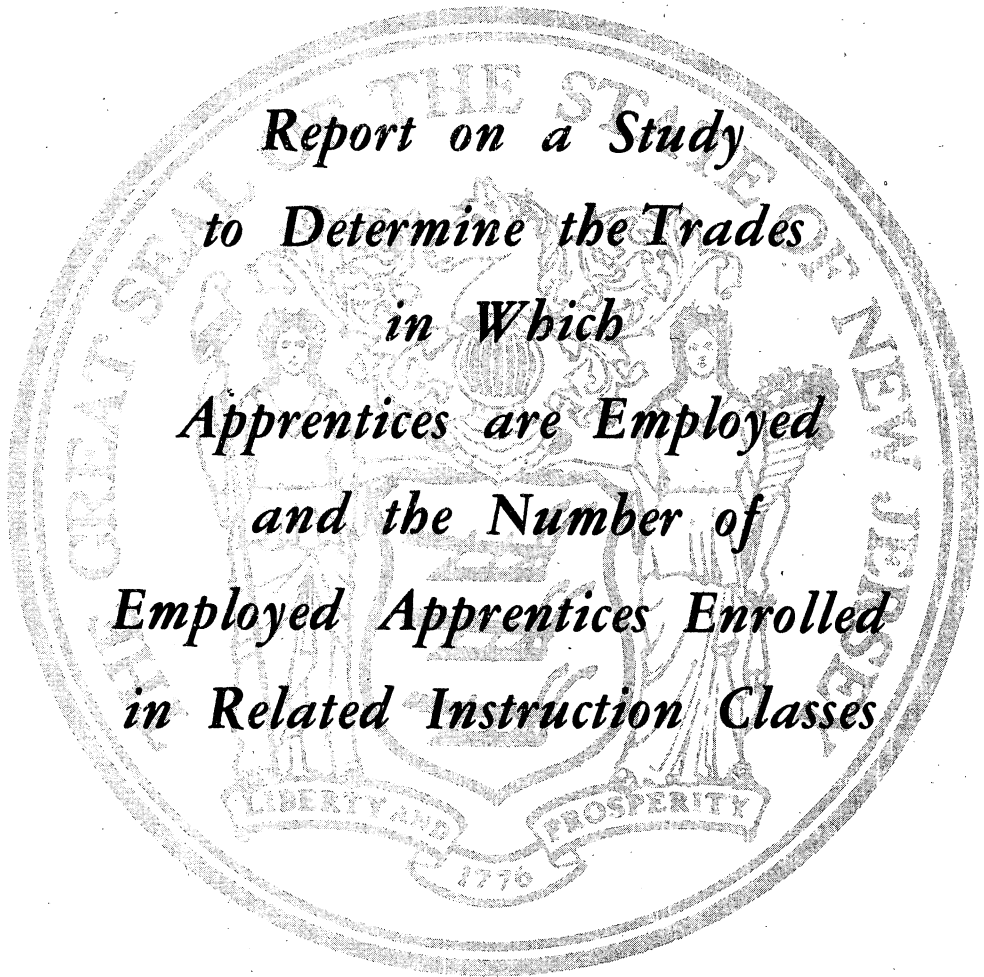


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The seal of the State of New Jersey is a circular emblem. It features a central shield with a plow and a sheaf of wheat. Above the shield is a crest with a figure holding a staff. The shield is flanked by two female figures, Liberty and Justice. Below the shield is a banner with the words 'LIBERTY AND PROSPERITY' and the year '1776'. The outer ring of the seal contains the text 'THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY' and 'GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY'.

*Report on a Study  
to Determine the Trades  
in Which  
Apprentices are Employed  
and the Number of  
Employed Apprentices Enrolled  
in Related Instruction Classes*

State of New Jersey  
Department of Education  
Division of Vocational Education  
Trenton 08625

New Jersey State Library

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## FOREWORD

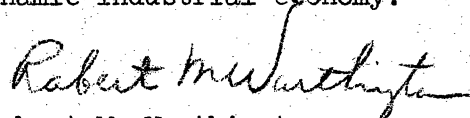
The Division of Vocational Education of the New Jersey Department of Education conducts an annual survey to determine the number of apprentices employed in approved training programs, and the extent to which these apprentices are receiving related instruction.

The report for 1968-69 is presented with the hope that the information will be of value to the Apprentice Coordinators and that it will assist them in locating the areas needing attention or corrective action. It should also be of value to those seeking general information in regard to the New Jersey State Apprenticeship Training Program.

The total number of apprentices employed has increased since the 1967-68 report. The record of the public schools in providing the required related instruction continues at a highly satisfactory level. Ninety-eight and four tenths per cent of the employed apprentices are enrolled in related instruction program in accordance with provisions of the New Jersey State Plan for Vocational Education.

The original data for this study covering all areas of the State have been furnished by the Apprentice Coordinators, Administrators of Area Vocational-Technical Schools, with the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training Field Representatives.

Apprenticeship continues as an important factor in the development of craftsmen and skilled mechanics needed in our dynamic industrial economy.

  
Robert M. Worthington  
Assistant Commissioner of Education  
Division of Vocational Education

The following individuals provided the original data on which this report is based:

Harold Boughton	Dir. Appr. & Eve. Ex. Ed.	Burlington County
Frederick Braun	Coordinator of Cooperative Industrial Education	Hunterdon County
Frank J. Cioffi	Apprentice Coordinator	Jersey City
Champion C. Coles, Jr.	Apprentice Coordinator	Salem County
Fred Data	Apprentice Coordinator	Cumberland
Ralston E. Dorrell	Director	Atlantic County
John D. Forlenza	Director of Adult Education and Apprentice Coordinator	Sussex County
Alvin S. Gaskill	Apprentice Coordinator	Atlantic City
Edgar Hargis	Apprentice Coordinator	Monmouth County
Albert J. Heuer	Apprentice Coordinator	Essex County
William Irving	Apprentice Coordinator	Ocean County
Richard M. Kay	Apprentice Coordinator	Union County
Frank Laubach, Jr.	Evening School Princ. and Apprentice Coordinator	Warren County
Earl S. Mahaffey	Apprentice Coordinator	Camden County
George Matey	Apprentice Coordinator and Evening Sch. Supv.	Middlesex County
F. Richard McMullen	Evening School Supervisor	Somerset County
Earl Moran	Director	Morris County
Jerome C. Morici	Apprentice Coordinator	Passaic County
Anthony Nittoli	Apprentice Coordinator	Thomas A. Edison High School
Elio Porrone	Apprentice Coordinator	Mercer County
Matthew R. Tomlin	Apprentice Coordinator	Cape May County
James A. Wilson	Apprentice Coordinator and Evening School Supv.	Bergen County

All sections of New Jersey are covered by County Directors of Vocational Education, local Apprentice Coordinator, or State Supervisors in order to develop and maintain effective programs.

REPORT ON  
A SURVEY TO DETERMINE THE TRADES IN WHICH  
APPRENTICES ARE EMPLOYED AND THE NUMBER  
OF EMPLOYED APPRENTICES ENROLLED IN  
RELATED INSTRUCTION CLASSES  
June 1, 1968

Purpose and Background for the Study

The primary purpose of this study is to determine the extent to which apprentices employed in approved apprentice training programs in New Jersey are participating in the related instruction phase of the approved program. In addition to this, however, there is another basic purpose for this report - that of reviewing the New Jersey State Apprenticeship Training Program operating under provisions of the New Jersey State Plan for Vocational Education in order to recognize and define problem areas, and to implement positive and affirmative action.

Data for this study are based on conditions as of June 1, 1968. Similar studies, made since 1948, have aided those persons responsible for apprenticeship training in New Jersey to locate areas needing corrective action and attention. This has resulted in a continuing improvement of the apprentice training program in New Jersey, including the related instruction phase of this program.

Sixty-nine Recognized Trades are Included in the New Jersey State Apprenticeship Program

TABLE I

Table I contains a summary of information gathered in the 1968 study, and provides a basis for reviewing the current status of apprenticeship training in New Jersey. These trades have been reclassified and grouped according to their new coded occupational titles; therefore, one code title may encompass several trades reported separately in previous studies.

TABLE I

Trades in Which Apprentices are Employed, Number of  
Apprentices Employed, and Number of Apprentices  
Enrolled in Related Instruction Classes  
June 1, 1968

Trade or Occupation	Number of Apprentices Employed	Number of Apprentices Receiving Related Instruction	Percent of Apprentices Receiving Related Instruction	Related Instruction Provided		
				By Public Schools	By Industry	By Other Sources
TOTALS	7042	6934	97.5	6389	344	201
637.281 Air Conditioning Mechanic Commercial/Domestic Automotive	32	31	96.9	24	7	0
807.381 Body & Fender Repairman	17	16	94.1	10	6	0
620.281 Mechanic (Other than B&F)	105	103	98.1	95	7	1
526.781 Baker, Commercial	33	31	93.9	31	0	0
805.281 Boilermaker	6	6	100.0	2	0	4
977.884 Bookbinder, Commercial						
861.381 Bricklayer - Brick & Tile	137	135	98.5	131	0	4
660.280 Cabinetmaker	20	20	100.0	14	0	6
529.381 Candy Maker	5	5	100.0	0	5	0
860.381 Carpenter	639	638	99.8	635	2	1
844.884 Cement Mason	41	41	100.0	19	22	0
313.381 Cook	22	22	100.0	20	2	0
518.381 Coremakers						
601.281 Die Maker	469	469	100.0	407	62	0
601.280 Die Sinker	5	5	100.0	0	5	0
Electrician						
824.281 Wireman	893	893	100.0	790	39	64
820.281 Power House	3	3	100.0	3	0	0
829.281 Repairman	336	332	98.8	288	35	9
624.381 Farm Machine Mechanic	1	1	100.0	1	0	0
824.281 Fire Alarm Mechanic	93	48	51.6	48	0	0
864.781 Floor Layers	144	144	100.0	143	0	1
772.281 Glass Blower	3	3	100.0	3	0	0

Trade or Occupation	Number of Apprentices Employed	Number of Apprentices Receiving Related Instruction	Percent of Apprentices Receiving Related Instruction	Related Instruction Provided		
				By Public Schools	By Industry	By Other Sources
971.382 Photoengraver	7	7	100.0	7	0	0
Photographer						
143.062 Commercial	2	2	100.0	0	0	2
972.382 Lithographer	22	22	100.0	21	1	0
842.781 Plasterer	6	6	100.0	6	0	0
754.381 Plastics, Bench Mechanic	2	2	100.0	0	0	2
504.782 Heat Treater	1	1	100.0	0	1	0

Trade or Occupation	Number of Apprentices Employed	Number of Apprentices Receiving Related Instruction	Percent of Apprentices Receiving Related Instruction	Related Instruction Provided		
				By Public Schools	By Industry	By Other Sources
Glazier						
865.884 Auto	4	4	100.0	2	2	0
865.781 Construction	12	2	16.7	0	1	1
779.381 Stained Glass (Artist)	1	1	100.0	1	0	0
729.281 Electric-Electronic	20	20	100.0	20	0	0
600.280 Instrument Maker, Mechanical	68	68	100.0	55	0	13
863.884 Insulators	2	2	100.0	2	0	0
700.281 Jeweler	12	12	100.0	0	12	0
842.781 Lather - Wood/Metal	7	7	100.0	0	0	7
727.884 Lead Burner	5	5	100.0	5	0	0
600.281 Machine Builder						
600.280 Machinist	849	842	99.2	773	66	3
638.281 Maintenance Mechanic	128	128	100.0	128	0	0
316.084 Meat Cutter						
619.380 Metal Fabricator	5	5	100.0	5	0	0
638.281 Millwright	131	131	100.0	93	16	22
772.281 Model Maker, Glass	1	0	0	0	0	0
661.380 Model Maker, Wood	18	18	100.0	18	0	0
518.381 Molder, Foundry	46	46	100.0	40	6	0
633.281 Office Machine Serviceman	4	4	100.0	0	4	0
713.381 Optician	1	1	100.0	0	0	1
Painter						
840.781 Construction (Hand)	67	60	89.6	57	1	2
741.887 Construction (Spray)						
Patternmaker						
693.281 Metal	5	5	100.0	3	0	2
661.281 Wood	9	9	100.0	7	2	0

Trade or Occupation	Number of Apprentices Employed	Number of Apprentices Receiving Related Instruction	Percent of Apprentices Receiving Related Instruction	Related Instruction Provided		
				By Public Schools	By Industry	By Other Sources
862.381 Plumber (Gas Fitter, Pipe Fitter, Steam Fitter)	881	872	99.0	863	0	9
631.281 Powerhouse Repairman	6	6	100.0	6	0	0
Printer						
973.381 Compositor - Typographer Typesetter	92	80	87.0	67	8	5
651.782 Platen-Press Man	28	28	100.0	21	0	7
699.782 Pressman (Die Cutter)	1	1	100.0	1	0	0
630.281 Pump Mechanic	4	4	100.0	3	0	1
806.884 Railroad Car Mechanic						
637.281 Refrigeration Mechanic	6	6	100.0	6	0	0
921.280 Riggers	7	7	100.0	6	0	1
633.281 Scale Mechanic	3	3	100.0	2	0	1
639.281 Sewing Machine Mechanic	1	1	100.0	0	1	0
804.281 Sheet Metal Worker	462	462	100.0	448	3	11
700.281 Silversmith	1	1	100.0	0	1	0
950.782 Stationary Engineer	252	252	100.0	242	10	0
801.781 Structural Iron Worker	43	43	100.0	22	0	21
601.280 Toolmaker	447	443	99.1	441	2	0
625.281 Truck Mechanic-Deisel	82	82	100.0	82	0	0
683.782 Weaver	1	1	100.0	0	1	0
Welder						
810.884 Arc	10	10	100.0	10	0	0
811.884 Gas						
812.884 Combination	87	87	100.0	87	0	0
819.381 Fitter						
Technicians						
022.281 Chemical	51	51	100.0	51	0	0
212.381 Dental	8	8	100.0	0	8	0
017.281 Draftsmen	79	79	100.0	74	5	0
828.281 Electronic	8	8	100.0	7	1	0
003.081 Power Plant Engineer	39	39	100.0	39	0	0
639.281 Sewing Machine						
018.188 Surveyor	4	4	100.0	4	0	0

7042 Registered Apprentices are Currently Employed in Approved Establishments.

The following tabulation represents comparative data on the number of apprentices employed as of January 1 of each of the last ten years.

January 1, 1959	-	3641
January 1, 1960	-	3523
January 1, 1961	-	3482
January 1, 1962	-	3646
January 1, 1963	-	3876
January 1, 1964	-	4068
January 1, 1965	-	4569
January 1, 1966	-	5204
January 1, 1967	-	6111
June 1, 1968	-	7042

The 1968 employment total represents an increase of 931 apprentices over January 1, 1967. This report is the seventh consecutive year where an increase has been reflected since a reversal of the downward trend which has been noted in each report since 1960. Actually, the total number of apprentices employed as of June 1, 1968, is the highest recorded.

All of the 1968 data refers to apprentices employed in approved establishments. Approved programs for the purpose of this report fall within the following categories:

1. Programs registered with the Division of Vocational Education, New Jersey Department of Education under provisions of the New Jersey State Plan for Vocational Education.
2. Programs registered with the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, United States Department of Labor.
3. Programs registered jointly by the Division of Vocational Education, New Jersey Department of Education and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, United States Department of Labor under provision of the Joint Approval Plan, which has been in operation in New Jersey since November 1959.

4. Apprenticeship programs in establishments where the terms of apprenticeship are defined in collective bargaining agreements, and whose programs are not registered with an approval agency, but whose standards are at least equivalent to State and Federal apprenticeship requirements.
5. Other non-registered programs whose apprentices are under an acceptable apprenticeship agreement containing conditions comparable to the New Jersey State Apprenticeship Program in connection with trade title, length of apprenticeship, job breakdown, wage schedule, ratio, related instruction, and other pertinent factors.

Almost all persons designated as apprentices by employers in New Jersey are included in this report; programs under categories 4 and 5 above are not all known. In a limited number of cases it was determined that apprenticeship programs did not conform to the basic apprenticeship requirements of the New Jersey State Apprenticeship Training Program. The individuals involved in these programs were not considered as bona fide apprentices and are, therefore, not listed in the study tabulation.

However, it is expected that positive action by the local coordinators and supervisors will result in the upgrading of these marginal programs, as well as more complete information in categories 4 and 5 and the results will be available to be included in future tabulations.

Ninety-eight and four tenths Per Cent of the Employed Apprentices are Enrolled in Approved Related Instruction Programs.

Table II provides a comparative analysis of apprentices enrolled in related instruction classes during the last ten years.

TABLE II

Comparative Enrollment of Apprentices  
in Approved Related Instruction  
Classes

1958 - 1968

January 1	Number of Apprentices in Related Instruction	Per Cent in Related Instruction Classes
1958	4072	97.6%
1959	3615	99.3%
1960	3457	98.1%
1961	3314	95.1%
1962	3545	96.2%
1963	3728	96.2%
1964	3987	98.0%
1965	4201	91.9%
1966	4933	94.8%
1967	5832	95.4%
1968	6934	97.5%

The increase in percentage of apprentices in related instruction is due to the efforts of the local coordinators. Apprentices receiving related instruction show an increase of 1102 over the 1967 report. This is the result of increased public vocational facilities being made available in areas of New Jersey which previously did not have vocational facilities.

The Public Schools Continue to Provide Most of the Related Instruction for Apprentices.

The distribution of the 6934 apprentices at present receiving related instruction is as follows:

1. Schools under public supervision and control	6389 - 92.1%
2. Approved classes conducted and financed by industry	344 - 5.0%
3. Private schools, correspondence courses and others	201 - 2.9%
Total in related instruction	6934 - 100.0%

Slightly more than ninety-two per cent of the related instruction is provided under public supervision and control by the public schools of the State. Five and six tenths per cent of the related instruction is provided directly by industry for 1968 as compared with eight and six tenths per cent in 1967.

Attention is also directed to the 201 apprentices receiving related instruction through private schools, correspondence schools, and home-study programs. All programs of this type are approved by the apprentice coordinators as meeting the standards established for the related instruction program. Two and nine tenths of the total apprentices in related instruction are receiving their related training through this media. Some National Joint Apprenticeship Committees are now developing and providing their own correspondence type courses for local apprentices.

#### State and Local Responsibility for Providing Related Instruction

The goals of the Division of Vocational Education and cooperating schools in preparing for the related instruction phase of the apprentice training program is to provide a minimum of 144 hours of appropriate related class room instruction during each year of apprenticeship for every bona fide apprentice employed within the State. The responsibility for providing organized related class room instruction for apprentices is recognized and generally accepted as belonging to the public schools. Local and county vocational schools, in areas where such schools exist, provide the related class room instruction. Currently all of New Jersey's twenty-one counties are providing public vocational facilities, including related class room instruction programs.

The apprentice training program in New Jersey recognizes various methods for offering related instruction, including classes segregated by trades, classes involving mixed trades, correspondence courses, and a bibliography method of

related instruction supervised by the employer where no other method is feasible. The method involving classes segregated by trade is undoubtedly best for providing related instruction, and is recommended and used whenever possible.

#### Public Vocational Schools or Programs Operating in the Several Counties

Of the twenty-one counties in New Jersey, four do not have county vocational schools, although apprentice training programs are in operation, sponsored by industry and, in some circumstances, related instruction is being offered under the aegis of local public schools as part of their adult evening vocational programs.

#### Cumberland and Gloucester Counties

Both counties, at present, are being serviced by the apprentice coordinator of the Salem County Vocational-Technical Institute. Recently, a superintendent of adult education was appointed in Vineland. Upon fruition of current plans, related class room instruction for apprentices will be available.

#### Atlantic County

The Atlantic City High School Technical Center and Vocational School has been catering to the needs of apprentices in Atlantic County. Because of the vast territory encompassed by the county, instructional facilities are not readily available to the central and western portions of the county. A director of vocational education has been appointed and plans are under way to make local school buildings available for related instruction classes.

#### Morris County

A director of vocational education has recently been appointed and it is expected that along with the general vocational education program that is to be inaugurated, provisions will be made for implementation of a full-blown apprentice training program.

Hunterdon County

Those apprentices close to Somerset County avail themselves of the facilities of the Somerset County Vocational-Technical Schools. Several industrial plants in Hunterdon County have instituted not only on-the-job training, but also are conducting related class room instruction within the plant.

The Number of Apprentices in the Building Trades Comprise More Than Fifty-one Per Cent of All the Apprentices in the State

Apprentices in the building trades account for 51.5% of all the apprentices employed. Throughout the years, building trades apprentices have numbered over half of the total apprentices in New Jersey.

TABLE III shows the distribution of building trades apprentices by trade titles. Ninety-nine and one-tenth per cent are receiving related class room instruction. In some instances supplementary trade training is being offered through vocational schools to apprentices in order to meet the training needs in a local area. The cooperation of joint apprenticeship committees and other advisory groups is an important factor in maintaining the large number of employed apprentices in the building trades area and the high proportion of these apprentices in related class room instruction classes.

TABLE III

Building Construction Trade Titles Listed in Order of Number of Apprentices Employed  
June 1, 1968

Trade	Number of Apprentices Employed	Number of Apprentices in Related Classes	Percent of Apprentices in Related Classes
TOTALS	3628	3595	99.1%
1 Plumbers	881	872	98.9%
2 Carpenters	639	638	99.8%
3 Electricians	1232	1228	99.7%
4 Sheet Metal Workers	462	462	100.0%
5 Brick Masons	137	135	98.5%
6 Floor Layers	144	144	100.0%
7 Structural Iron Workers	43	43	100.0%
8 Painters	67	60	89.6%
9 Glaziers	17	7	41.2%
10 Plasterers	6	6	100.0%

The Number of Apprentices Employed in the Machine Shop Trades is More Than  
Twenty-five Per Cent of the Apprentices in the State

Apprentices in machine shop trades account for 25.3% of all apprentices employed in New Jersey. This pattern is similar to the situation indicated by previous studies.

TABLE IV shows the distribution of machine shop trades by trade classifications. as in the building trades group, this area of apprentice activity also has a high proportion of apprentices in organized related instruction classes. The percentage of the apprentices receiving related instruction is 99.3%.

It is generally recognized that related theory for these trades is definitely essential to the making of a competent journeyman and for satisfactory performance on the job. Each of the classifications in the machine shop trades category requires that the apprentices receive related instruction in the areas of drawing, blueprint reading, trade mathematics, trade science, and safety.

TABLE IV  
Machine Trades Listed in Order of  
Number of Apprentices Employed  
January 1, 1968

Trade	Number of Apprentices Employed	Number of Apprentices in Related Classes	Per Cent of Apprentices in Related Classes
TOTALS	1783	1771	99.3%
1 Tool and Die Maker	916	911	99.5%
2 Machinist	849	842	99.2%
3 Mold Maker	18	18	100.0%

### Apprentice Training in the Technologies

The underlying philosophy of the Division of Vocational Education is to examine, explore, and implement educational programs to meet, not only the needs of youth, but also to anticipate the demands of industry and commerce. It is this concept that continuously gives impetus to innovation that is the hallmark of progressive vocational education practice.

Since the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, New Jersey has occupied a position in the forefront of the states in its endeavor to foster and encourage the training of apprentices in the skilled trades and occupations. Even prior to the passage of the 1917 act, Atlantic County in 1914 had already established an Agricultural Board for Vocational Education.

As a result of the tremendous strides effected in the sciences and technologies and the subsequent need for training of a new kind of skilled person, vocational education has picked up the gauntlet of challenge. This new breed of apprentice that must be developed is engendering original thinking on the part of those people charged with vocational education. An entirely new ethos is being evolved to prepare the youth of our nation for jobs not yet envisioned or defined.

In order to service this burgeoning field, apprenticeship training is being extended and offered in new areas. In addition to the master craftsman who results from an intensive apprenticeship training program, industry has dire need of technicians who can function in the biological, chemical, electronic and physical laboratories. The education and training of these people is critical to the maintenance and advancement of experimental and quality control operations in the various industrial and research laboratories in New Jersey and throughout the United States. It has been estimated that between seven and nine technicians are needed to service one engineer.

The technician, occupying a niche between the engineer and the skilled craftsman has need of training with emphasis in cognitive competency. To this end the apprenticeship training unit of the Division of Vocational Education, in cooperation with those schools offering related instruction, is engaged in setting up courses of study for technicians.

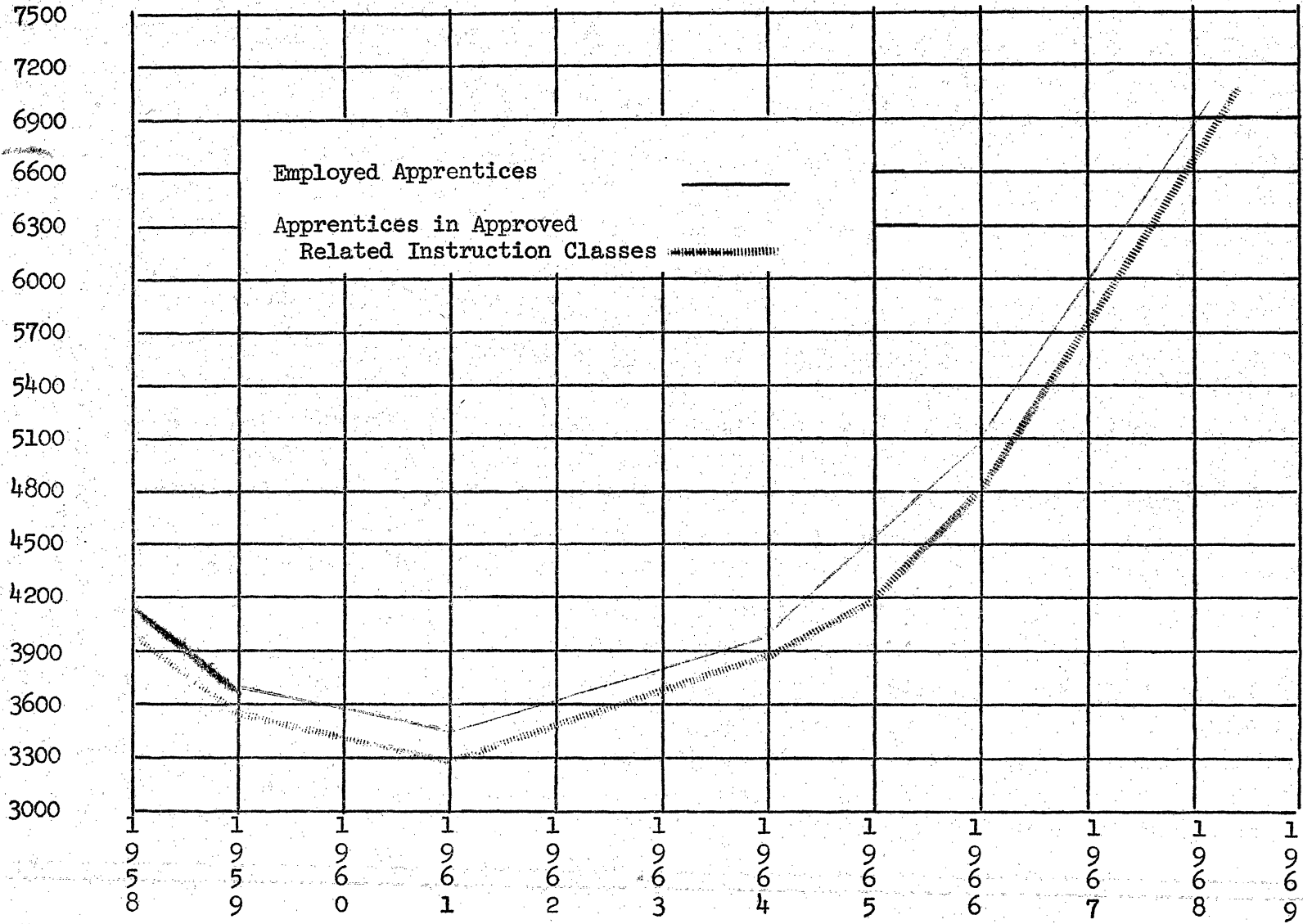
It is hoped that the triumvirate of local schools, industry, and the Division of Vocational Education can continue to successfully meet the exigent problems that result from a dynamic society.

TABLE V  
 Technical Occupations Listed in Order of  
 Number of Apprentices Employed  
 January 1, 1969

Trade	Number of Apprentices Employed	Number of Apprentices in Related Classes	Per Cent of Apprentices in Related Classes
TOTALS	138	138	100.0%
1 Draftsman	79	79	100.0%
2 Chemical Lab Technician	51	51	100.0%
3 Electronic Technician	8	8	100.0%

Comparison of Employed Apprentices and Those Apprentices  
 Enrolled in Approved Related Instruction Classes  
 1958 - 1968

Thousands of Apprentices



### The Joint Approval Program

During 1968, approval of programs and registration of apprentices under the joint approval plan continued. This plan permits the acceptance and registration by either the Division of Vocational Education, New Jersey State Department of Education, or the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, United States Department of Labor, of programs and agreements initiated by the other agency. The procedure is mutually advantageous to both agencies. This plan became effective during November, 1959 and is operated under a Statement of Working Relationships adopted by both agencies. Representatives of both agencies meet periodically to review the program and to discuss matters of procedure incident to the operation of the joint program.

Both agencies have been cooperating in the procedures necessary to assure full participation of the apprentice training facilities and sponsors in regard to non-discrimination in the employment and training of apprentices.

State of New Jersey  
Department of Education  
Division of Vocational Education  
Trenton 08625

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George Matey, Apprentice Coordinator  
and Evening School Supervisor  
Address: Same as Superintendent  
Ext. 38

MONMOUTH COUNTY

Donald P. Hoagland, Superintendent  
Monmouth County Vocational School  
District  
P.O. Box 838  
Freehold 07728 Ph: 201-431-4000

Edgar Hargis, Apprentice Coordinator  
Address: Same as Superintendent

MORRIS COUNTY

Patrick Caruso, Superintendent of  
Schools  
Morris Hills Reg. High School District  
Franklin Road  
Denville 07834 Ph: 201-627-3500

Earl Moran, Director  
Morris County Vocational-Technical  
Schools  
County Service Building  
West Hanover Avenue  
Morristown 07960 Ph: 201-627-4600

OCEAN COUNTY

William Henry, Director  
Ocean County Vocational-Technical  
Schools  
West Water Street  
Toms River 08753 Ph: 201-349-8425

William Irving, Apprentice Coordinator  
Address: Same as Director

PASSAIC COUNTY

Joseph G. Hausmann, Superintendent  
Passaic County Vocational-Technical  
High Schools  
45 Reinhardt Road  
Wayne 07470 Ph: 201-742-6000

Jerome C. Morici, Apprentice Coordinator  
Address: Same as Superintendent

SALEM COUNTY

Herbert C. Donaghay, Director  
Salem County Vocational-Technical  
Institute  
P. O. Box 551  
Penns Grove 08069 Ph: 609-299-2100

Champion C. Coles, Jr., Apprentice  
Coordinator  
Address: Same as Director

SOMERSET COUNTY

Dr. J. Henry Zanzalari, Superintendent  
Somerset County Vocational-Technical  
Schools  
36 Grove Street  
Somerville 08876 Ph: 201-725-4700

F. Richard McMullen, Evening School  
Supervisor  
Somerset County Vocational-Technical  
Schools  
62 N. Second Avenue  
Raritan 08869 Ph: 201-725-4700 Ext. 305

SUSSEX COUNTY

William McNeice, Director  
Sussex County Vocational-Technical  
School  
105 North Church Road  
Sparta 07871 Ph: 201-383-6700

John D. Forlenza, Director of Adult  
Education and Apprentice Coordinator  
Address: Same as Superintendent

UNION COUNTY  
Except Elizabeth

George H. Baxel, Superintendent  
Union County Vocational-Technical  
Schools  
1776 Raritan Road  
Scotch Plains 07076 Ph: 201-889-2000

Richard M. Kay, Apprentice Coordinator  
Address: Same as Superintendent

Elizabeth

Stephen Poniatowski, Director  
Thomas A. Edison Vocational-Technical  
High School  
625 Summer Street  
Elizabeth 07202 Ph: 201-353-2200

Anthony Nittoli, Apprentice Coordinator  
Address: Same as Director

WARREN COUNTY

Charles F. Green, Superintendent  
Warren County Technical School  
R. D. 1, Box 168A  
Washington 07882 Ph: 201-689-0122

Frank Laubach, Jr., Evening School  
Principal and Apprentice Coordinator  
Address: Same as Superintendent

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