of freeholders could apply for reimbursement of up to 50 percent of the cost of capital expenditures for ground,

buildings, and equipment. Further aid by the state at the rate of one-third of annual operating costs would be given up to a limit of \$200 per equated full-time student. The board of freeholders would raise the difference between income and total operating costs and could reduce or even eliminate tuition by increasing its share of the budget contribution.

There has been a long-standing shortage of trained workers in technical and health-related fields. Two-year post-high school programs would go a long way toward meeting this need, toward starting many students on a college career who might not find room in regular four-year institutions, and encouraging many high school graduates to further their education because of the proximity of such opportunities close to home.

New Broad-Based State Taxes

To finance increased State school aid (current expense and school building), NJEA will support either a general sales tax (food exempt), a personal income tax, or such other taxes as may produce sufficient sums to finance this program.

■ NEW Jersey is a low-state-tax state. By state taxes it raises only \$60.20 per capita, as compared with a national average of \$101.01 for state taxes. On the other hand, it is a high-local-tax state, raising \$134.10 per capita by local property taxes, as compared with a national average of \$91.15.

New Jersey citizens pay less of their personal income for state taxes than residents of any other state. Only \$2.26 of every \$100 earned went for state taxes in 1959, while the national average called for \$4.54 per \$100 of personal income.

The State's tax money comes from a patchwork system of taxes, which will raise about \$425,000,000 in 1961-62. Nearly half comes from gasoline taxes and automobile license fees; roughly one-quarter from the so-called "vice" taxes on liquor, cigarettes, and horse racing; and the balance from taxes on business, inheritances, and income of commuters. Each year, the State has had to dig into previous surplus to meet its normal expenses. Obviously, it cannot provide additional state school aid without new and broader taxes.

Experts estimate that a sales tax, with food exempt, would raise \$60 million for each 1% of tax— i.e. 1%-\$60 mil-

lion; 2%-\$120 million, etc. The exemption on food overcomes much of the argument that the sales tax is "regressive"—i.e. favors the rich over the poor. In general, people pay a sales tax according to their income up to about \$7,000 a year. Above that it becomes somewhat less burdensome; but this feature is counter-balanced by the heavier federal income tax on those with high incomes. Thus a total tax pattern which includes local property taxes, a state sales tax, and the federal income tax has a rough justice for all. Since it is paid continually in small amounts, the sales tax has proved to be convenient and popular when once established.

Many tax theorists, however, favor the personal income tax because, more than any other, it can tax in proportion to ability to pay—as the federal income tax does. Most state income taxes do not have rates anything like as high, nor do their rates rise as sharply, as the federal income tax.

The New York State income tax rates are from 2% on the first \$1,000 of taxable income to 10% over \$15,000 (with personal exemptions and credits for dependents the same as under the federal

The Senate had approved up to 50 percent.

The amendment followed a long delay on the bill after the Senate had passed it.

Before, only 15 percent could be approved in the state. But many in North Jersey want to attend colleges in New York; many in South Jersey want to go to college in the Philadelphia area.

South Jersey Senators were pushing the bill to aid students in their area, which has only Glassboro State College and Rutgers of South Jersey.

S-8 sponsors are Sens. Cowgill (D. Camden), Weber (D. Cumberland), Raines (D. Burlington), Waddington (D. Salem), Ridolfi (D. Mercer), Dumont (R. Warren), Sandman (R. Cape May), Farley (R. Atlantic).

College Bill De-wrinkled

Change requires referendum only when opposition is sizable.

The last wrinkle reportedly has been ironed out of NJEA-backed bills to establish two-year community colleges in New Jersey counties which want them.

One objection prevented passage of the legislation last year. Several more developed in the 1962 legislation.

The original block was removed when the 1962 bill was changed to require a referendum in any county considering establishment of a community college. The referendum would stir proponents to inform the public on the need and advantages of a community college in the county. It would also assure boards of freeholders that county residents wanted the school and would support it.

But as changed, the 1962 bill called for the board of freeholders to approve a county college and then pass the question on to the voters. The Governor's legal staff questioned the constitutionality of freeholder approval in addition to approval by the State and the voters.

This objection reportedly was removed in a compromise worked out by legislators and the Attorney General's office. The compromise provides that a county college plan will be automatically enacted 45 days

Going to Europe... Go Together...

New group fare policy could help NJEA members obtain flights to Europe at very reasonable round-trip economy class rates.

Subject to final approval by the Civil Aeronautics Board this month, NJEA is ready to take advantage of new group round-trip air fares announced by the nation's airlines.

Contacts have been made with Pan American Airlines for two flights to Paris. NJEA members can qualify, but there must be a minimum of 25 and the group must depart and return together.

Groups are being assembled for a four-week stay, departing July 18 and returning August 15, and for a six-week stay, departing July 16 and returning August 27. Both will leave New York International Airport in the morning and go by jet to Paris' Orly Field. Flights are regularly scheduled planes and include all the services of normal economy class travel.

Those interested should contact NJEA as early as possible. Tickets, to be purchased through NJEA, are \$326 round trip. The Association asks a \$100 deposit in making the reservation and final payment before the tickets are issued in early June.

All arrangements are subject to a deadline of 30-days prior to departure. This means NJEA must have 25 paid-up participants by

June 15. If, because of insufficient reservations, a group must be cancelled on this date, all deposits will be refunded. NJEA cannot, however, assume any obligation for changes of individual plans following this 30-day-prior-to-departure date.

Those travelling with the group, under the new low fare policy, must be NJEA members. Members of the immediate family (spouses, dependent children, and parents living in the same household) are also eligible if they accompany the NJEA member on the flight.

New York to Paris and the four- and six-week groups were chosen for the initial groups because these were thought to be most popular. Should there be greater interest, attempts will be made to organize additional groups, going possibly to other destinations. In any event a minimum group of 25 must travel together.

Those interested in even more reasonable charter flights are encouraged to inquire about the several county association charters already planned. Contact your county association president for details.

For further information, applications, etc., phone TUXedo 3-3770 or write NJEA Group Travel, 180 W. State St., Trenton 8, N.J.

after a board of freeholders approves it unless: (1) the governing body of a municipality with at least 15 percent of the county's total population demands a referendum or (2) a specified number or percentage of the county's registered voters petition the freeholders for a referendum.

Thus, a referendum would be required only in cases where sizable opposition arises.

The county college bills were introduced in each house early this session. They are A-17 and S-48,

which authorize establishment of the county colleges and provide for the state to pay up to half the costs of construction and one-third of operating expenses up to a maximum of \$200 for each full-time student.

Gov. Richard J. Hughes has said he approves these provisions and will sign legislation including them.

Another pair of companion bills for aid to junior colleges have been introduced—to take effect after the main provisions are enacted. These bills, A-16 and S-47, would authorize