

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THOMAS A. EDISON

ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH DONATED BY THE CITIZENS OF RARITAN TOWNSHIP, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY ON FEBRUARY 11TH, 1947 AT MENLO PARK.

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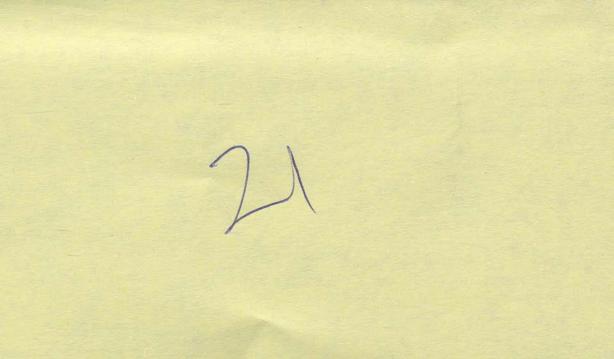


Set I: Chronology

No. 2

Thomas A. Edison demonstrated his tin-foil phonograph before the National Academy of Sciences meeting in Washington D.C., and to President Rutherford B. Hayes at the White House. This portrait was taken at Washington by Mathew Brady, Civil War photographer, in April 1878.

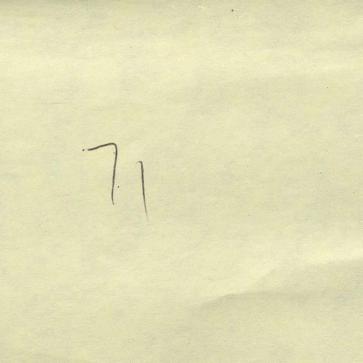






Set I: Chronology Thomas A. Edison at Time Clock, Laboratory West Orange, Feb. 11, 1921.





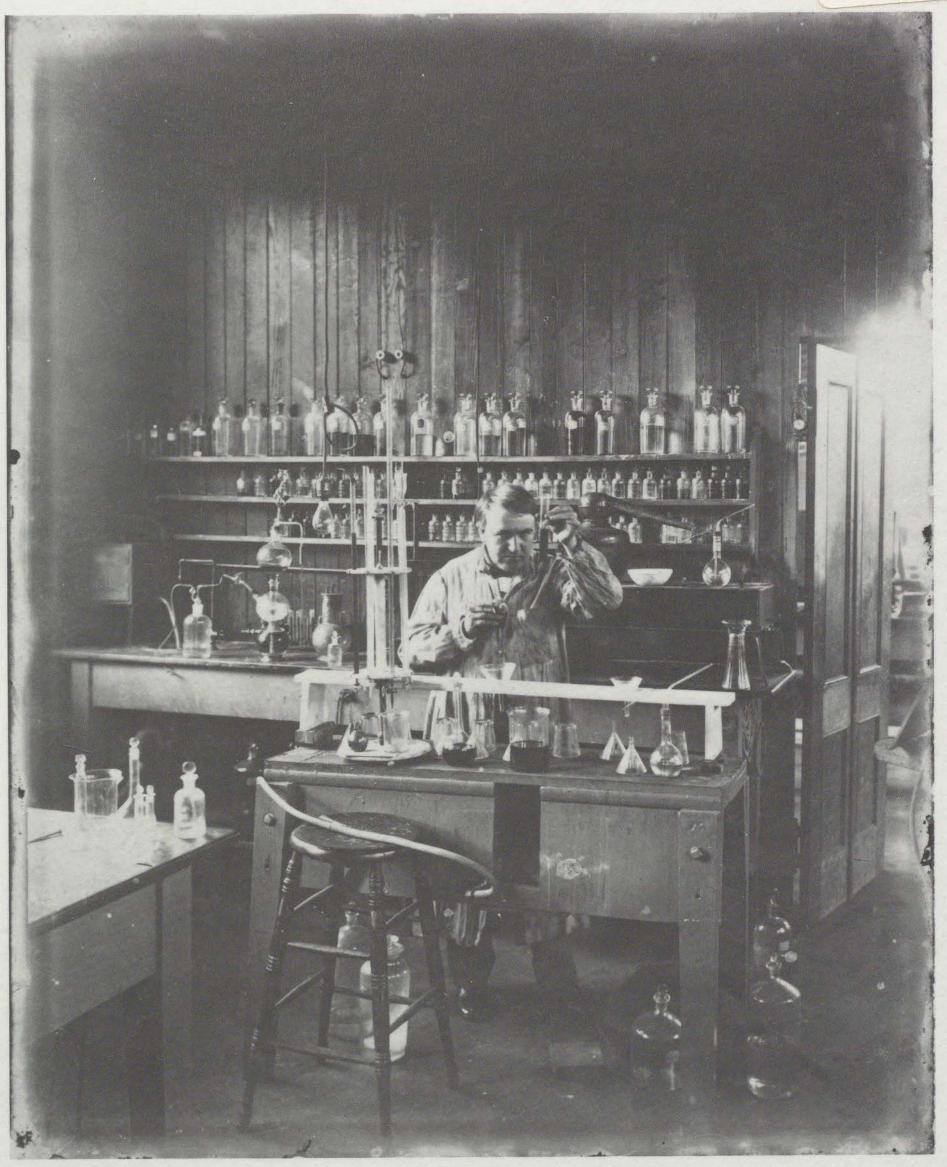
Edison, Thomas A.

ASK AT DESK

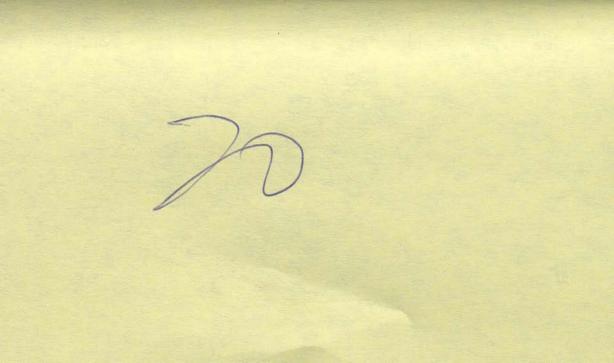
EDISON TWP. FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

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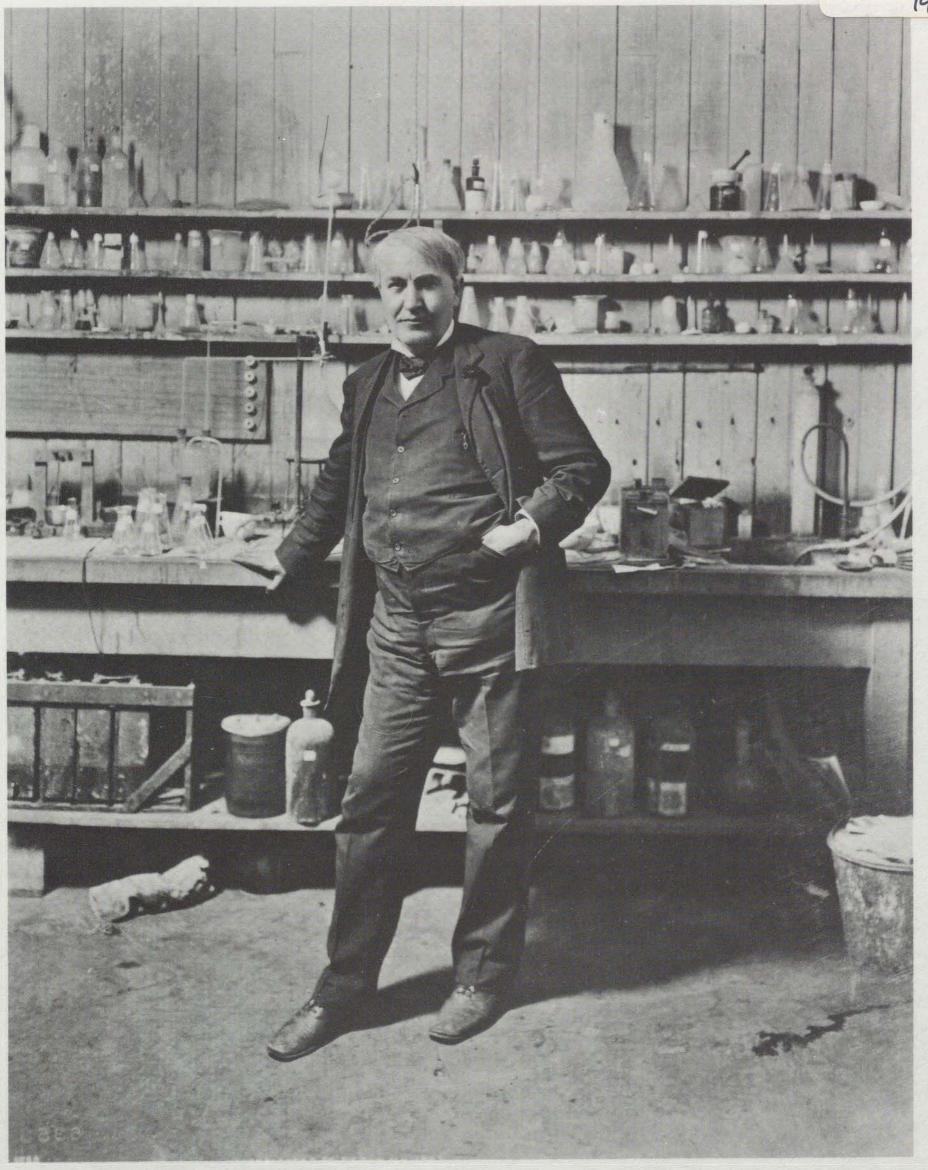
Assistants of Thomas Edison take experimental electric train (another Edison invention) for a run at Menlo Park, M. J.



Set I: Chronology Edison in his West Orange chemistry laboratory, 1890.



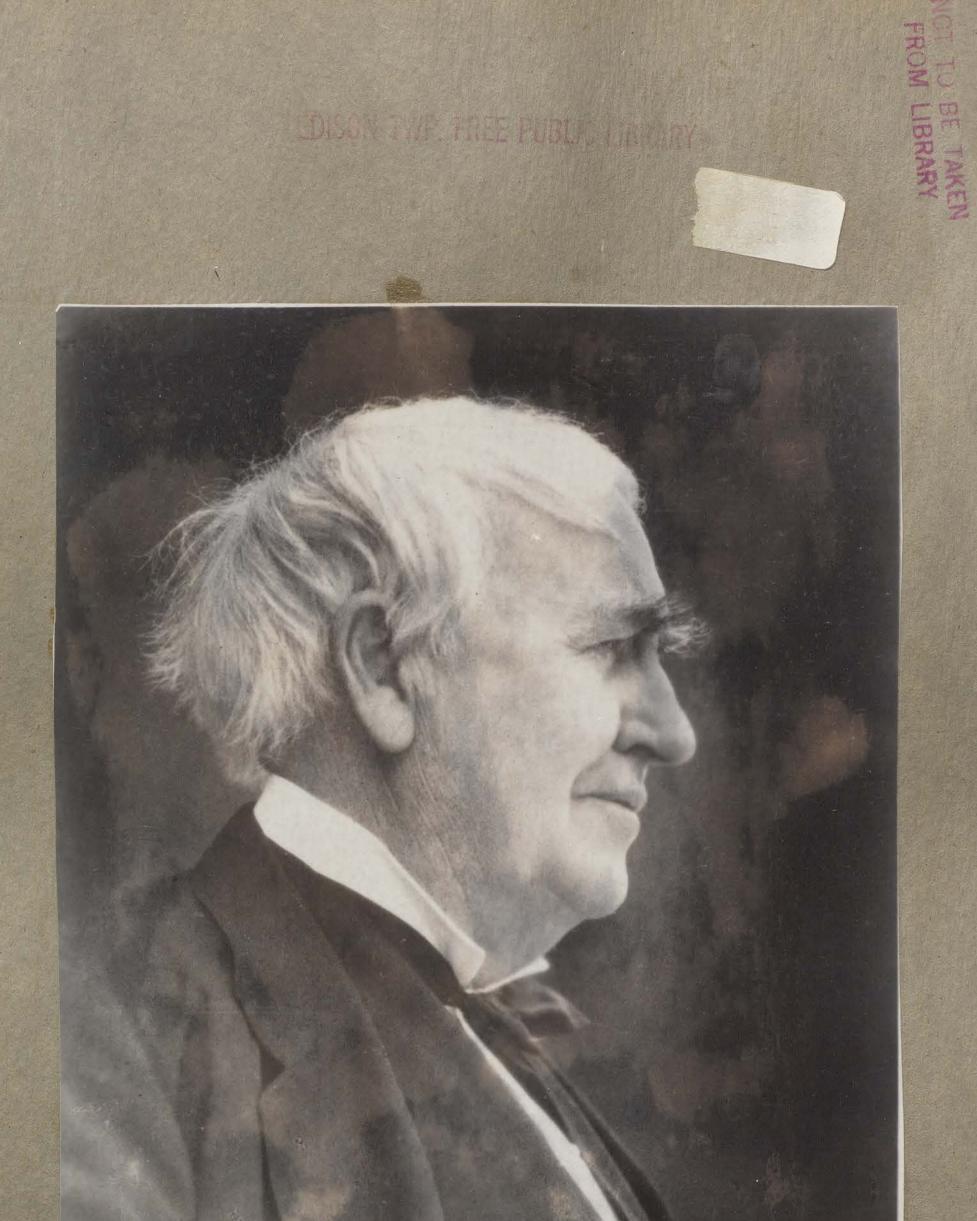
EDISON, T.A.



Set I: Chronology
Thomas A. Edison in his Chemical Laboratory in 1906. This building is now a part of the Edison National Historic Site.

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DISON THE RUBLE PUBLICATION



THOMAS ALVA EDISON

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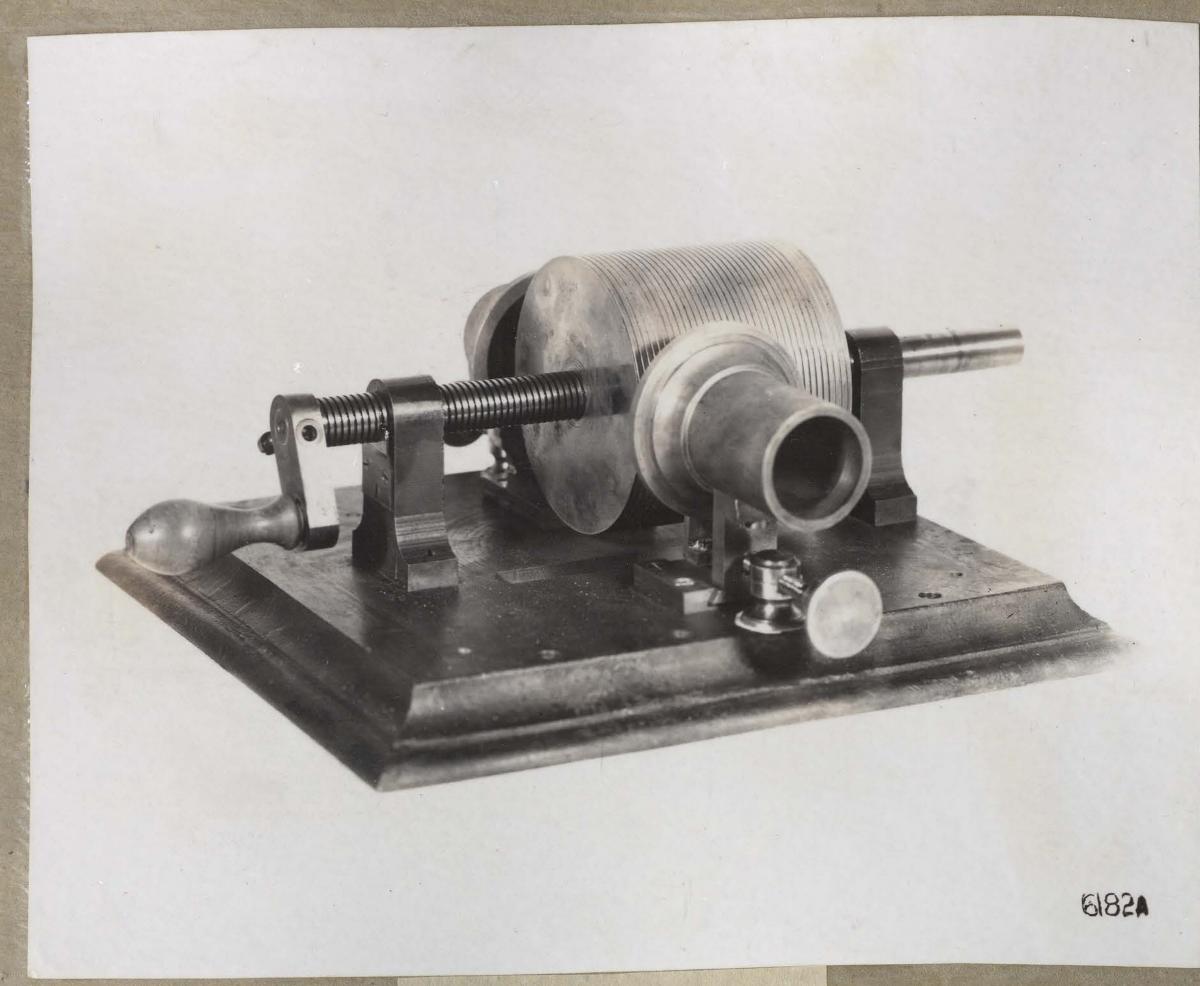


INTERIOR OF EDISON LIBRARY AT WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

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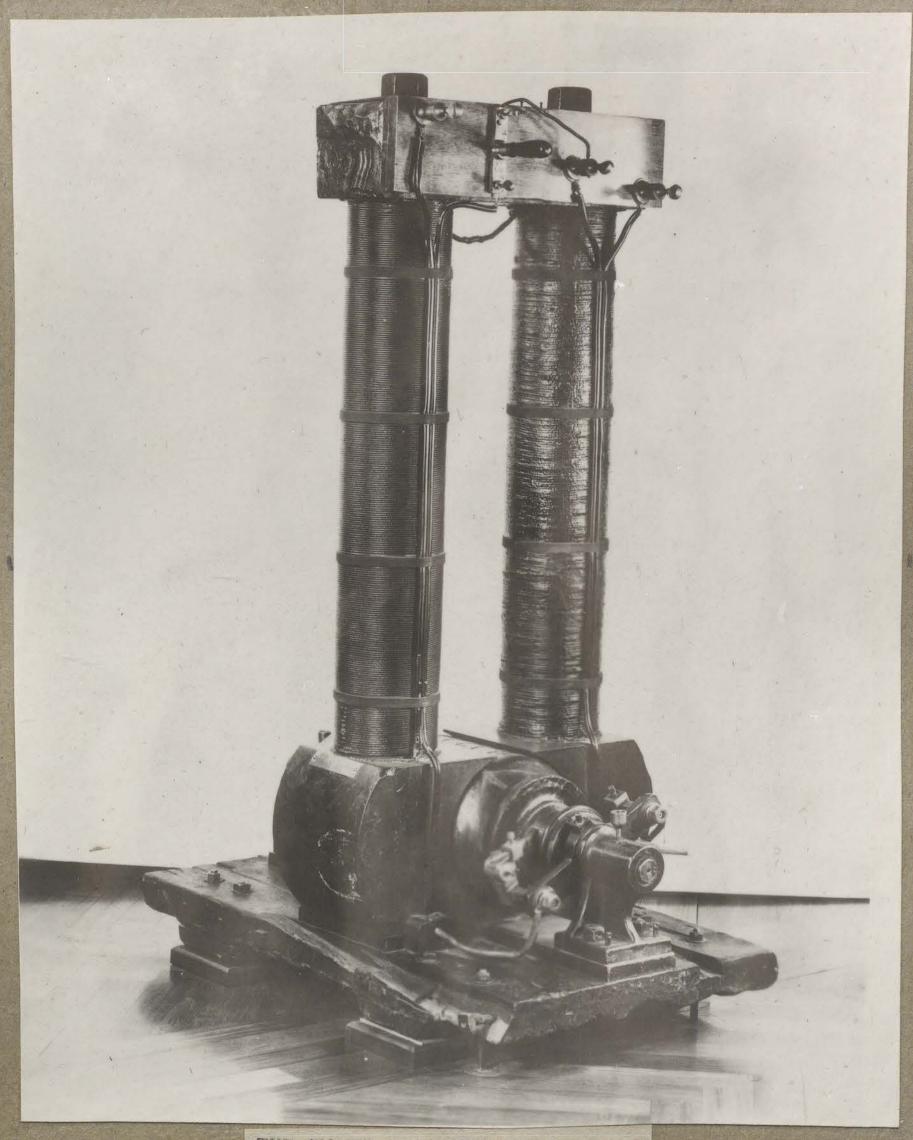


THE FIRST PHONOGRAPH INVENTED BY LDISON AUGUST12, 1877



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THE "MARY ANN" DYNAMO INVENTED BY EDISON AND USED IN HIS PEARL ST. STATION.

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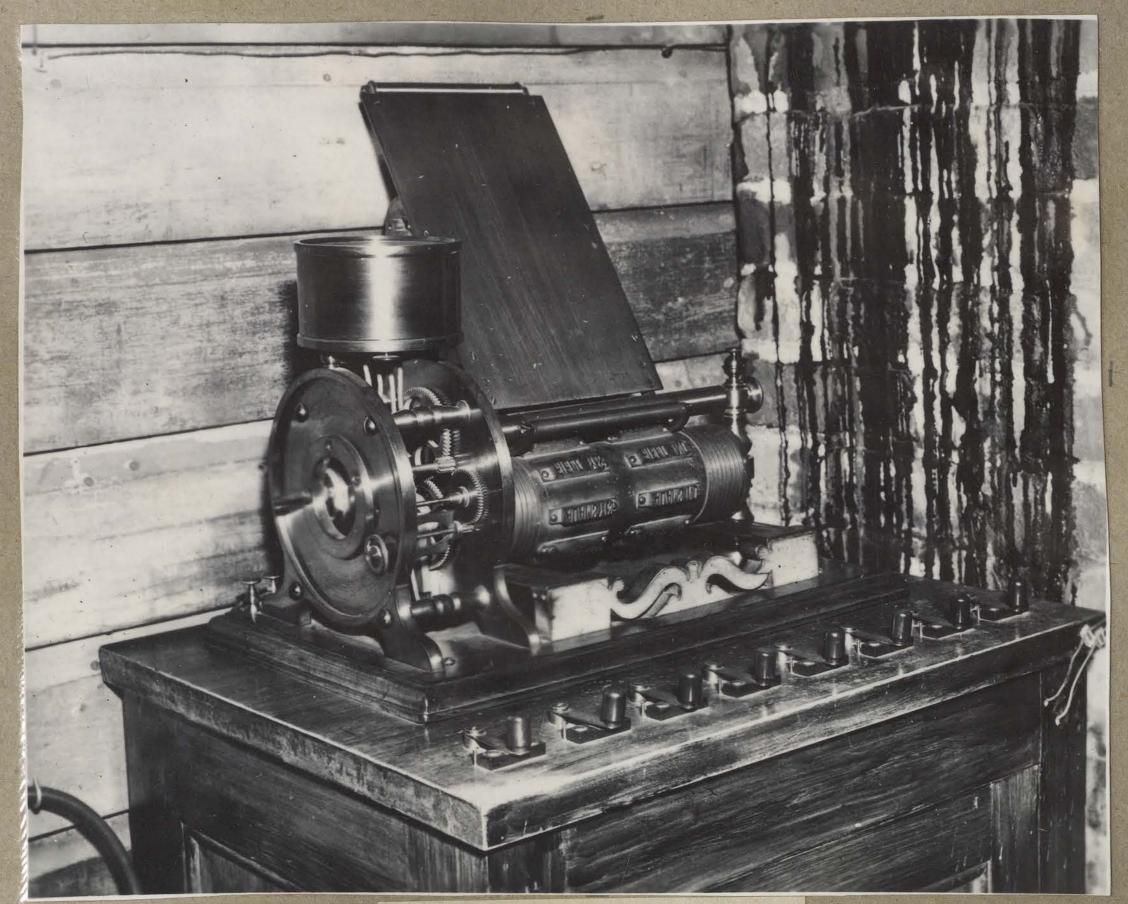


THE BLACK MARIA"-FIRST MOTION
PICTURE STUDIO WHICH REVOLVED ON
A TRACK TO FOLLOW SUN'S MOVEMENTS
FOR LIGHTING. THE TOP OPENED UP
TO ADMIT SUN'S RAYS.

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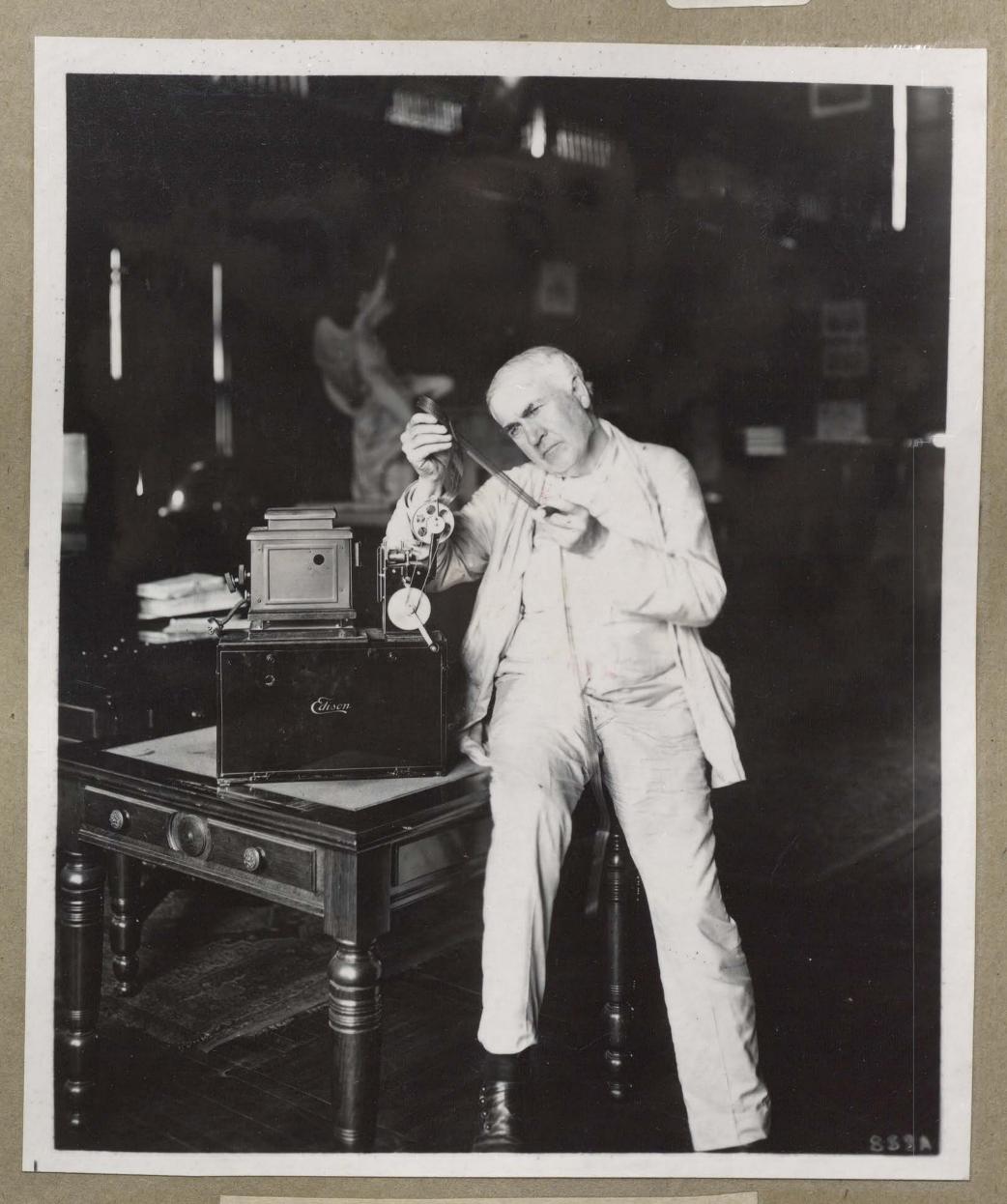
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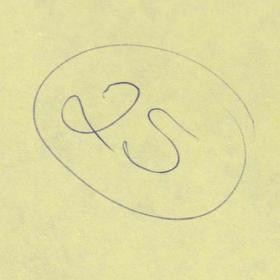
EDISON'S FIRST PATENTED INVENTION THE ELECTRICAL VOTE RECORDER OCTOBER 11,1868

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EDISON WITH EASTMAN'S STRIP FILM WHICH .
HE USED IN HIS MOTION PICTURE CAMERA
INVENTED IN 1889 AND PATENTED JULY 31,1891.



ASK AT DESK FRUM LIBRARY



EDISON WITH GOLDENROD FROM WHICH HE PRODUCED NATURAL RUBBER (ABOUT 1927)



ASK AT DESK

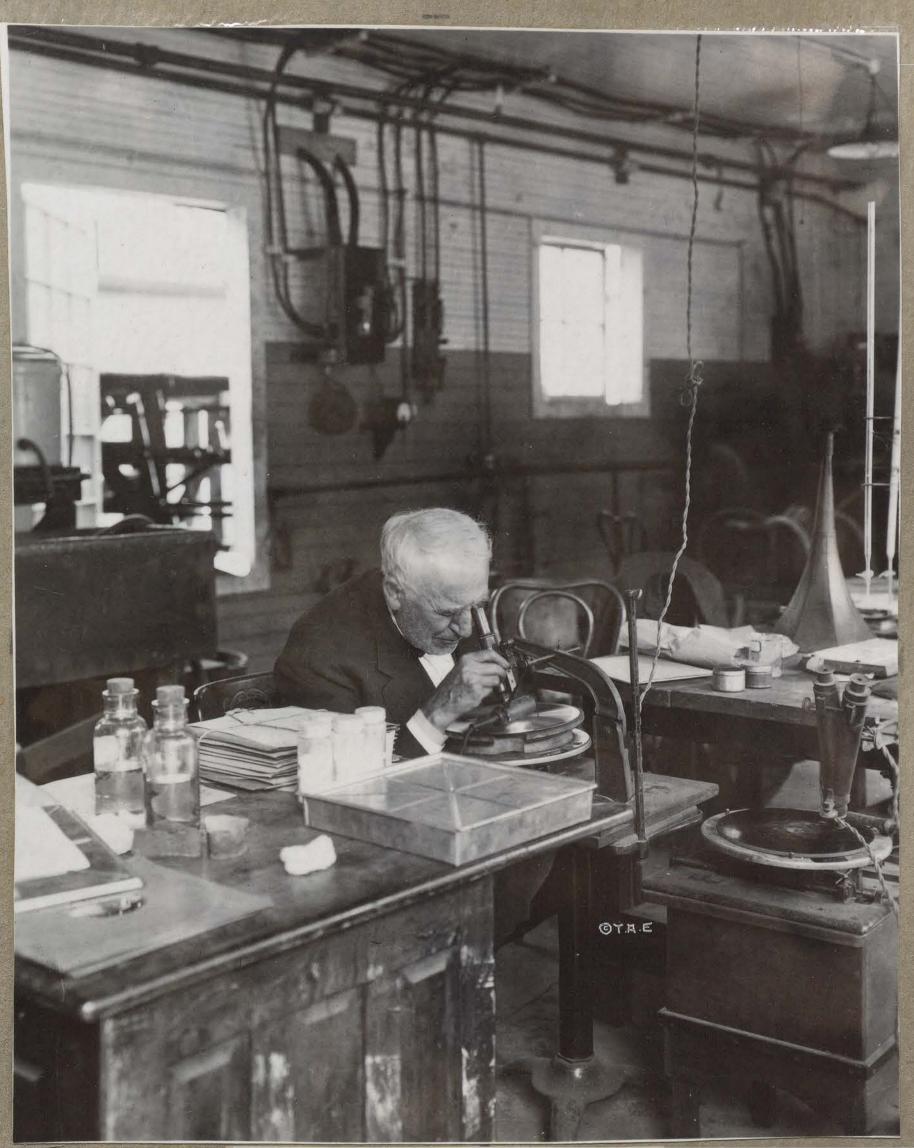
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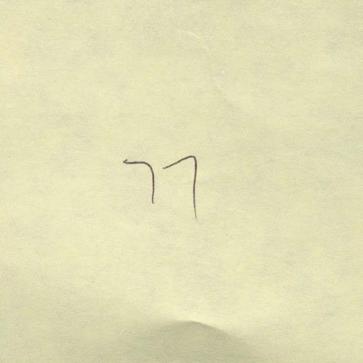




EDISON, THOMAS ALVA



EDISON CHECKS A PHONOGRAPH CUTTING WITH THE PHONOGRAPH MICROSCOPE



ASK AT DESK



EDISON RE-ENACTS THE INVENTION OF THE INCANDESCENT LAMP AS HENRY FORD AND FRANCIS JEHL, HIS LABORATORY ASSISTANT AT MENLO PARK, LOOK ON. AT LIGHT'S GOLDEN JUBILEE IN 1929.

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EDISON IN HIS CHEMISTRY LAB. AT WEST ORANGE. CHEMISTRY WAS ALWAYS A FAVORITE SCIENCE OF HIS.

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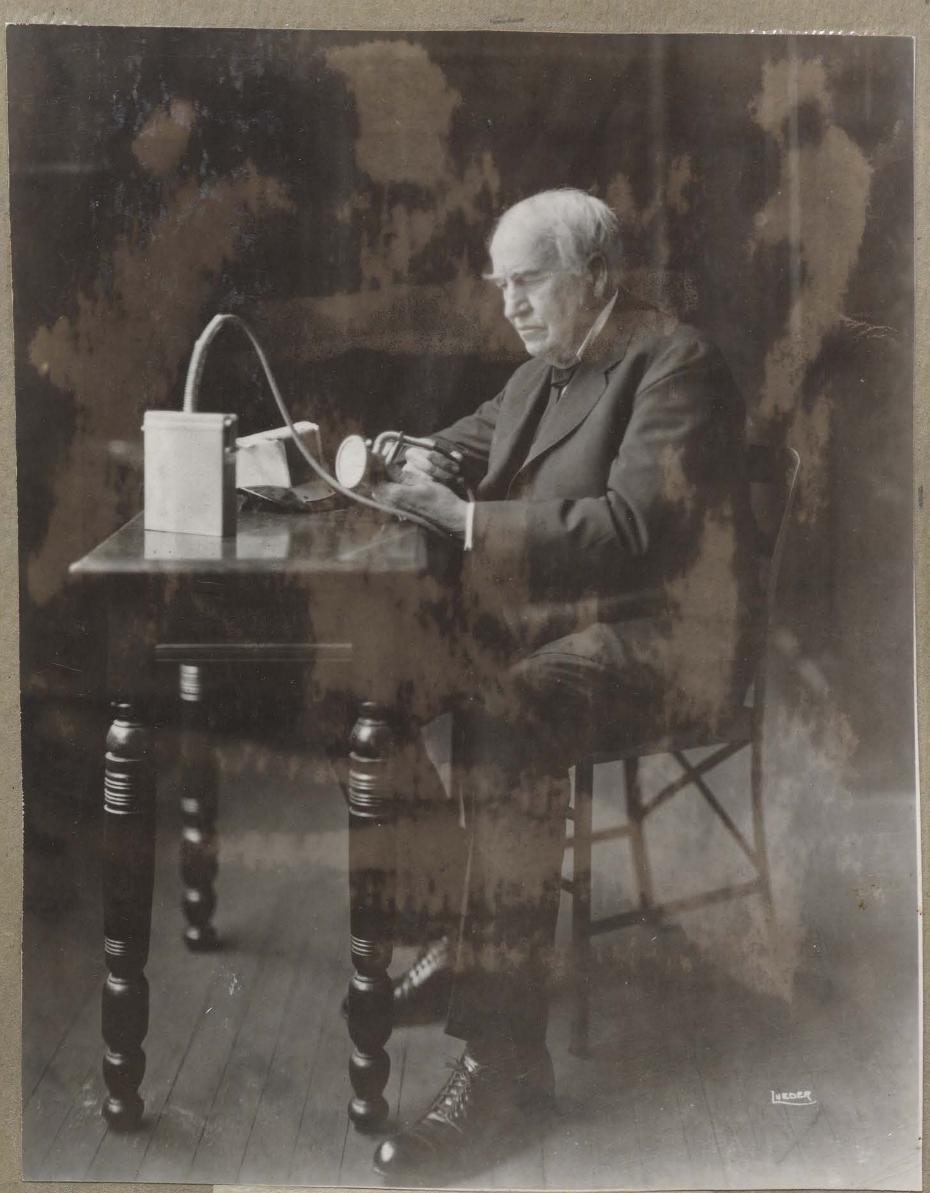
EDISON TWP, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

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EDISON AT THE TELEGRAPH KEY-HE GOT HIS START AS A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR AND MADE MANY INVENTIONS IN TELEGRAPHY. NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY

ASK AT DESK





EDISON WITH THE MINERS'SAFETY LAMP WHICH HE INVENTED IN 1914 AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. BURLAU OF MINES TO REDUCE ACCIDENTS DUE TO INFLAMMATION OF GASES BY THE OPEN FLAME CAP LAMP.



People live in all kinds of shelters in Edison.

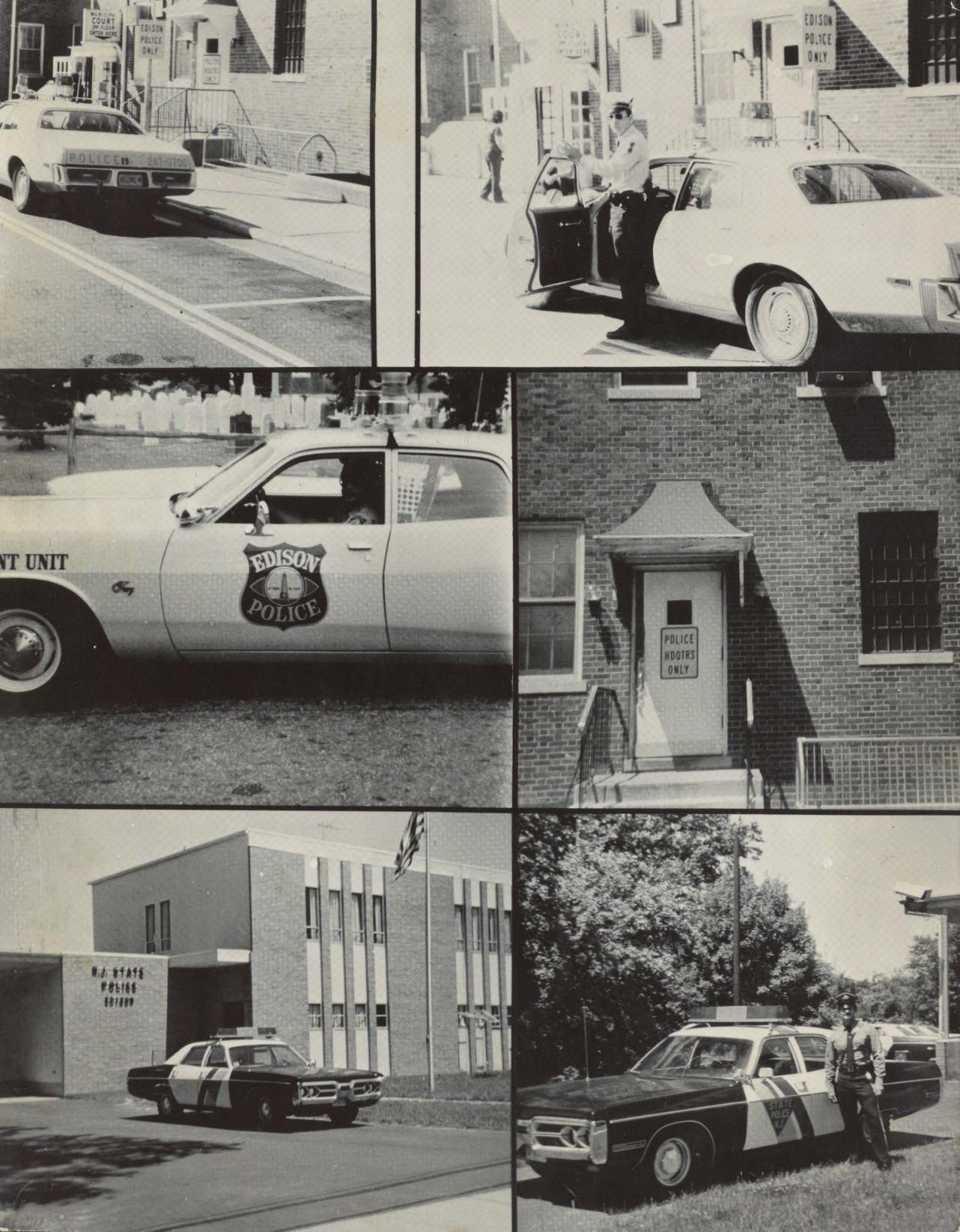
Some people live in their very own houses. Houses come in all shapes and sizes. Some houses have one floor. Others have two or more floors. Some houses have special names. They can be called ranch, cape cod, split level, bi-level, or colonial.

Some people live in apartments. An apartment is a place where there are many sets of rooms. Each family would have one set of rooms to live in.

Other people live in mobile homes. A mobile home is sometimes called a trailer. Trailers come in many different sizes.

Suggested Activities:

- showing the placement of the furniture in the room.
 - 2. Make a diorama of your shelter.
 - 3. Make a mural showing your neighborhood.
 - 4. Draw a map showing how you get to school.



POLICE STATION

The police officers of our town enforce the rules which are made to protect us. The police officers are our friends. Some police officers help us to cross streets. Crossing guards and safety patrols help them to do their job. Some police officers ride around in cars and protect our neighborhoods. They give tickets to drivers who do not obey the traffic laws. They also control lights and signals at busy intersections. The police officers help us keep our bicycles safe with a yearly check-up.

Suggested Activities:

- 1. Visit the Edison Police Station.
- 2. Invite a police officer to speak to your class.
- 3. Topics for discussion:
 - a. What are the duties of a police officer?
 - b. Who is in charge of the police department?
 - c. What are the different divisions of the police department?
 - d. What do the police officers include in the yearly bicycle check-up?
 - e. What is a stranger? What do we do when a stranger tries to talk to us?





INDUSTRY

Your mother or father may work in a factory. Factories may be called industry. Do you know any industries in our community? Industries make products such as cars, televisions, refrigerators, cosmetics, air-conditioners, and many other things that we use every day. Can you name other things made in a factory? Is this product made in our community?

Suggested Activities: Industry

- 1. Discuss industry within Edison.
- 2. What products do you use at home that could have been made in Edison? Make a collage of products made in Edison. (Fedders, Schwinn, Ford, Revlon, Mobile Oil, Wrigley Gum, Westinghouse).
- 3. Visit a factory.
- 4. Other topics for discussion:
 - a. Where do your parents work?
 - b. What do they do?
 - c. Do they make anything?
 - d. How many factories in Edison can you name?
 - e. What is Raritan Center?





TRANSPORTATION

Many important highways and railways cross our town. That is why Edison is called, "The Crossroads of New Jersey". A great number of people who live in Edison commute daily to New York City by train, bus or car to go to work. Some industries transport their products by rail or truck to various parts of the United States.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES:

- 1. Bring in a New Jersey road map. Locate the roads that pass through Edison.
- 2. On a road near your home, count the number of vehicles that pass by in ten minutes. Compare your results with your friends. Make a graph showing the results.
- 3. Make a collage about transportation in Edison.
- 4. Topics for discussion:
 - a. What roads in Edison have you traveled?
 - b. What are commuters? Why do they commute?
 - c. How does your mother or father get to work?

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GODFATHER OF INDUSTRY

"But the man whose clothes were always wrinkled, whose hair was always tousled and who frequently lacked a shave probably did more than any other one man to influence the industrial civilization in which we live. To him we owe the phonograph and motion picture which spice hours of leisure; the universal electric motor and the nickel-iron-alkaline storage battery with their numberless commercial uses; the magnetic ore separator, the fluorescent lamp, the basic principles of modern electronics. Medicine thanks him for the fluoroscope, which he left to the public domain without patent. Chemical research follows the field he opened in his work on coaltar derivatives, synthetic carbolic acid, and a source of natural rubber that can be grown in the United States. His greatest contribution, perhaps, was the incandescent lamp--the germ from which sprouted the great power utility systems of our day. . .

Although his formal education stopped at the age of 12, his whole life was consumed by a passion for self-education, and he was a moving force behind the establishment of a great scientific journal. The number of his patents--1100--far exceeds that of any other inventor. And the 2500 notebooks in which he recorded the progress of thousands of experiments are still being gleaned of unused material. Once, asked in what his interests lay, Edison smilingly responded, 'Everything.' If we ask ourselves where the fruits of his life are seen, we might well answer, 'Everywhere.'"

From Nation's Heritage

. . .

THOMAS ALVA EDISON

The Story of a Great American

Journeying from Holland, the Edison family originally landed in Elizabethport, New Jersey, about 1730. In Colonial times, they farmed a large tract of land not far from West Orange, New Jersey, where Thomas A. Edison made his home some 160 years later. Their fortunes fluctuated with their politics. Like many well-to-do landowners of that time, John Edison, a great-grandfather of the inventor, remained a Loyalist during the revolution, suffered imprisonment and was under sentence of execution from which he was saved only through the efforts of his own and his wife's prominent Whig relatives. His lands were confiscated, however, and the family migrated to Nova Scotia, where they remained until 1811, when they moved to Vienna, Ontario. Edison's grandfather, Captain Samuel Edison, served with the British in the War of 1812.

In Ontario: Edison's father, another Samuel, met and married Nancy Elliott, schoolteacher and daughter of a minister whose family had originally come from Connecticut where her grandfather Ebenezer Elliott had served as a captain in Washington's army.

The younger Samuel now became involved in another political struggle-the much later and unsuccessful Canadian counterpart of the American Revolution known as the Papineau-MacKenzie Rebellion. Upon the failure of this movement, he was forced to escape across the border to the United States, and after innumerable dangers and hardships, finally reached the town of Milan, Ohio, where he decided to settle.

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Thomas Edison's Early Days

The brick cottage in which Thomas Alva Edison was born on February 11, 1847, still stands in Milan, Ohio. Its humble size and simple design serve as a constant reminder that in America, a humble beginning does not hamper the rise to success.

Even as a boy of pre-school age, "Al" Edison was extraordinarily inquisitive, he wanted to find out things for himself. The story is told of how he tried--unsuccess-fully-- to solve the mystery of hatching eggs by sitting on them, himself, in his brother-in-law's barn. Among other tales of his youth in Milan are his narrow escape from drowning in the barge canal that ran alongside the Edison home, and his public spanking in the town square after he accidentally had set fire to his father's barn.

When he was seven years old, his family moved again; this time to Port Huron, Michigan. But, unlike their earlier migrations by wagon, the trip was made by railroad train and lake schooner.

Edison's formal schooling was of short duration and of little value to him. To use his own words, he "was usually at the foot of the class." His teacher did not have the patience to cope with so active and inquisitive a mind, so his mother withdrew him from school and capably undertook the task of his education herself. In spite of his lack of formal schooling, Edison recognized the great worth of education and, in his later years, sponsored the famous Edison scholarships for outstanding high school graduates who were selected each year through a national contest.

Young Tom's First Laboratory

Most of Edison's vast knowledge was acquired through independent study and training. At the age of eleven, for example, he had his own chemical laboratory in the cellar of his Port Huron home and had read such books as Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Sears' "History of the Norld," Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and the "Dictionary of Sciences."

At twelve, his parents permitted him to take a job as newsboy and candy "butcher" on the train of the Grand Trunk Railroad running from Port Huron to Detroit. In this, his first job, Edison exhibited a knack for business and an ambition that far exceeded that of the average boy of his years. He maintained a chemical laboratory in the train's baggage car, which also served to house a printing press on which young Edison ran off copies of "The Weekly Herald," the first newspaper ever edited, published and printed aboard a moving train. In addition, he became a middle-man for fresh vegetables and fruit, buying from the farmers along the route and selling to Detroit markets.

When only thirteen years old, he was earning several dollars a day, a tidy sum even for a man in that period.

Already he was putting into practice a theory followed throughout his life--that hard work and sound thinking recognize no substitutes.

One of the most widely known stories about Edison is the one which attributes his deafness to a quick-tempered trainman who soundly boxed his ears when Edison's traveling laboratory caused a fire to break out in the baggage car. Only part of the tale is true the fire broke out and the trainman boxed his ears, but Edison himself never believed his deafness resulted from this incident. He traced it to a later occasion when another trainman thoughtlessly picked him up by the ears to help him aboard a train that was pulling out of a station.

It was during this period that a dramatic incident occurred which altered the entire course of Edison's career and which, therefore, may well have also altered the course of world progress. At Mt. Clemens, Michigan, the young Edison risked his own life to save the station agent's little boy from death under a moving freight car. The grateful father taught him telegraphy as a reward. Edison's association with telegraphy brought to a climax his interest in electricity—a word with which the name of Edison was to become inseparately associated—and led him into studies and experiments which resulted in some of the world's greatest inventions.

A Telegrapher at Seventeen

Edison's skill as a sender and receiver earned him a job as a regular telegrapher on the Grand Trunk line at Stratford Junction, Ontario, when only seventeen years of age. His creative imagination, however, proved his downfall in this instance. He was fired when a supervisor happened across the secret of one of the young inventor's creations—a device for automatically "reporting in" on the wire in Morse code every hour, when, in actuality, Edison was napping to make up for sleep lost in pursuing his studies.

As a telegrapher, Edison travelled throughout the middle west, always studying and experimenting to improve the crude telegraph apparatus of the era. Turning eastward, Edison went to Boston where he went to work for Western Union as an operator. In his spare time, he created his first invention to be patented—a machine for electrically recording and counting the "Ayes" and "Nays" cast by members of a legislative body. While the invention earned him no money, because members of Congress could not be interested in any device to speed up proceedings, it did teach him a commercial lesson. Then and there he decided never again to invent anything unless he was sure it was wanted.

From Boston, Edison went to New York, where he landed, poor and in debt, in 1869. While working as an employee of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company and later as a partner with Franklin L. Pope in their own electrical engineering company, Edison invented the Universal Stock Printer. For this device he received \$40,000, the first money an invention brought him.

To Edison, the mere possession of money meant nothing; its only value rested in its ability to provide the tools and equipment necessary for further work and experiment. With the \$40,000 he opened a factory in Newark, New Jersey, in 1870, where he manufactured stock tickers and devoted his energies to invention.

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By the time he was twenty-three, his established methods of hard work and sound thinking had catapulted him to a point on the road to success rarely attained by one so young.

Edison's Hectic Years

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With his success as an inventor and manufacturer at the age of twenty-three, Thomas Alva Edison in 1870 plunged into a period of feverish endeavor that has no parallel in the lives of other great men of science. His fertile brain and boundless energy drove him from one great invention to another, each of which, in turn, launched new manufacturing enterprises, giving employment to thousands of people. Few were his working days that did not extend through twenty of the twentyfour hours. The group of men who worked closely with him as his immediate assistants earned the name of the "insomnia squad" as they tried valiantly to follow the pace set by the "boss."

Actually there was no "boss" since, as the men who worked with him have testified, he worked harder, longer, and looked less like the owner of the plant than anyone present. A casual visitor, we are told, would have regarded Edison as one of the least likely persons to have been in charge, judging by outward appearances. Democracy walked with him through his laboratory.

Work in his Newark plants constantly demanded more time for production than creation, so in 1876, in order to devote more of his energies to invention, he turned the management of his factories over to trusted assistants and established laboratories at Menlo Park, New Jersey.

Before moving to Menlo Park, however, Edison made one of his great discoveries, an electrical phenomenon he called etheric force." This was the discovery that electrically generated waves would traverse an open circuit—the principle on which wireless telegraphy and radio are founded. The idea that electricity would traverse space was almost beyond belief at that time.

In a related field of research, Edison also discovered that messages could be sent through space by induction, in which a current generated in one set of wires induced a like current to flow through another set of wires between which no connection existed. As a result of this research, he received patents in 1885 on the tranmission of signals, by induction, between a moving train and a station and between ship and shore.

Edison Aids Marconi

PATROTO VOLE

Guglielmo Marconi had become a personal friend of Edison's and, because of this friendship, Edison made these patents available to him rather than to a competitor who offered more money. Thus, these patents enabled Marconi to become recognized as the inventor of the wireless telegraph.

Edison was the first to give credit where credit was due, even though some of his earlier experiments and discoveries laid the groundwork for his successors.

It was at Newark, too, that Edison invented the "electric pen," forerunner of the mimeograph machine.

With the opening of his Menlo Park laboratories, Edison devoted most of his time to invention rather than to the manufacture of things. The results were astounding.

One of the greatest of the many "firsts" attributed to Edison is the carrying out of research on an organized basis. Before Edison did this, the process of invention was usually a one-man and one-brain undertaking. At Menlo Park, Edison surrounded himself with scientific apparatus and trained assistants who handled the drudgery and time-consuming details of research, making possible his most acclaimed invention, the incandescent electric lamp. Menlo Park itself was an experiment for Edison, and he did not really perfect his invention of organized research in industry until eleven years later, when he transferred operations to West Orange on a greatly enlarged scale.

Edison's Favorite - The Phonograph

The carbon telephone transmitter which made the telephone commercially practical was invented by Edison in 1877, the same year he gave the world the phonograph.

Until Edison produced the carbon transmitter, telephone communication had been highly impractical. He sold his rights in the invention to Western Union which, in turn, reached an agreement with the company backed by Alexander Graham Bell, and for many years thereafter telephone instruments bore the names of both Bell and Edison. To use Edison's expression, it was fifty-fifty-he invented the transmitter and Bell the receiver.

Edison's carbon transmitter later helped to make radio possible in that the same principle was adopted in developing a practical microphone.

The phonograph not only was Edison's favorite invention, but it probably was one of the most original ever created. In most instances, the inventor is the man who first perfects a device or method for achieving a result which for a long period of time had been a goal of experimentation and research by others as well as himself. But in the case of the phonograph, the idea of recording sound for later reproduction had not been conceived until Edison received his inspiration while experimenting with the automatic telegraph. Just as amazing, perhaps, is the fact that his first phonograph, although just a crude model, was a complete success.

Lawyer Steals Edison Patents

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Edison worked at breakneck speed during the decade following 1876. Not alone was his own tireless constitution responsible for this pace, the period was one of unending competition and no holds were barred by his competitors. Despite his almost inhuman capacity for work, others in some instances gained recognition for creations that were rightfully his. On one occasion, a lawyer entrusted to file applications for fifty-seven new patents stole the papers instead and sold them to Edison's rivals.

The desire for revenge formed no part of Edison's character, as revealed by his reaction to the theft of these patents. Even after long years had gone by he steadfastly refused to name the dishonest attorney. "His family might suffer," he told associates who suggested that he make public the lawyer's name.

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Edison followed a policy which, absurd though it may sound today in contrast to the secrecy now surrounding most inventive endeavor, permitted the press to know and report even minute advances he made in experiments leading to the perfection of the first practical incandescent lamp.

The Edison Lamp

Others before and in the same period with Edison toiled long and hard to produce a practical incandescent lamp. The idea was not original with him, but it required the Edison genius to solve the difficult problems involved.

Many persons tried to deprive Edison of the honor of having been the first to perfect a practical incandescent electric lamp, but they all met with failure. Edison's claim was too genuine to be set aside, even by the courts which, for one reason or another, might have been inclined to bias.

An English jurist considering the claim of an English inventor, for example, might well be inclined to rule against Edison, if such a ruling were at all possible. But Lord Justice Fry, sitting in one of Great Britain's Royal Courts of Justice, made this commentary on the claims of Joseph W. Swan, an English inventor: "Swan could not do what Edison did...the difference between a carbon rod (as employed by Swan) and a carbon filament (Mr. Edison's method) was the difference between success and failure.

"Mr. Edison used the filament instead of the rod for a definite purpose, and by diminution of the sectional area made a physical law subserve the end he had in view. The smallness of size, then, was no casual matter, but was intended to bring about, and did bring about, a result which the rod could never produce, and so converted failure into success."

Edison realized that the invention of a practical lamp alone was not enough to replace gas as the most-used means of lighting. Therefore, his work on the electric light is even more astonishing, because in addition to perfecting a commercially practical lamp he also invented a complete generation and distribution system, including dynamos, conductors, fuses, meters, sockets, and numerous other devices. Of 1,097 United States patents granted to Edison during his lifetime—by far the greatest number ever granted to one individual—356 dealt with electric lighting and the generation and distribution of electricity.

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The "Edison effect"

The year 1883 was significant for Edison in that, by his discovery of what was to become known as the "Edison effect," he pushed aside a veil of darkness behind which were to be found all the wonders of electronics. Edison in this achievement discovered the previously unknown phenomenon by which an independent wire or plate, when placed between the legs of the filament in an electric bulb, serves as a valve to control the flow of current. This discovery unearthed the fundamental principle on which rests the modern science of electronics.

In that year, 1883, Edison filed a patent on an electrical indicator employing the "Edison effect," the first application in the field of electronics.

The facilities of Menlo Park were proving inadequate to meet the requirements of Edison's amazing ability. He began looking around for a place more suitable for his needs. This he found in a little Essex County community of West Orange in northern New Jersey. He gave the orders that set workmen to the task of building a new and greater research laboratory.

The West Orange Laboratory

Thomas Alva Edison entered into a new and the fullest phase of his career when, at the age of forty, he moved his talents and tools from Menlo Park to his great new laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey, on November 24, 1887.

One of his first undertakings was the development of his favorite creation, the phonograph. The pressure of his work in connection with the perfection and installation of electric lighting systems throughout the country had made it impossible for him to concentrate on the phonograph, but now he went to work in earnest to see that the instrument fulfilled the high destiny he had held out for it from its beginning ten years earlier.

During the first four years of his occupancy of his new laboratory at West Orange, he took out more than eighty patents on improvements on the cylinder phonograph and its businessman's counterpart, the dictating machine.

At the same time, Edison interested himself in an entirely different field, one that was as new to the world as it was to him. That field was the motion picture. Eadweard Muybridge and others had done some experimental work, but had only hinted of motion pictures. Muybridge, for example, by the employment of multiple cameras strung along a racetrack, had taken successive shots of a trotting; horse, but he offered no method whereby the pictures could be viewed in motion.

The Motion Picture Camera

Two things led Edison to the invention of the motion picture camera: his idea that motion could be captured by having one camera that would take repeated pictures at high speed, and a new celluloid film developed by George Eastman for use in still photography that proved adaptable to Edison's proposed camera.

To Edison's mind, motion pictures would do for the eye what the phonograph did for the ear. Thus, we find that on October 6, 1889, when they first projected an experimental motion picture in his laboratory, he gave birth to sound pictures, as well. This first movie actually was a "talkie." The picture was accompanied by synchronized sound from a phonograph record.

He applied for a patent on the motion picture camera on July 31, 1891. The first commercial showing of motion pictures occurred three years later, April 14, 1894, with the opening of a "peephold" Kinetoscope parlor at 1155 Broadway, New York City.

Several men developed machines for projecting motion pictures. The best such projector, to Edison's mind, was one built by Thomas Armat. Edison acquired the rights to Armat's crude machine and then perfected it at his West Orange laboratory.

Commercial projection of motion pictures as we know it today began on April 23, 1896, at Kister and Bial's Music Hall, New York City, where the Edison Vitascope, embodying the basic principles of Armat's invention with improvements added by Edison, was used.

The Vitascope was Edison's name for the motion picture projector. When he added sound, he called it the Kinetophone, which he introduced commercially in 1913, or thirteen years before Hollywood adopted that means of improving motion-picture entertainment.

With Wilhelm Kinrad Roentgen's discovery of the X-ray in 1895, Edison turned his attention to the mysteries of these invisible rays. Within a few months he developed the fluoroscope, which invention he did not patent, choosing to leave it in the public domain because of its universal need in medicine and surgery. On May 16, 1896, he applied for a patent on the first fluorescent electric light, an invention which stemmed directly from his experimentation with the X-ray.

At the turn of the century, Edison propelled himself into one of the great sagas of science—his search for an acidless battery. Others scoffed at his theory that some—where in nature there existed the elements for a battery which would not destroy itself by corrosive action, but Edison was not to be denied. After ten years of exhaustive experimentation he produced the alkaline storage battery, which today is employed in hundreds of industrial applications, such as providing power for mine haulage and interand intra-plant transportation, and in railway train lighting.

No field of scientific endeavor seemed foreign to his talents. When, in 1914, a shortage of carbolic acid developed because World War I had cut off European supplies, Edison quickly devised a method of making domestic carbolic acid and was producing a ton a day within a month

Edison and the War

New problems were heaped on Edison by the approaching entry of the United States into the war and the destruction by fire of his giant West Orange manufacturing plant. His laboratory, fortunately, was spared from the flames. Almost before the embers died, new buildings began to rise from the ruins.

America at that time was almost entirely dependent upon foreign sources for fundamental coal-tar derivatives vital to many manufacturing processes. These derivatives were to become increasingly essential for the production of explosives, so Edison established plants for their manufacture. His work is recognized as having laid the groundwork for the important development of the coal-tar chemical industry in the nation today.

Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy, foresaw the country's need for technological advances in its preparedness program. His mind turned to one man, Thomas Edison, to undertake such a program, and in 1915, Edison became president of the newly created Naval Consulting Board, forerunner of the Navy Department's great research division of today. A colossal bronze head of the inventor, honoring him as the founder of the Naval Research Laboratories, was unveiled December 3, 1952, on the mall at the Anacostia, Haryland, Laboratories.

Eidson arranged for leading scientists to serve with him on the Consulting Board and also made available to the government the facilities of his laboratory. Much of the Consulting Board's effort was directed against the German submarine menace. Among the many inventions and ideas turned over to the Havy were devices and methods for detecting submarines by sound from moving vessels and for detecting enemy planes, for locating gum positions by range sounding, improved torpedoes, a high-speed signalling shutter for searchlights, and underwater searchlights. These and many other devices and formulas of prime importance came out of the Edison laboratory.

With the end of the war, Edison, although he had passed the seventy mark, thought only in terms of scientific and industrial progress. There would be time enough to think of taking it easy when he reached one hundred, he said. By desire, he once remarked at this period of his life, is to do everything within my power to further free the people from drudgery, and create the largest possible measure of happiness and prosperity.

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Honors Come to Edison

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the free contribution of the

the state of the state of the state of A great many honors and awards had been bestowed upon Edison by persons, societies, and countries throughout the world. To him, such things were nice to have but were not to be sought after. He could never get over being embarrassed when some new medal came his way. But one of his greatest honors was yet to come. On October 20, 1928, he was awarded the Congesssional Hedal of Honor--the nation's highest award in recognition of services rendered.

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A year later on October 21, 1929, the fiftieth anniversary of his invention of the incandescent light, the world again paid homage to him. In ceremonies participated in by Herbert Hoover, then president of the United States, Henry Ford, Albert Einstein, and other world figures, Edison reenacted the making of the first practical incandescent lamp.

Time was running out for Edison, even though his keen mind and energies refused to admit it. Creative thought and hard work still constituted his creed, and at the age of eighty he was launched on another great experiment. Remembering his nation's lack of preparedness for World War I, he attacked the problem of devising a method for domestic production of rubber so that, in event of another war, the United States would not be dependent upon foreign sources for this vital material. From goldenrod grown in his experimental gardens at Fort Eyers, Florida, Edison was to produce rubber before his death.

A peaceful death enveloped him at his home, "Glenmont," in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, New Jersey, on October 18, 1931. He was eighty-four. His lifetime had embraced four wars and as many depressions. His achievements, more so than those of any one man, had helped to lift America to the pinnacle of greatness. The world was his beneficiary.

11

CHRONOLOGY

- 1847 February 11 -- born at Milan, Ohio, son of Samuel and Nancy Elliott Edison.
- 1854 Edison family moved to Port Huron, Michigan.
- 1859 A newsboy and candy butcher on the train of the Grand Trunk Railway, running between Port Huron and Detroit.
- 1862 Printed and published a newspaper, "The Weekly Herald, on the train—the first newspaper ever printed on a moving train."
- 1862 ; August--saved from death the young son of J. U.

 NacKenzie, Station Agent at Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

 In gratitude, the father taught Edison telegraphy.
- Began a five-year period during which he served as a telepraph operator in various cities of the Central Western States, always studying and experimenting to improve apparatus.
- 1868 Hade his first patented invention -- the Electrical
 Vote Recorder. Application for patent signed October
 11, 1868.
- Landed in New York City, poor and in debt. Shortly afterwards, looking for work, was in operating room of the Gold Indicator Company when its apparatus broke down. No one but Edison could fix it and he was given a job as superintendent.
- 1869 October—established a partnership with Franklin L. Pope as electrical engineers.
- 1870 Received his first money for an invention--\$40,000 paid him by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company for his stock ticker. Opened a manufacturing shop in Newark where he made stock tickers and telegraph instruments.
- 1871 Assisted Christopher L. Sholes, the inventor of the typewriter, in making first successful working model.
- Began a four-year period during which he conducted manufacturing of telegraph instruments for Western Union Telepraph Company and Automatic Telegraph Company. He had several shops during this time in Newark, New Jersey. He worked on and completed many inventions, including the motograph, automatic telegraph system, duplex, quadruplex, sextuplex and multiplex telegraph systems; also paraffin paper and the carbon rheostat.

- November 22 discovered a previously unknown and unique electrical phenomenon which he called etheric force. Twelve years later, this phenomenon was recognized as being due to electric waves in free space. This discovery is the foundation of wireless telegraphy.
- 1876 Harch 7--applied for patent on his invention of the "electric pen. Patent was granted August 8, same year. Licenses covering the pen were later obtained by the A. B. Dick Company of Chicago, for the manufacture of the mimeograph.
- April—moved from Newark to his newly constructed laboratory at Henlo Park, New Jersey. This was the first laboratory for organized industrial research.
- April 27—applied for patent on the carbon telephone transmitter which made telephony commercially practicable. This invention included the microphone which is used in radio broadcasting.
- Dec. 6 invented the phonograph. Patent was issued by the United States Patent Office within two months after application without a single reference.
- September 8-accompanied by Professor George F.
 Darker and Prof. Charles F. Chandler, he visited
 William Wallace in Ansonia, Connecticut, where he
 became actively interested in the problem of electric
 lighting.
- 1878 October 24- incorporation of the Edison Electric Light Company.
- Invented the first practical incandescent electric lamp. The invention was perfected October 21, 1879 when the first lamp embodying the principles of the modern incandescent lamp had maintained its incandescence for more than forty hours.
- Invented radical improvements in construction of dynamos, making them suitable for generators for his system of distribution of current for light, heat and power. Invented systems of distribution, regulation and measurement of electric current, including sockets, switches, fuses, etc.
- December 31—gave a public demonstration of his electric lighting system in streets and buildings at Menlo Park, New Jersey.

. firefax

- Discovered a previously unknown phenomenon. He found that an independent wire or plate, placed between the legs of the filament of an incandescent lamp, acted as a valve to control the flow of current. This became known as the Edison Effect. This discovery covers the fundamental principle on which rests the modern science of electronics.
- 1880 April 3-- invented the magnetic ore separator.
- 1880 May 13--started operation of the first passenger electric railways in this country at Menlo Park, New Jersey.
- Ushered in seven strenuous years of invention and endeavor in extending and improving the electric light, heat and power systems. During these years he took out upwards of 300 patents. Of 1,093 patents issued to Thomas A. Edison, 356 deal with electric lighting and power distribution.
- 1881 March 2-Laison arranged to open the Edison Ma- Chine Works at 104 Goerck Street, New York City.
- January 12—opened the first commercial incandescent lighting and power station at Holborn Viaduct, London, England.
- 1882 May 1 -- moved the first commercial incandescent lamp factory from Menlo Park to Harrison, New Jersey. Organized and established shops for the manufacture of dynamos underground conductors, sockets, switches, fixtures, meters, etc.
- September 4 commenced the operation of the first commercial central station for incandescent lighting in this country at 257 Pearl Street, New York City.
- March 27--patent executed on a system for communicating by means of wireless induction telegraphy between moving trains and railway stations.
- 1885 May 14- patent executed on a ship-to-shore wireless telegraphy system, by induction.
- 1836 December-moved plant of Edison Machine Works from 104 Goerck Street, New York City, to Schenectady, New York.
- November 24—moved his laboratory to West Orange.
 During the first four years of his occupancy of
 his West Orange laboratory, he took out over eighty
 patents on improvements on the cylinder phonograph.

- October 6- first projection of an experimental motion picture.
- April 14 -first commercial showing of motion pictures took place with the opening of a "peephole" Kinetoscope parlor at 1155 Broadway, New York
- 1896 Experimented with the X-ray discovered by Roentgen in 1895. Developed the fluoroscope which invention Mr. Edison did not patent, choosing to leave it to public domain because of its universal need in medicine and surgery.
- 1896 May 16-applied for a patent on the first fluorescent electric lamp. This invention sprang directly from his work on the fluoroscope.
- 1900 This year marked the beginning of a ten-year period of work which resulted in the invention of the Edison nickel-iron-alkaline storage battery and its commercial introduction.
- 1901 Commenced construction on the Edison cement plant at New Village, New Jersey, and started quarrying operations at nearby Oxford.
- 1902 Worked on improving the Edison copper oxide primary battery.
- 1907 Developed the universal electric motor for operating dictating machines on either alternating or direct current.
- 1910 This year initiated a four-year period of work on improving the disc phonograph.
- 1913 Introduced the Kinetophone for talking motion pictures, after spending much time on its development.
- 1914 October 13--patent executed on electric safety lanterns which are used by miners for working lights.

 These miners' lamps have contributed in an important degree to the reduction of mine fatalities.
- Developed a process for the manufacture of synthetic carbolic acid. Designed a plant, and within a month was producing a ton a day to help overcome the acute shortage due to the World War.
- 1914 December 9--Edison's great plant at West Orange, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire. Immediate plans for rebuilding were laid and new buildings began to arise almost before the ruins of the old were cold.

- Invented the Telescribe, combining the telephone, and the dictating phonograph.
- Istablished plants for the manufacture of fundamental coal-tar derivatives vital to many industries
 previously dependent on foreign sources. These coaltar products were needed later for the production of
 wartime explosives. Mr. Edison's work in this field
 is recognized as having paved the way for the important development of the coal-tar chemical industry
 in the United States today.

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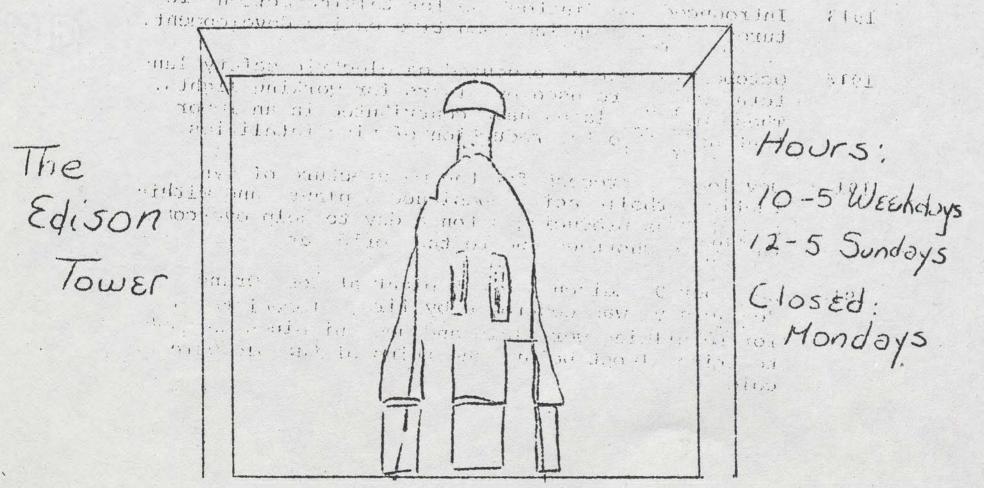
- 1915 Became President of the Naval Consulting Board, at the request of Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy. During the war years, he did a large amount of work connected with national defense, particularly with reference to special experiments on over forty major war problems for the United States.

 Government. At that time the late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
- which was published in a pamphlet in 1924, when

 Mr. Edison presented to the Secretary of the Treasury a proposed amendment to the Federal Reserve
 Danking System.
- of the incandescent lamp and in the presence of President Hoover, Henry Ford and other world leaders, Hr. Edison re-enacted the making of the first practical incandescent lamp.

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1931 October 18- died at Llewellyn Park, Mest Orange, New Jersey at the age of eighty-four.



TO ACCOMPANY FILMSTRIP

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF EDISON TOWNSHIP
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
DIVISION OF CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

FRAME 1

Edison - Our Community

FRAME 2 - Outline Map of New Jersey showing Edison

This is a map. It shows our state, New Jersey. New Jersey is one of the 50 states in the United States. In New Jersey there are many communities. One of the communities in New Jersey is called Edison. The name Edison was chosen for our community because it was here that Thomas A. Edison located a laboratory specifically for invention. All of us live in Edison. We are now going to study about our community - Edison.

FRAME 3 - One Family House

The people with whom we live we call our family. Each family has some kind of shelter. There are 3 different kinds of shelter.

Some families in Edison live in their own house.

FRAME 4 - Apartment Building

Many families live in this building. They each have their own set of rooms. This is called an apartment building or a multiple family dwelling.

FRAME 5 - Mobile Home

Some families live in a very different kind of shelter. It is a house on wheels. This is called a trailer or a mobile home. When trailers are parked together we call this a trailer park. There are several trailer parks in Edison.

FRAME 6 - Industry

People need money to pay for shelter and food for their families.

This is why people work. In Edison there are many different kinds of jobs. Some people work in factories. There are many factories in Edison. Can you name some factories in our community?

Slide - Ford motors Stide-Raritan Rever in Raritan Center 51 i de-Raritan Center (railroad)

FRAME 7 - Menlo Park Mall Shopping Center

Not all people work in factories. Some people work in stores. In Edison there is a very large shopping center called Menlo Park Mall. Probably all of you have been there. A shopping center is a busy place. Besides being a place where people work, it is a place where people go to buy the things they need. This is not the only place to shop in Edison. There may be a smaller shopping center near your home. Sometimes we go shopping outside of Edison - to places like Woodbridge, Plainfield or Piscataway.

FRAME 8 - Municipal Building

This is called the Municipal Building. This is where our Mayor and the Council have their office. They are the leaders in our community. The people of Edison vote for and elect these leaders.

They make the laws for our community. Laws are like the rules that we have in our own classrooms and in our schools.

Here in this building you will also find the police department.

FRAME 9 - Police Department

The police play a very important part in our community.

They enforce the laws which the mayor and council make.

Police officers are our friends. They help to protect us and keep our community safe.

It is our responsibility to obey these rules and to be good citizens in our community.

FRAME 10 - Rescue Squad

There are three rescue squads in Edison. They are there to help you in an emergency. If you have a serious accident the rescue squad will come to help you. They will bring the ambulance that will take you to the hospital, if it is necessary.

Members of the squad are volunteers. Volunteers are people who do not get paid for doing this work, but they give their time because they are interested in serving the people of their community.

FRAME 11 - Fire Department

Firefighters are always ready. They protect our community from all kinds of fires. Some of our firefighters are paid while others are volunteers. There are five fire stations in Edison. Every neighborhood is protected by one of these fire stations. If there is a very serious fire, Edison's fire department will call for help from neighboring fire stations. The fire department is a very important part of our community.

FRAME 12 - Post Office

This is the Edison Central Post Office. There are also two other branches in different sections of Edison. The Post Master is in charge of all the post offices in Edison. All mail picked up at the branch offices and street mail boxes goes to the Central Post Office to be sorted and sent on its way.

Any mail that you receive comes into the Central Post Office first. Here it is sorted and given to your mail carrier to be brought to your home. Large packages are delivered by the mail truck.

FRAME 13 - Sanitation

These workers and their truck are very important to our community. They work for the sanitation department. It is their responsibility to pick up our garbage regularly. They help to keep Edison clean.

FRAME 14 - Health Center

This is Edison's Health Center. The Health Officer has an office in this building. Many health services are available. Boys and girls can be innoculated and examined here. An innoculation is a way of getting medicine through a needle. You can be innoculated for small pox, measles, and other diseases.

Edison also has a mobile health unit. If you cannot get to the Edison Health Center, you will find this trailer parked somewhere in your community.

FRAME 15 - John F. Kennedy Medical Center

This is John F. Kennedy Medical Center. If you need hospital care you will probably come to this hospital. If you have an accident or become ill you will be taken to the emergency room.

FRAME 16 - Worship

There are many different places of worship in our community.

This is an example of one house of worship. It is called St. James

Episcopal Church. It is one of the oldest churches in Edison.

FRAME 17 - Worship

This is another house of worship. It is called Temple Emanu-El.

FRAME 18 - Worship

This house of worship is called St. Helena Roman Catholic Church. It is located in North Edison.

FRAME 19 - Library

This is the main public library in Edison. There are also two branches in our community. One is located in the Clara Barton section, the other is in the North Edison area.

We can learn about many interesting people, places and things through books. Books are our friends.

People go to the library to read and study. Boys and girls go to the library to look up information. We call this research.

Boys and girls would enjoy visiting the library and taking part in the many activities offered here. These activities include arts and crafts, story-hour, films and reading contests.

Slide - Clara Barton Slide - North Edison

FRAME 20 - Education

Edison has many elementary schools. Here is one of them.
Is it yours?

Some children go to a parochial or private school, while we go to a public school.

Education is a very important part of community life. People of all ages go to school. Some people go to school during the day, while others go to school at night.

After elementary school you will go to junior high school and then senior high school. When you graduate from high school you might want to go on to further study.

FRAME 21 - Middlesex County College

In Edison we have Middlesex County College. Although there are a number of other schools in our area, many people in Edison go to this college because it is so near to their homes. You might consider going here some day.

FRAME 22 - Highways

Some of the most important highways in out state pass through Edison. You probably have traveled on the New Jersey Turnpike, Route 1, Route 27 or Interstate 287. The Garden State Parkway is nearby but does not go through Edison. Trucks and buses make good use of the highways. These roads link our community with other places in New Jersey as well as connecting us with New York and Pennsylvania.

FRAME 23 - Railroads

Because Edison is centrally located, there are many railroad lines running through our community. Some of these are used for passenger service. Others are used by industry.

Our only railroad station is located in Stelton. Although there is no ticket office, the train will stop to pick up passengers.

You can also see the Metroliner speeding over the rails, whizzing through our community.

FRAME 24 - Roosevelt Park

One of your favorite places might be Roosevelt Park. All kinds of activities are here. You can picnic, fish, ice skate, sleigh ride, play tennis or softball, use playground equipment and see plays. In this park there is a beautiful lake where you might come with your family to feed the ducks. You will also find here a natural spring where many people come to fill their containers with fresh spring water. This water is good for drinking.

We are fortunate to have this county park in Edison.

FRAME 25 - Edison Boat Dock

Some people in Edison like to go boating. This is one type of recreation. This picture shows you the Edison Boat Dock. Although the dock is small, you can bring your boat and put it into the water from this dock. From here you can go into the Raritan Bay and further on into the Atlantic Ocean.

FRAME 26 - Playground

In Edison there are many playgrounds. There must be one in your neighborhood.

During the summer the playgrounds are supervised by counselors. The Edison Recreation Department plans many activities for boys and girls. You can participate in bowling, roller skating, tennis, arts and crafts, and contests of many kinds.

This is a place to have fun!

FRAME 27 - Summary

We can be proud to live in Edison. We hope you have learned a lot about our town. Our community provides many things for its citizens. You have a responsibility, as a member of this community, to help Edison to grow and develop into an even better place to live.



EDISON TOWER

One of Thomas Edison's laboratories was in the Menlo Park section of Edison. In this laboratory Thomas Edison invented switches, sockets and fuses. Here, he also invented the electric light. While Thomas Edison worked in this laboratory he invented electric street lights that could be used to light the many roads of Edison.

Later the laboratory was closed and a tower was built in its place. We call this Edison State Park. Have you ever visited here?

Why is there a light on top of the tower? What makes this light shine?

Does it shine all night? What shape is the tower? Can you name some of the inventions that Thomas Edison invented here?

Next to the tower is a museum showing the different inventions of Thomas Edison.

Suggested Activities:

- 1. Visit the tower and draw a picture of it.
- 2. Read about Thomas Edison.
- 3. Write a story about one of Edison's inventions.
 Which of his inventions would you like to make?
- 4. Write about Thomas Edison when he was a boy. Put in all the exciting things that happened to him.
- 5. Visit the Edison National Historic Site in West Orange
- 6. What picture do you see on all municpal trucks and cars?
 Why is it there? What does it mean?



MENLO PARK MALL SHOPPING CENTER

There were many people moving to Edison and the towns surrounding us, so it was decided that we needed our own shopping center. This is how Menlo Park Shopping Center came about.

When the shopping center was first built it was not enclosed.

Later on the builders decided that the shoppers should be able to shop no matter what the weather.

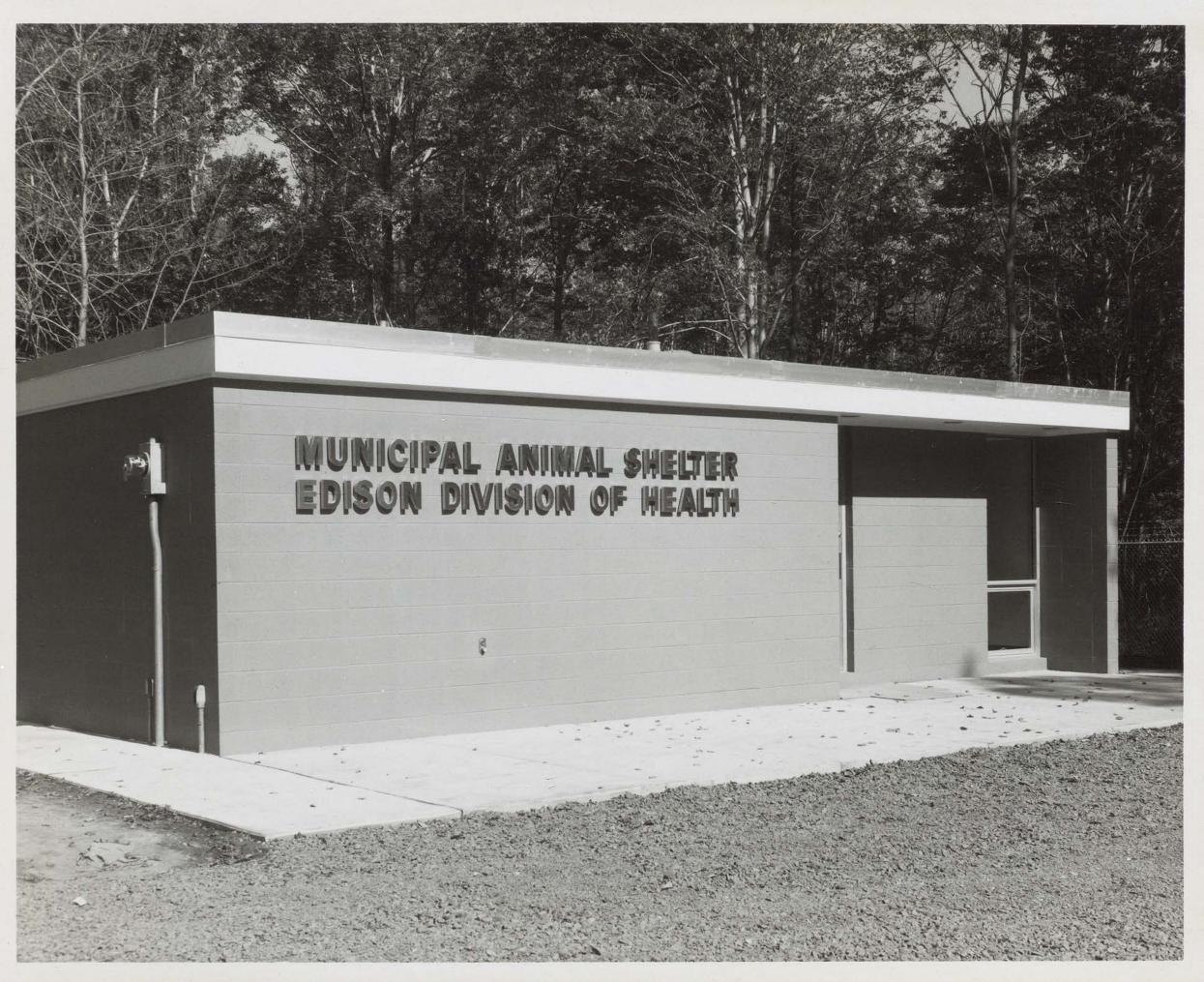
Not only is Menlo Park Mall Shopping Center good for shopping, but it also offers things that are of educational value. The center stage has at least one or two main attractions a week. At the Mall they also have fashion shows, art exhibits, antique shows and many other activities of interest and enjoyment.

Suggested Activities: Menlo Park Shopping Center

- 1. How many different jobs can you list in Menlo Park Shopping Center?
- 2. How many different stores can you list?
- 3. Draw a picture of your favorite store. Tell why it is your favorite and why you like to go into it.
- 4. Make a mural of the shopping center.
- 5. Write a story about an experience that happened to you while you were shopping there. Draw a picture about your story.



1 Aerial view of Rossevelt Jako a Rossavelt Haspital



I sound wind of Rosevett Park & Hospotal



H) Shelter for Dags

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City Dump



2 Berycle Safety



5 Fire truck



7 Beginning of New Paritan River

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF EDISON TOWNSHIP OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT DIVISION OF CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

Second Grade Social Studies - Edison - Our Community

The pictures in this packet include:

- (1) Aerial view of Roosevelt Lake and Roosevelt Hospital
- (2) Bicycle Safety
- (3) Municipal Animal Shelter
- (4) Shelter for Dogs
- (5) Fire Truck
- (6) City Dump
- (7) Beginning of new bridge over the Raritan River Route 1

#11 Extra Pictures

McCarthyism making a comebad



STEVE ADUBATO JR.

I recently saw the movie "Guilty by Suspicion" with Robert DeNiro. Set in 1951, the movie was based on the

life of David Merrill, a Hollywood director who was intimidated — blacklisted — and ultimately denied work because he refused to cooperate with the House Unamerican Activities Committee that was in search of communists and communist sympathizers.

Merrill was accused by the committee of having attended certain leftist meetings and having subversive friends. The committee was calling people in one by one to testify about their alleged "un-American activities" and those of friends and associates. Ironically, Merrill was not very political, but he refused to be intimidateed and to have his constitutional right of free speech infringed upon.

The committee discouraged employers from giving Merrill work, and fearful that they might be next, they went along. Merrill found himself out of a job, shunned by friends, and increasingly desperate. But he still refused to cooperate. Like countless others, especially progressive thinking liberals during this Cold War period, Merrill paid the price, both professionally and personally. The

from speaking their

minds. In many cases, they succeeded.

This misguided right-wing committee used intimidation, economic blackmail, innuendo, and threats all in the name of fighting communism and protecting our country.

Like millions of others who saw this movie, I was deeply moved by its message, especially as an educator and journalist who clings to the constitutional right of free speech. The idea that people, especially government officials, would use such despicable tactics to pursue a seemingly laudable patriotic goal was sobering. It was a time in American history that many would rather forget.

Forty years later, it appears this lesson has been lost on some, ironically those who should know best.

There is a movement afoot today in which we see an increasing number of progressive liberals, minorities, and others engaging in some of the same intimidation and censoring tactics made so infamous during the McCarthy era. It is an effort to stifle and even intimidate others who express different political viewpoints or even raise questions or doubts about traditional liberal programs. It is what the New York Times, in an article entitled "Political Correctness: New Bias Test?" called "a new kind of intolerance: a McCarthyism of the left."

Ironically, many of these efforts have taken place on college campuses across the country.



Robert DeNiro and Annette Bening in a scene from the film "Guilty By Suspicion." Is political correctness a descendant of blacklisting?

Places that are supposed to be bastions for free and open expression of ideas.

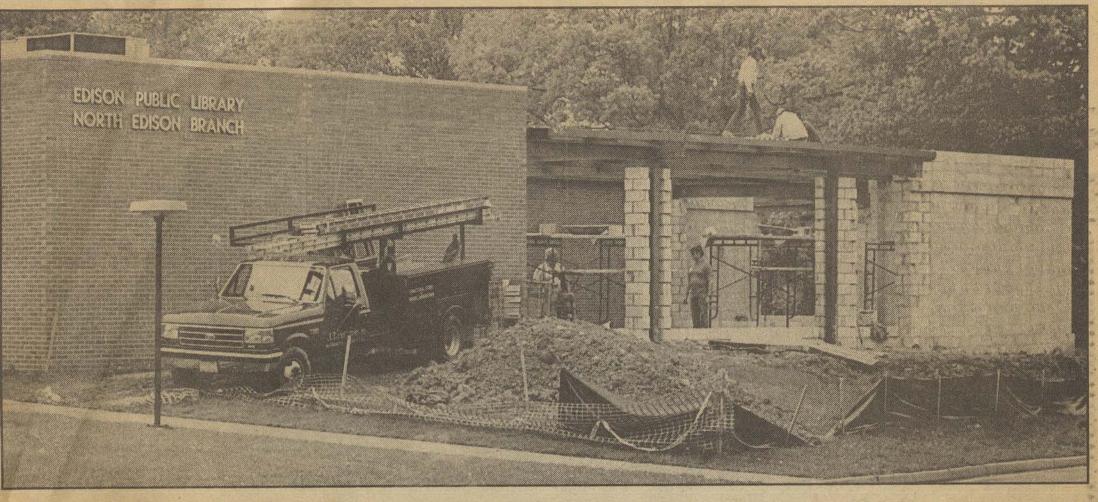
In a surprisingly candid speech at the University of Michigan, President Bush addressed this increasingly dangerous phenomenon. "... Although this movement arises from the laudable desire to sweep away the debris of racism and sexism and hatred, it replaces old prejudices with new ones." The president added that we should be "alarmed at the rise of intolerance" and by "the growing tendency to use intimidation rather than reason in settling disputes. We must conquer the temptation to assign bad motives to people

who disagree with us."

The New York Times article cited incidents at Harvard, the University of Connecticut, and Stanford in which faculty and students who expressed views that were considered politically incorrect paid a hefty price, by either being ordered by university officials to desist or encouraged to leave. At San Francisco State University, the Times reported, "a black professor was reviled by students for teaching in the political science department rather than in black studies."

Apparently, some black student leaders on campus believed they knew best where this professor's

COMMUNITY



MIKE SYPNIEWSKI/The News Tribune

Construction work continuing last week on the North Edison Branch of the Edison Public Library.

Library project nears finish

By DAVID M. LEVITT News Tribune Staff Writer

EDISON The expansion of the North Edison Branch of the Edison Public Library may be long-awaited, but it won't be overdue.

That's the word from Susan M. Krieger, library director, who said last week that the \$1.1 million project could be finished sooner than its targeted completion date of late fall.

"It's going very well," she said.
"They're progressing faster than
we originally thought they would."

The 8,000-square-foot new wing will nearly double the floor space of the library, now 9,986 square feet. Its current 60,000-book capacity is expected to double although Krieger said it may take a few years for the collection to use up the new capacity.

"It's been extremely cramped," she said. "It's a very popular library with a great deal of usage. I couldn't see how we could go on with such cramped quarters."

The new library will have a separate story room in its children's section, as well as separate

bathrooms for the children and adult areas. It will also have a computer corner, where students will be able to check out educational software and run them on a MacIntosh LC computer.

The adult section will be getting a new periodical area, plus more tables, chairs, and stacks. In addition, a reading area with a skylight and floor-to-ceiling windows that look out onto a wooded area is also under construction, Krieger said.

The township is contributing \$800,000 toward the cost of the

project, with the library board contributing \$300,000, Krieger said.

The library will have to shut down for a week so that workers can install carpeting and move furniture, Krieger said. Other than that disruption — for which a date has not yet been determined — library operations are not expected to be affected, she said.

The project architect is Holand/Fitch Associates of Man in Morris County.

Thomas Edison's 5/12/89 brilliance, in print

By LINDY WASHBURN Special to The News Tribune

Late in October 1870, a 23-yearold man who would reshape daily life in America through inventions that included the electric lightbulb, phonograph, and motion picture jotted a line inside the back cover of his notebook: "All new inventions I will hereafter keep a full record."

Those written records of Thomas Alva Edison — 3.5 million pages in lab notebooks, ledgers, patent applications, and correspondence — occupy 1,700 linear feet of shelving beneath Edison's West Orange laboratories. For the first time, a portion now can be read by the general public.

"The Making of An Inventor," the first of a planned 15- to 20-volume compilation of Edison's papers to be published by Johns Hopkins University Press, portrays America's most prolific inventor from his boyhood to the early years of his 60-year career, which would later include his famous work in the Menlo Park section of the New Jersey township later named for him. The volume contains 340 documents from 1858 to 1873, accompanied by extensive footnotes and interpretation.

"The reader can see what Edison was doing, essentially on a day-to-day basis," said Reese V. Jenkins, director and editor of the Thomas A. Edison Papers project, at a ceremony yesterday marking the volume's publication. Among the guests at the Edison National Historic Site was Edison's greatgranddaughter, Lizabeth Sloane Taraskewicz, a dentist living in Whitehouse Station.

Edison became a wealthy man through the skilled marketing of his various inventions, but he earned his first income peddling candy and newspapers on the train between Detroit and his hometown of Port Huron, Mich. Fascinated by the then-new technology of the telegraph, he hung around the railroad stations to watch telegraphers at work.

When he rescued the young son of a stationmaster from a rolling freight train in 1862, Edison found his opportunity: the stationmaster repaid him by teaching him how to use the telegraph. The papers published this year reveal for the first

time how much Edison's later inventions owe to his early work.

Among his earliest inventions were telegraphs that converted the actual electromagnetic symbols into printed letters, automated telegraphs that transmit messages at high speeds, and telegraphs that could transmit multiple messages on a single wire. In the years covered by the volume, Edison earned 72 of lifetime total of 1,093 patents — far more than ever awarded any other person.

"There is clearly genius there," said Keith A. Nier, an associate editor on the project, "but the unique thing is, it's not unapproachable. You can follow the steps he used." In some ways, working with papers is actually "too easy," Nier said, because the next step is on the next page.

The papers demonstrate how Edison's breakthroughs didn't result from "a streak of luck" or a flash of incomprehensible genius, but were reached through a "theme-and-variations" approach to technological innovation. They also demonstrate how important drawings were to this hearing-impaired scientist.

Perhaps more important than any single invention, however, was the process of collaboration with a small team of instrument manufacturers and designers that Edison evolved at his laboratories. That process forms the basis of today's research-and-development centers, said Morris Tanenbaum, who began his career at Bell Labs and now is vice-chairman of AT&T.

"Like many Americans of my generation, my early images of Edison were very much affected by Mickey Rooney," said Tanenbaum, a leader of the corporate funding effort that partially underwrote the publication. A 1940 movie starring Rooney, entitled "Young Tom Edison" was so popular, it was followed by the sequel — "Edison, the Man" — starring Spencer Tracy.

The two contributed to the myth of Edison as a bumpkin genius, gifted misfit, or solitary iconoclast. But the reality, as the notes made in his fine handwriting attest, was entirely different.

Lindy Washburn is a reporter for The Record of Hackensack.

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Ses 1 protect American rives and property and to protect the canal."

But Bush faces a thorny — and perhaps dangerous — problem, in that he could incite resentment among the local population and even other Latin American nations by seeming to interfere in another country's interests.

He and his advisers have been concerned that, with about 51,000 Americans living in Panama, including as many as 20,000 unrelated to the U.S. military there, he could be setting the stage for kidnappings or hostage takings, along the lines of what has happened in Iran, or even assassinations.

In apparent recognition of the dangers, and in an attempt to encourage support and initiatives from other Latin American nations, Bush made a point of saying he called on countries in this hemisphere "to either jointly or personally make strong statements" against Noriega.

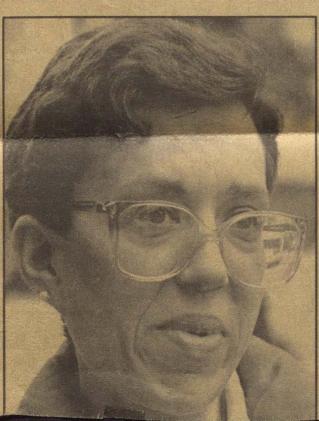
Of the 14,000 civilian dependents of U.S. military personnel in Panama, 3,081 live outside American installations, and they have now been told to move onto any of the 10 American bases in Panama.

But as many as 20,000 Americans, many in private business or retired employees of the Panama Canal operating company, also live in Panama, and concern remains that they could be taken as hostages should tensions escalate.

"I am worried about the lives of American citizens," Bush said in announcing the military movements, now code-named Nimrod Dancer. "I will do what is necessary to protect the lives of American citizens."

Brent Scowcroft, the president's national security adviser, said one new mission for U.S. forces was to guarantee the right of unimpeded travel for convoys and troops throughout the country. In addition, American forces will protect the canal, which remains under U.S. control until Dec. 31, 1999.

The first contingent of additional U.S. Army troops left for Panama last night, Pentagon officials said. It is expected to take up to a week for the transfers to be completed.





Guillermo Ford, one of attacked by armed mer

Joining the Americal will be one battalion of Fort Ord, Calif., amordiers. They will be joined headquarters of 100 handle the duties of and communications.

The decision to assign quarters sends a sign battalions can be se brigade quickly at analysts noted.

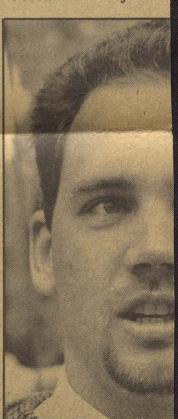
A battery of light a sisting of six 105mm taken from Fort Ord weapons can hurl an end 12 miles. They are uplacements or can fire to light up areas of su

Bush also dispatch light-armored vehicle 2nd Marine Expeditio Camp Lejeune, N.C. T with 18 light armored armored cars, which escorts and patrols.

The third addition military presence in battalion of mechanize 5th Infantry Division The 726 soldiers warmored personnel carriers, and 106 truck

About 70 flights ab planes and a trip by the on, roll-off" transport to move the troops Panama.

The forces alread Southern Command equipped with the Ar attack helicopter, troop transport helico Corsair attack jets.



know your township

EDISON N.J.

league of women voters

Municipal Meetings

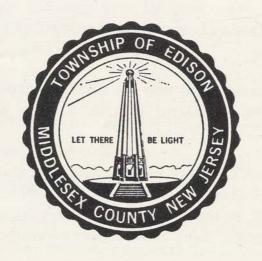
Meeting and Day Time Place BOARD OF EDUCATION 8 p.m. Edison High School (2nd Monday) (even months) J. P. Stevens High School (odd months) BOARD OF HEALTH immediately Municipal Building (4th Wednesday) after Municipal Council HOUSING AUTHORITY 8 p.m. Community Room (2nd Tuesday) Julius Engel Apartments Willard Dunham Drive LIBRARY BOARD Main Library 8 p.m. (1st Tuesday) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 8 p.m. Municipal Building (2nd & 4th Wednesday) MUNICIPAL COURT 9 a.m. Monday Municipal Building 7 p.m. Thursday PLANNING BOARD 8 p.m. Municipal Building (3rd Wednesday) ZONING BOARD OF Municipal Building 8 p.m. ADJUSTMENT (3rd Tuesday)

Cover design by WILLIAM S. GIBSON, JR.

Printed by



1971 EDISON NEW JERSEY



Know Your Township

League of Women Voters of Edison Township 548-1544

Foreword

Know Your Township, Edison, New Jersey is presented to the public by the League of Women Voters of Edison. Know Your Township is a source of factual information about Edison's government, public services, and community life. The material was collected by League members through research, attendance at public meetings, and during conferences with township officials.

The League hopes readers will find the book interesting and informative, and that they will be stimulated to take a more active part in local government.

The League of Women Voters of Edison thanks the many township officials who have contributed generously of their time, advice, and knowledge of township government, in the preparation of this book. The League also wishes to acknowledge the many hours of work contributed by its members.

This edition is a revision of the League's 1954 and 1963 Know Your Township publications. Additional copies may be ordered by calling the League of Women Voters of Edison, 548-1544.

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QUICK FACTS ABOUT EDISON

Incorporated: March 17, 1870

County: Middlesex

Area: 32 Square miles

Population (1970): 67,120

Distance to New York City: approximately 35 miles

Form of Government: Mayor-Council

Location of Municipal Building: Woodbridge and Plainfield Avenues

Area Code: 201 ZIP Code: 08817

Official Newspapers: Edison Recorder

The Home News, New Brunswick The News Tribune, Woodbridge



THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The purpose of the League of Women Voters is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of all citizens in government and politics. The League is nonpartisan; it does not support or oppose any candidate or any political party. The national League of Women Voters was founded in 1920, the Edison League in 1953. Full membership is open to all women citizens of voting age.

1 History and Development



Edison Township has existed as an independent municipality for over 100 years, but men have inhabited the area since prehistoric times. Stone relics, skulls and bone fragments from the Stone Age have been discovered throughout central Jersey, including the area around Piscatawaytown. The Lenni-Lenape Indians (called Delawares by European settlers) lived in settlements overlooking the Raritan River, and made a trail along it to the inlet of the Atlantic Ocean where Perth Amboy now stands.

The first European colonists in the area were Dutch, who pushed outward from New Amsterdam into the surrounding country and eventually claimed the entire area from Cape Cod to the Delaware River. In 1651, a large tract of land, from the Raritan River to the Passaic River, was deeded by the Dutch king to one Augustine Heermans.

As a result of war between England and Holland during the seventeenth century, all of New York and New Jersey were finally ceded to the English in 1674 after shifting back and forth between the two countries for almost a decade. In 1666, a grant was made to a group of English settlers for a tract of land extending from the Raritan River to the Rahway River. Two townships, named Woodbridge and Piscataqua (later Piscataway) were formed, with the dividing line running in a north-south direction through the center of what is now Edison. Middlesex County was created in 1682 by the General Assembly of East Jersey, convened at Elizabeth.

In 1681, a group of settlers bought approximately 10,000 acres of land from the Indians and established a ferry across the Raritan River near the present Albany Street bridge in New Brunswick. The ferry later became a vital link in the road from Trenton to New York, and Piscataway, located at the intersection of the river road and the ferry, became an established community. When Somerset County was created from Middlesex in 1683, Piscataway became the seat of the court for both counties.

The first church building in Edison was built in 1689 by the second Baptist Church in New Jersey, on the site of the present Stelton Baptist Church. In the same year the first school teacher came into the township, and in 1695 the first school was built.

Edison's earliest public road, which is still in use, was Old Post Road; George Washington traveled along it on his way to New York City for his inauguration as president.

In 1702, New Jersey became a united royal colony under the administration of the Governor of New York, with Perth Amboy chosen as one of its capitals. As anti-crown sentiments increased during the

eighteenth century, Middlesex County was sharply divided between Loyalists and Patriots. In 1774, county committees met in New Brunswick as the first Provincial Congress, where they condemned the British Parliament for its acts against the colonists and appointed five delegates to the Continental Congress held that year.

There were no major battles fought here during the Revolution, but skirmishes took place in Fords, Bonhamtown, and along the road now called Woodbridge Avenue. The whole area was crossed and recrossed by both armies as they advanced and retreated through the disputed territory.

After the Revolution, the entire area began to develop rapidly. The ferry across the Raritan was replaced by a bridge, and, in the first half of the nineteenth century, rail lines were laid through the township. Railroad stations were built at Stelton and Menlo Park in the 1870's and small villages developed around them. The township was now a prosperous farming community dotted with a few small villages, a situation which remained relatively unchanged until the Second World War.

In 1870, a group of disgruntled residents petitioned the state legislature to grant their independence from Woodbridge and Piscataway Townships. They won, and on March 17, 1870, the boundary lines were redrawn to create a new municipality: Raritan Township. The name was chosen from three proposals—Raritan, Metuchen, and Washington.

Raritan Township continued to develop, on a neighborhood basis rather than as a central community. In 1875, a building combining dwelling, store, post office and depot was built by the side of the railroad in Stelton. Until the 1950's this building served as the Stelton Railroad Station. Meanwhile, at the northern end of the township, Thomas Edison was at work in his Menlo Park laboratory where he perfected the incandescent lamp in 1879.

In 1900 the first trolley line was laid. The Lehigh Valley and Reading Railroads laid tracks in the township to provide freight service and factories began to spring up along the rail lines.

As the township developed, similar controversies to the one which precipitated the secession in 1870 arose. In 1900, the residents of what is now Metuchen, incensed over a dispute concerning capital improvements in their area, petitioned the state for a separate charter. This action left a hole in the middle of the township, depriving it of its urbanized heart, and reducing its area by three square miles.

In 1905, residents of Highland Park followed Metuchen's example and incorporated as a borough, further reducing the area of the township by about two square miles. These citizens felt they were paying more in taxes to the township than they were receiving in services.

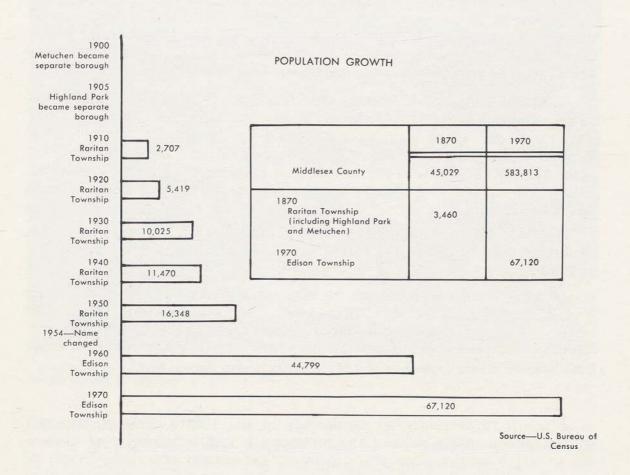
During World War I, the Federal Government bought approximately four and one half square miles from the township for use as a major munitions-producing center — Raritan Arsenal. Additional acreage was purchased by the government during World War II for the Camp Kilmer site. Both these facilities have been closed and most of the land returned to public use.

The original form of government in the township was a three-member committee. In 1927, a commission form of government was adopted, giving all authority to five commissioners. The present form of government, Mayor-Council, was adopted in the general election of November, 1956, and took effect on January 1, 1958.

Because two other municipalities in New Jersey were named Raritan, the voters decided in 1954 to change the name of the township to Edison in honor of the great inventor who had worked here.

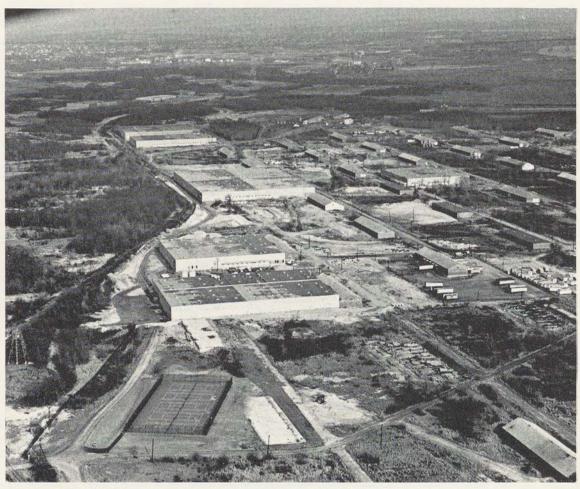
Edison Today

Because the township developed as separate neighborhoods and villages, and because it lacks a geographical center, the sense of township unity tends to be weak. Until 1967, when the central post office was built, Edison was served by eleven post offices; it still encompasses ten telephone exchanges. Local newspaper and radio coverage emanate from three neighboring municipalities, two of which are smaller in size and population than Edison.



The township has grown tremendously in the past 50 years and several factors point to continued development. All major north-south highways in the state traverse Edison; the intersections of the New Jersey Turnpike, Interstate 287 and the Garden State Parkway provide easy access to and from the township. Middlesex County College, a junior college, is located and expanding on lands formerly part of Raritan Arsenal. A major portion of those lands is being developed as a manufacturing and warehousing center.

John F. Kennedy Hospital, located in Edison and opened in 1967, serves neighboring communities in the county, while Menlo Park shopping center provides a mart for the entire Central Jersey area.



A large industrial park, located on part of the former Raritan Arsenal land.

Photo courtesy of Raritan Center

From a rural-residential community in the 1920's, Edison has burgeoned into a major population, commercial, and industrial center. It is the second most populous municipality in the county and ranks fourth in area. A variety of industries are located here, ranging from automotive assembly to electronics, cosmetics, chemicals, machine tool and dies, plastics, textiles, building materials, consumer appliances, trucking and warehousing.

In 1920, Edison's population was 5,419; in 1970, the township's population was 67,120.

2 Form of Government



In New Jersey, the State Legislature has turned over great authority and powers to the municipalities. The Township of Edison is governed by a "strong" Mayor-Council form of government, based on Plan "E" of the New Jersey Optional Municipal Charter Law of 1950. This law, also known as the Faulkner Act, grants municipalities the right to adopt certain forms of government, outlines the procedures for adoption, and gives details of the functions and duties of the government. Plan "E" of the Mayor-Council form provides for a mayor and seven councilmen to be elected at large, on a partisan basis, for staggered terms of four years.

History

Since its incorporation in 1870, Edison Township has had three forms of government: a Township Committee from 1870 to 1927; a Township Commission from 1927 to 1957; and the current Mayor-Council from 1958 to the present time.

In 1955, under the provisions of the Optional Municipal Charter Law, a referendum for a study of the structure of the local government was approved by the voters and a five-man Charter Commission was elected to make the study and present recommendations. The Charter Commission recommended the adoption of the Mayor-Council Plan "E", which the voters approved at the November, 1956, general election. The first election for mayor and seven councilmen was held in November, 1957, and the new form of government took effect on January 1, 1958. The Charter for Edison's form of government is on file with the Township Clerk in the Municipal Building

The November, 1968, ballot contained a referendum to change to a nine-member council with six councilmen elected from wards and three councilmen elected at large. This referendum was defeated.

The Mayor

The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the township who enforces all laws and policies. He has powers of appointment and removal of the Business Administrator and department heads with Council approval. Council may, by a two-thirds vote, override the Mayor's decision to remove a department official. With the assistance of the Business Administrator, the Mayor supervises the work of all departments.

The Mayor, with the aid of the Business Administrator, prepares the annual budget and submits it to Council for approval.

The Mayor may attend and participate in Council meetings, although he does not preside. He has no vote, except to break a tie on filling a vacancy on the Council. He may make recommendations for action in the public interest, and has veto power. He must make an annual report on the state of the municipality to Council and the public.

The Council

The Council has the legislative and policy making power of the township and passes all the laws. Council appoints the Township Clerk, who serves as the Clerk of the Council. At Council's organizational meeting during the first week in January, Council members elect the Council president, who presides at all meetings and has a vote, but no additional powers.

The regular public meetings of the Council are held in the Municipal Building on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 8 p.m. Minutes of these meetings are available for inspection at the Clerk's office. Council may, by resolution, cancel one or more meetings in July or August. Special Council meetings may be called by the Mayor or at the request of any three Councilmen.

Council must approve all appointments made by the Mayor and must pass on the annual budget submitted by the Mayor. By majority vote, Council may reduce any item in the budget, or by a two-thirds vote, may increase any item.

By ordinance, Council sets the salaries and outlines the duties and functions of all officials, boards, and commissions, and may establish, alter or abolish any office, board, or commission, except those who receive their powers directly from the state, such as the Board of Education and the Board of Health. It has the power to investigate the conduct of any department, officer, or agency, and may remove any appointed official, for cause, after a public hearing.

Making Laws

Local laws are called ordinances. All ordinances are drafted by the Township Attorney, upon request of the Council. Ordinances are introduced by title at one Council meeting and read in full at another Council meeting, when a public hearing is held. Ordinances must be published, in full, in one or more local newspapers, and the date of the public hearing must be published.

Ordinances are passed by an affirmative vote of a majority of the whole Council and sent to the Mayor for his signature. Within ten days, the Mayor must either approve and sign them, or return them to Council with his objections. The Council may override his veto by a two-thirds vote. If the Mayor fails to act within ten days, the ordinance becomes a law.

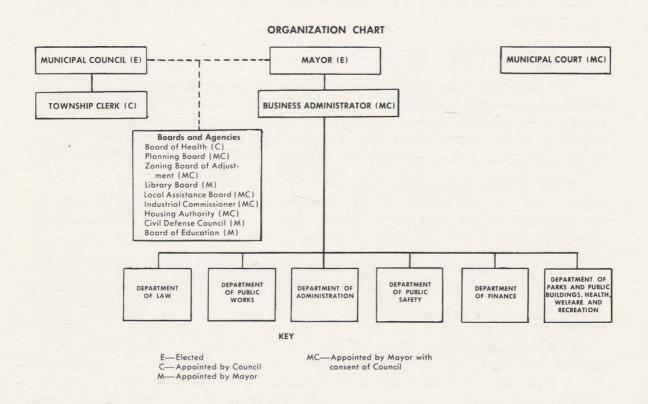
In May, 1971, Council passed a resolution authorizing the Mayor to sign a contract to codify local laws, the first codification of local ordinances in the 100 year history of the township.

The Township Clerk

The Township Clerk is appointed by and responsible to the Council. He is appointed for a one-year term; after five consecutive terms, tenure is automatic. He acts as Clerk of the Council and records all ordinances and resolutions. He has custody of all township records, except those committed by ordinance to other officials. The Clerk performs the duties required by the state election laws and issues state licenses and certificates.

The Administrative Code

One of the first acts of the Council, upon taking office in January, 1958, was the passage of an Administrative Code for the organization and administration of the local government. This code established seven departments, but was amended by Council in February, 1970, to combine the Department of Parks and Public Buildings with the Department of Health, Welfare, and Recreation. Each department is headed by a director. State law and the local Administrative Code provide for certain non-departmental agencies and boards.



Department of Administration

Business Administrator

The most important innovation in the "strong" Mayor-Council form of government is the inclusion of a Department of Administration, headed by a director called the Business Administrator. The Business Administrator is appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of Council, for a term of four years, on the basis of his administrative and executive experience and education.

The Business Administrator assists the Mayor in the preparation of the budget, administers a central purchasing system, and develops and directs a personnel system. He coordinates the operation and administration of departments, offices, and agencies in township government. He may prescribe regulations for the efficient operation of the government, and supervises the administration of each of the departments. The Business Administrator is the township liaison with the New Jersey State Department of Community Affairs to which local governments may turn for such services as help in applying for federal grants, technical advice, and specialized training.

Purchasing

The Business Administrator acts as the township purchasing agent and administers a centralized purchasing system. The head of each department requisitions needed items. The Business Administrator checks the funds available to a department and sends out a purchase order. Upon receipt of the items, the township pays the vendor.

With certain exceptions, bids must be received on items over \$2500. Sealed bids are submitted to the Business Administrator and opened in the presence of the department head affected. The purchase order is then awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

Central purchasing allows printed forms and other office supplies to be purchased in large quantities, effecting substantial savings.

Personnel

Council determines the need for jobs, sets salaries and working conditions and may, where permitted by New Jersey laws, recruit non-residents. The Business Administrator serves as personnel director. It is his duty to assist in the recruitment of qualified persons for township employment, prepare and maintain a job classification plan, establish and maintain a roster of all persons in the local government, establish an in-service training program and maintain a continuous study of the operation and effect of personnel methods and practices.

In Edison, department heads may hire their own employees. In 1971, the township employed 400 full-time and 190 part-time employees. The policemen and firemen on the full-time roster participate in a state-aided

and state-administered retirement plan. Other local government employees participate in a retirement plan, which is not state-aided. The New Jersey Legislature has given local government the power to adopt civil service by referendum; as of 1971 Edison has not done so. In 1959, Council passed an ordinance establishing position classification definitions and a pay-plan schedule. This schedule was last amended in 1971 to include seventeen classifications of full-time township employees. Salaries range from a minimum of \$3,100 to a maximum of \$5,800 for a Class #1 position. Employees whose salaries exceed this latter figure are termed "unclassified." Schedule "B" of the ordinance provides for employees paid on an hourly or session basis. The ordinance does not apply to the Division of Police.

SALARIES OF SOME MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN 1971

Mayor	\$ 6,000	Part-time. Plus office expenses.
President of Council	2,200	Part-time.
Councilman	1,700	Part-time.
Business Administrator	19,500	Full-time.
Township Clerk	11,340	Full-time.
Director of Public Works	17,400	Full-time.
Township Engineer	19,500	Full-time.
Director of Finance	14,000	Full-time.
	-	Plus \$350 for serving as Cus-
		todian of School Funds.
Municipal Attorney	5,000	Part-time. Plus fees and
		charges.
Municipal Magistrate	8,500	Part-time.
Legal Advisors		
Planning Board	2,500	Part-time.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	4,000	Part-time.
Director of Parks, Public	15,250	Full-time.
Property, Health, Welfare		
and Recreation		
Assessor	14,560	Full-time.
Secretary, Zoning Board	1,900	Part-time.
of Adjustment		
Secretary, Planning Board	1,900	Part-time.
Chief of Police	19,800	Full-time.
Chief of Fire	17,000	Full-time.
Director of Public Safety	_	Mayor serves without addi-
		tional compensation.
Health Officer	19,740	Full-time.

Budget

The fiscal year of all New Jersey local governments is the calendar year. During the months from January to March, when the budget is adopted, the township is run on a temporary budget of 25 percent of the previous year's budget. All budget changes are retroactive to January 1.

Budget requests are submitted to the Business Administrator, who acts as the budget officer. In November, the Mayor, with the Business Administrator, holds public meetings with each department head to consider

requests. From these meetings, the Mayor and Business Administrator prepare the budget, and submit it to Council for approval. The budget must contain a detailed analysis of expenditures and revenue.

The first reading is held in January, after which the budget is sent to Trenton to the New Jersey Division of Local Finance of the Department of Community Affairs. State law requires the budget be published in full in a local newspaper, including the date of the public hearing. The public hearing is held in March, at the time of the second reading of the budget ordinance. The budget is adopted by a majority vote of Council. Any item may be reduced by a majority vote, or increased by a two-thirds vote of the Council.

Not all of the money collected by the township is used for municipal purposes. The township serves as a collecting agent for the local school district and for the county government.

In May, 1971, Council adopted a resolution authorizing the Mayor to sign a contract with a consulting firm to make a survey of the township's needs for state and federal aid and to file grant applications for the township.



Edison Municipal Building. The township government, Police Department, and the Municipal Court are housed here.

Photo by L. Lybarger

MUNICIPAL SERVICES BUDGET

	1960 Actual	1970 Actual	1971 Anticipated
REVENUES		A1 710 000	A 4750 000
Surplus utilized	\$ 600,000	\$1,540,000	\$ 4,750,000
Miscellaneous anticipated revenue: Gross Receipts taxes Franchise taxes	596,303 278,813	1,531,189 652,820 574,466	1,531,000 650,000 574,466
Replacement revenue—state Business Personal Property Tax Interest on investments	26,097	333,155	250,000
Building aid allowance for schools—		-00.050	220 500
state aid	110,668 134,076	283,878 236,682	230,588 231,000
Building permits and other fees State Sales Tax aid per capita	134,070	185,960	184,754
Municipal disposal area fees		146,386	146,000
Other miscellaneous anticipated		202 740	276.010
revenues	147,779	382,748	376,910
Capital surplus		200,000	-
Free cash in tax title liquidation account	170,000	-	252.000
Receipts from delinquent taxes	128,094	276,593	252,000
Amount to be raised by taxes for support of municipal budget including reserve for uncollected taxes and addition to			
local school district tax	1,545,202	3,292,449	8,846,563
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES	\$3,737,032	\$9,636,326	\$18,023,281*
EXPENDITURES			
Office of the Mayor	\$ 10,542	\$ 8,034	\$ 13,650
Municipal Council	10,142	14,233	14,875
Office of the Township Clerk	21,308	31,923	56,742
Department of Administration	21,975	45,030	51,850
Department of Law	19,582	19,349	22,000
Department of Finance	201,354	425,143	562,158
Planning Board and Zoning Board of Adjustment	15,545	19,633	21,275
Department of Parks, Public Buildings,		770 210	972 007
Health, Welfare and Recreation	316,195	750,219	873,007
Free Public Library	23,005	114,787	235,761
Department of Public Safety	673,071	2,118,269	2,635,518
Department of Public Works	645,407	1,291,431	1,574,414
Contingent	350		1,000
Capital Improvements	228,534	318,940	1,300,922
Municipal Debt Service	204,672	583,389	662,586
Deferred Charges	A	154,286	55,679 6,326,262
Local School District Tax Deferred		405 002	416,000
Statutory Expenditures	99,707	405,903	410,000
Judgments		25,000	1 546 222
Local School District Debt Service	458,689	1,519,050	1,546,222 605,000
Local School Emergency Authorization	-	724 (4)	
Reserve for uncollected taxes	299,995	734,646	1,048,360
TOTAL GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$3,250,073	\$8,579,265	\$18,023,281*
*See Note B page 21.			

4

Department of Finance

The Department of Finance is organized into six divisions:

Division of Accounts and Control

Division of Custody and Disbursement

Division of Assessments

Division of Tax Collection

Division of Licenses and Permits

Division of Real Estate

The Department of Finance is administered by the Director of Finance, who is the township's chief financial officer. State law does not set any qualifications for finance directors, but Edison's Administrative Code requires training or experience in governmental finance and fiscal management.

The Finance Director is responsible for all financial activities other than those which are the responsibility of the Business Administrator: budget preparation and administration of purchasing. The Finance Director is responsible for the accounting, pre-auditing and control of all township revenues and expenditures; for the custody, receipt and disbursement of all township funds; for the safety of township investments; for management of the township debt; for development of fiscal policy for recommendation to the Mayor; and for safeguarding the township's financial interests. Edison's current Director of Finance is also serving as municipal Treasurer and Custodian of School Funds.

Division of Accounts and Control

This division is headed by a Supervisor of Accounts, who is responsible for the operation of the computer system that has replaced former manual and accounting machine methods. The computer is a leased IBM 360. Edison was one of the first municipalities in New Jersey to install a sophisticated computer and to use a Management Information System. The computer is used by the school district, police, and Township Engineer, in addition to the divisions of the Department of Finance.

The Division of Accounts and Control maintains the central books of accounts and disbursements, controls budgetary expenditures, and maintains a central payroll system, including keeping Social Security, pension, and insurance records.

Division of Custody and Disbursement

This division is headed by the municipal Treasurer, currently one of the responsibilities of the Director of Finance. He has charge of the receipt, custody, deposit and disbursement of township funds. The division renders regular acounting of cash receipts and disbursements; deposits funds in designated banks; has custody of investments and safekeeping of bonds and notes.

By virtue of his appointment as Custodian of School Funds, the Treasurer is also responsible for the safekeeping of the township's school district monies.

The Budgets

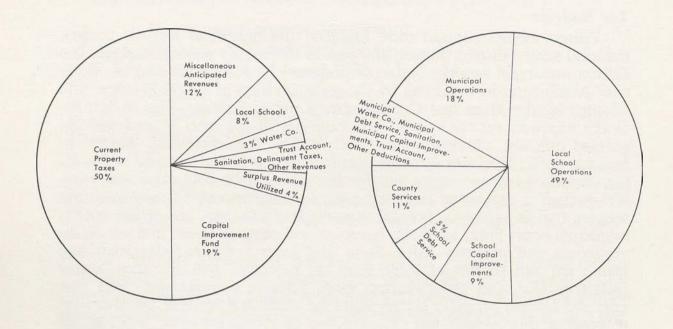
Edison monies support three budgets: the municipal services budget, the local school district budget, and part of the county services budget. The Edison municipal services budget is prepared by the Mayor and the Business Administrator, approved by the state Division of Local Finance, and adopted by the Municipal Council after a public hearing. This budget includes expenditures for salaries and expenses of the local elected and appointed officials, administration, court, police, fire, recreation, health, libraries, public works and for payment of principal and interest on bonds for municipal improvements and for the school debt. The municipal services budget is supported in part by local miscellaneous revenue such as: fees for building permits, tax searches, disposal area use, and trailer courts; municipal court fines; alcoholic beverage and other licenses; interest on investments and property sales. State and federal aid includes road and health aid and sharing of some state tax revenues such as: sales, motor fuel, franchise, and gross receipts taxes. Monies appropriated from surplus and current property tax revenues for municipal services are also used to balance this budget. See "Department of Administration" chapter for details.

The Edison school district budget is prepared by the Board of Education and adopted by the local Board of School Estimate after a public hearing. This budget includes expenditures for teachers' salaries, administration, school supplies, and maintenance of buildings.

The school budget is supported by federal and state aid to education and the large part of the local property tax earmarked for schools. Funds to operate the school district must be paid in full by the municipality in approximately equal monthly installments. See "Schools" chapter for details.

The county budget is prepared by the county Budget Director, approved by the state Division of Local Finance, and adopted by the county Board of Chosen Freeholders after a public hearing in New Brunswick. The county budget provides for such services as health and welfare, highways and bridges, justice, vocational schools and the county college and parks. The county's miscellaneous revenues include sharing of certain state taxes, fees collected at county offices and clinics, and state aid primarily for welfare, highways and hospitals. The bulk of county revenue comes from part of the local property tax. In most states, counties collect their taxes directly from individuals; in New Jersey, however, the municipalities collect the county tax. The county's Board of Taxation is responsible for the fair apportionment of the county's tax burden among the 25 municipalities, on the basis of the true or adjusted value of the real property. Each municipality bills the local property owner for his share of the county tax. The county tax must be paid in full to the county by each municipality.

COMBINED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF MUNICIPAL BUDGETS AND LOCAL SCHOOL BUDGETS EDISON, N.J. 1970



1970 REVENUES

\$ 1,540,000 Surplus revenue utilized 4,527,000 Miscellaneous anticipated revenues (eg: NJ Gross Receipts Tax, Franchise Tax, Business Personal Property Tax Replacement, interest on investments, fees and permits) 277,000 Delinquent tax receipts Current Property Taxes 18,914,000 132,000 Other Revenues (eg: vital statistics, library fines, state aid-planning program, police reports) Trust Account (eg: assess-735,000 ments for improvements, dog license fees) 1,080,000 Municipal Water Company 600,000 Sanitation 7,280,000 Capital Improvement Fund (includes school construction funds) 3,148,000 Local Schools (eg: state aid, tuition, interest on investments of school funds)

1970 EXPENDITURES

5	5,579,000	Municipal Operations
	500,000	Municipal Capital Im-
		provements
	583,000	Municipal debt service
	3,526,000	County Services
	93,000	Other deductions
	465,000	Trust Account
	700,000	Municipal Water Company
	556,000	Sanitation
	1,519,000	School Debt Service
3	15,401,000	Local schools operation
	2,857,000	Schools Capital Improve-
	Transfer and the constant	ments

\$31,779,000

^{\$38,233,000}



Department of Finance gets help from summer employee.

Photo by George Molnar, The News Tribune

Municipal and School Debts

State law limits the municipal debt for capital improvements to $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the equalized value of the real property of the township, as averaged over the past three years. This debt limit may be exceeded only with the consent of the Division of Local Finance of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs. Edison's municipal debt in 1971 is \$10 million, which is about one-half of the township's debt limit.

Before an ordinance authorizing the sale of bonds can be adopted by the Municipal Council, it must be advertised and a public hearing held. Of the 25 municipalities in Middlesex County, Edison had the only A-1 credit rating from Moody's Investors Service in 1971. Standard and Poor's gave Edison an A rating in the same year.

The school debt is considered a municipal obligation, and an item for school debt is included in the municipal services budget. State law provides that a school debt may not exceed 4 percent of the total equalized valuation of the township real estate as averaged over the last three years, except with the consent of the state Commissioner of Education and the state Division of Local Finance, and until it is submitted and approved at a public referendum. The current school debt is about \$23 million, which is slightly over the limit; however the difference is absorbed by Edison's municipal borrowing power.

Division of Assessments

In 1963, the township's Administrative Code was amended to replace the part-time Board of Tax Assessors with a full-time Assessor who is head of the Division of Assessments. The Tax Assessor is permitted two Assistant Assessors, and as of 1971, he had one Assistant Assessor, a clerical staff and a field investigator. The Tax Assessor and Assistant Assessor are appointed by the Mayor with the consent of Council. The Tax Assessor's term is concurrent with the Mayor's. Municipal tax assessors, who formerly had to meet no qualifications at all, are now required by state law to attend courses or pass an exam covering the same material. Assessors certified in this manner who serve for four years have tenure. Edison's present Tax Assessor has tenure.

The Division of Assessments assigns a value to real property in Edison for tax and assessment purposes; prepares the tax lists; maintains adequate assessment records for each parcel of real property; has custody of an up-to-date tax map; and makes appraisals for any township purpose.

The Board of Assessments for Local Improvements

This Board is appointed by the Municipal Council when necessary for assessment for local improvements such as sidewalks, curbs, gutters and sewers, which will be paid for by the benefiting property owners. The board consists of three members who function according to state law and determine how much each property owner will be assessed for a particular improvement. The 1971 dedicated assessment budget is \$180,000; in 1960 it was \$95,000.

Assessment Practices

Each piece of real property in the township is assigned a value for tax purposes by the Tax Assessor. Assessments are made on land and on improvements or buildings on each parcel of land. There are provisions for appeal. Property was revalued in 1963 and in 1971 by professional reappraisal firms. The target ratio of assessed value to true value for this county is now 50 percent. The following classes of property are taxexempt: federal, state, county, municipal, school, church, cemetery, and veterans' buildings. State law allows qualified veterans, widows of veterans, and senior citizens exemptions on their property tax bills. Application for tax exemptions may be made at the Tax Assessor's office.

REAL PROPERTY ASSESSED VALUE, EDISON 1971

Classification	Assessed Value	Distribution
Residential	\$142,404,975	56.8%
Industrial	59,001,739	23.5
Commercial	27,348,360	10.9
Apartments	15,606,450	6.2
Vacant	6,332,825	2.5
Farm	225,148	.1
	\$250,919,497	100.0%

Tax Rate

The Tax Assessor calculates the tax rate on real property by dividing

the net ratables of the township by the budgets' requirements for property tax revenues. The tax rate is expressed as the percentage each taxpayer will pay per \$100 of the assessed valuation of his property.

Division of Tax Collection

The Tax Collector is head of this division. He prepares and mails property tax bills and maintains tax accounting records, computes water and sewer charges for the Department of Public Works, collects the tax monies, and conducts property tax sales. A property owner receives one property tax bill which includes taxes for four distinct purposes: municipal services, county services, local schools and monies to cover the deductions for senior citizens and veterans. In municipal garbage collection districts, there is an additional tax to support this service included in the property tax bill. Edison has achieved a 98 percent rate of tax collection each year since 1965.

PROPERTY TAX RATES, EDISON, N.J.

	1960	1965	1970	1971
School	5.96 (61.9%)	3.06 (65.8%)	5.59 (72.1%)	3.61 (44.1%) (B)
County	2.00 (20.8%)	.96 (20.6%)	1.44 (18.6%)	1.72 (21.0%)
Municipal	1.66 (17.3%)	.46 (9.9%)	.58 (7.5%)	2.72 (33.3%) (B)
Exemptions (C)	.17 (3.7%)	.14 (1.8%)	.13 (1.6%)
	9.62	4.65	7.75	8.18
Municipal				
Garbage				
collection	.14	.24	.33	.35

SAMPLE TAX BILLS, EDISON, N.J.

for \$30,000 homes purchased in each of the years listed

	1960	1965	1970	1971
Sales Ratio (A)	25%	50%	50%	50%
School	\$447.00	\$459.00	\$ 838.50	\$ 541.50
County	150.00	144.00	216.00	258.00
Municipal	124.50	69.00	87.00	408.00
Exemptions (C)	-	25.50	21.00	19.50
Corbons	\$721.50	\$697.50	\$1162.50	\$1227.00
Garbage (if applicable)	30.75	36.00	49.50	51.50

NOTES:

- (A) Prior to 1965, the sales ratio (assessed value as a per cent of true value) was 25 percent. In 1965, the county ordered a 50 percent sales ratio for all the municipalities in the county.
- (B) To minimize the 1971 tax increase, the Municipal Council effected a complex change in fiscal policy, switching support of the school budget from a fiscal year starting July 1, to a fiscal year starting January 1. This redistributed reserve funds, temporarily changing the per cent of tax dollars assigned to schools and municipal services.
- (C) Exemptions were introduced as part of the breakdown of tax rates by the county Tax Board in 1964. Exemption tax is to replace monies deducted from the tax bills of qualified veterans and senior citizens.

Division of Licenses and Permits

This division, headed by the Supervisor of Licenses, processes all applications for licenses and permits, except those which are handled by the Board of Health and the Township Clerk as defined by state law. See "Helpful Information."

Division of Real Estate

The Supervisor of Real Estate is head of this division which is responsible for the management and sale of all township-owned property, and property acquired by foreclosure for non-payment of taxes. By state law, if taxes on property are not paid before July 1st of the following year, the property must be sold at a tax sale. If no bids are forthcoming, the township places a tax title lien on the property, which the owner has two years to redeem. The township must foreclose if not redeemed within the two years. If the property is needed for municipal use, the township may retain it, or if not needed, it may be sold. When a reasonable bid is made, the property is put up for public auction and sold to the highest bidder.



5 Department of Public Safety



The Department of Public Safety consists of the Division of Police and the Division of Fire. The Mayor acts as Director of Public Safety without additional compensation.

Division of Police

Administration and Organization

The Edison Township Police Department is located in the Municipal Building on Plainfield Avenue. Under the Mayor-Council form of government, the police are included in the Department of Public Safety, under the direct control of the Mayor. The Division is administered by the Chief of Police, who is appointed from the ranks by the Mayor and approved by the Municipal Council.

Within the Division of Police there are four major Bureaus: Uniform, Detective, Juvenile and Traffic. Each of these Bureaus is headed by a captain.

Personnel

The Division of Police consists of over 100 policemen and one parttime policewoman. Police appointments are made by the Director of Public Safety, after recommendation by the Chief of Police. The state sets basic physical requirements. Applicants must be between 21-30, at least 5'8", and able to pass a physical examination. A high school diploma is mandatory in Edison Township. All police are trained for a period of six weeks at the State Police Academy in Sea Girt or at the Middlesex County Police Training Center. Edison also has a trained volunteer Auxiliary Police Corps.

Following a probationary period, state law decrees that tenure is automatic upon permanent appointment. Policemen are eligible for retirement after 25 years of service and at the age of 51, and are included in a state pension plan. All promotions within the department are made by the Mayor on the basis of seniority and merit.

There are on-going in-service training programs at the local, state, and federal levels. Edison's tactical squad, the first in the county, now consists of over 60 men. A \$30,000 grant from the Federal Government for a Narcotics Bureau was approved for Edison in 1971. Police are sent for further training to schools such as the FBI Academy and traffic institutes.

Duties

The major duties of the department include crime prevention and detection, law enforcement, traffic regulation, and drug prevention. The de-

partment cooperates with the County, State and Federal Police. A teletype machine and monthly and annual reports facilitate communication. The Police Department assists the schools in safety education. School crossings are patrolled by over 60 school guards, and by uniformed men at main highway crossings. Policemen present programs to PTAs, service clubs, and students, on crime and drug prevention.

Equipment

There are over 20 fully equipped cars and one traffic truck in Edison; the truck is used for the maintenance of traffic equipment. In addition, a specially designed truck, containing fingerprinting, photographic, and clerical equipment, is utilized by the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The marked police cars are equipped with three-way radios, sirens, flashers, first-aid kits and flares. The police have gas guns, a Thompson submachine gun and riotguns at their disposal. Each policeman carries a pistol and handcuffs, and can obtain leg cuffs and restraining jackets.

Jail

There are six jail cells in the basement of the Municipal Building including two for women. These cells are used primarily for the detention of persons before hearings. Law violators are sent to the County Workhouse or, in the event of a grand jury case, to the County Jail. Juveniles are sent to the Juvenile Detention Center. If diagnostic reports are required, law violators are sent to the Menlo Park Diagnostic Center.

Traffic Control

All traffic signs must be authorized by an ordinance approved by the state, and are erected by the police department. State regulations pertaining to such signs, must be observed in the passing of these ordinances. The police are responsible for enforcement.

Traffic lights on state highways are installed by the state Highway Department. The township may request installation. After a traffic survey, the state Highway Department either grants or refuses approval. When a traffic light is approved, the township pays for 25 percent of installation costs and for electricity to operate the light. Traffic lights on county roads are erected with the cooperation of the county government, and on township roads they are the responsibility of the municipal government. However, both require state approval before installation.

Division of Fire

Within the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Fire has the responsibility for protection against loss of life and property, by fire or disaster.

Administration

Under the Administrative Code, fire protection is incorporated into the functions of the municipal government, under the direction of the Chief of Fire. The Chief is appointed by the Mayor, approved by the Municipal Council, and is responsible to the Mayor, who acts as Director of Public Safety.



Edison Fire Department brings a serious blaze under control.

Photo by George Molnar, The News Tribune

Organization

The Chief of Fire is in charge of the personnel and equipment of the Division of Fire, directs the over-all management of the fire department, and prepares and submits the budget to the Mayor. He also performs the duties of Fire Marshal, and is responsible for the strict enforcement of all laws and regulations relating to fire prevention. The Chief is assisted by a Duty Captain and a Captain who heads the Fire Prevention Bureau.

Edison Township has both paid and volunteer firemen. There are approximately 70 paid firemen and 180 volunteers.

There are six fire houses in Edison Township, within five fire precincts, located in the following areas:

Precinct 1—Raritan Engine Company #1—Plainfield Avenue Raritan Engine Company #1—Route 27 and Langstaff Avenue

Precinct 2—Edison Volunteer Fire Company #1—Route 27 near Parsonage Road

Precinct 3—Raritan Engine Company #2—Amboy Avenue

Precinct 4—H.K. Volunteer Fire Company #1—840 New Dover Road

Precinct 5—Oak Tree Volunteer Fire Company #1—1 Beverly Street

The head of each fire precinct is the chief of the individual volunteer fire department. He acts as assistant to the Chief of Fire, and is responsible for fire-fighting within his precinct.

Personnel

Volunteer firemen must be citizens, residents of the township, between the ages of 21-40, and able to pass a physical examination. The head of each precinct is responsible for setting other qualifications and for training requirements.

Paid firemen must be citizens, between the ages of 21-35, able to pass an extensive physical examination, and must qualify for the New Jersey State Pension Fund. Every paid fireman comes from the volunteer ranks. A broad educational and experiential background is preferred. The present chief encourages continuing study, for which the firemen are reimbursed.

Every fireman, paid and volunteer, is given a training course in all phases of fire protection. There is an eight-week initial training period and a six month probationary period for paid firemen. In-service programs are frequent and mandatory, and drills are held periodically. Paid firemen work 42 hours a week, on an eight-week cycle. There are 17 paid firemen on duty at all times.

There are promotion and pension plans for paid firemen, who attain tenure after the probationary period, and who are eligible for retirement after 25 years in the department.

The Chief of Fire is selected from the ranks, on the basis of administrative and educational background and fire fighting experience.

Equipment

There are 20 pieces of modern equipment, including 12 pumpers. The water capacity of Edison Township exceeds the minimum requirements of the American Insurance Association.

Functions

The Fire Prevention Bureau is responsible for a comprehensive fire inspection program, concentrating on mercantile establishments, garden apartments, and industries. The Bureau also provides in-service training programs at all township hospitals and nursing homes, speakers for schools and service clubs, and decals to designate the homes of invalids. The department also dispatches ambulance calls.

The Division of Fire is responsible for 32 square miles, including ten miles of the N. J. Turnpike and ten miles of Route 287. It responded to over 1100 fire alarms in 1970. In addition to being responsible for Edison Township, the Division of Fire also has a mutual aid policy with all surrounding municipalities, and is often called upon for assistance.

Department of Law and the Municipal Court



Department of Law

The Department of Law is headed by the Township Attorney; his title in the local Administrative Code is "Director of Law." All matters which are legal in nature are directed to him, and he represents the township in litigation, administrative proceedings, and various other legal matters. He is also legal advisor to the Mayor, Council, and department heads on all municipal matters.

His duties include: attendance at Council meetings, drafting of new ordinances, amendments to ordinances, resolutions, deeds and other legal documents. The Township Attorney is appointed by the Mayor for a four-year term. His annual retainer is \$5,000 and he is paid additional fees for specific matters.

The Municipal Prosecutor is also in the Department of Law, under the supervision of the Director. The local Prosecutor's duties are confined to the presentation of cases on behalf of the State, municipality or complainant in the Municipal Court.

Municipal Court

Edison Township's Municipal Court is the local level of the judicial structure of the state. It has criminal jurisdiction only and handles such cases as traffic violations, disorderly persons charges, violation of certain hunting and fishing laws and violations of certain criminal laws, if the defendant waives indictment. The court is regulated by a state statute passed in 1947, after New Jersey adopted the new State Constitution, which sets the requirements for the judge or magistrate and determines the court's exact jurisdiction. The operations of the court fall under the supervision of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The state statute requires that a magistrate be a lawyer but need not be a resident of the municipality. However, he cannot appear before another magistrate as a counsel for the defense. Rules of the State Supreme Court restrict the magistrate even further. They state that he may not practice criminal law in any court while magistrate, nor may he participate in politics, non-partisan or otherwise.

Edison has a part-time magistrate, appointed by the Mayor with the consent of Council for a three-year term. Court convenes at the Municipal Building on Monday mornings and Thursday evenings.

The Clerk of the Court is appointed by the Mayor for a period of one year.



7 Department of Public Works

This department is responsible for the township's roads, sewers, water, sanitation, building inspection and plumbing inspection. In addition, it runs a sanitary landfill operation, the municipal garage, and an engineering office. The Director of Public Works, whose term is concurrent with that of the Mayor, heads a staff including nine division supervisors.

Roads

Edison Township has a total of 267.4 miles of roads. Of these, 5.2 miles represent the New Jersey Turnpike, 9.6 miles are state roads, 25.5 miles are county roads, leaving a total of 227.1 miles to be maintained by the township. Slightly more than 85 percent of township roads (188.6 miles) are improved roads.

The road department is responsible for maintenance of all existing roads. This includes snow removal, repairs, and necessary improvements. The township owns graders, rollers, trucks and snow plows for this purpose.

New road construction is submitted to private contractors on a bid basis. However, the Department of Public Works, through the Township Engineer's office, sets specifications for new road construction, width of streets, sidewalks, curbing and parking. The final responsibility for new roads rests with this department.

State aid is available for new road construction. The amount is determined by a formula based on the total number of miles of road in the township. The amount currently received is \$20,871.

Sewers

About 70 percent of the geographical area of Edison Township and 75 percent of its population are served by storm and sanitary sewers. The installation of sewers is paid partially by the benefiting property owners and partially from general tax revenues. Ultimate disposal of sewage for most of the township is accomplished by a tie-in to the Middlesex County Sewage Authority's trunk sewer line. The township owns and operates 14 pumping stations to pump the sewage into the Authority lines.

By 1976, three main trunk lines will be funded and built at an esti-

mated cost of \$7,620,000. Application has been made for federal aid totaling approximately \$3 million to help defray township costs.

Water

The water department is divided into two sections: water accounting, which keeps all records on water consumption; and water generating and distribution, which is responsible for the physical operation.

The township water department, The Edison Water Company, serves about one-third of the area and one-half of the population of Edison. The water department is responsible for installation of meters, water main extensions, repairs and replacement of faulty lines, and the operation and maintenance of seven pumping stations. The main source of water is the Elizabethtown Water Company, with the township's system of wells as a secondary source. All expenses of running the water department are paid by the users, with no revenue being taken from the general tax funds.

Municipal water utility revenues were \$464,186 in 1960, \$848,068 in 1970. Expenditures in 1960 were \$358,962; in 1970, expenditures were \$701,167.

Residents of areas not served by the municipal water department purchase water directly from the Elizabethown Water Company or the Middlesex Water Company. Rates are set by the Public Utility Commission.

Gas, Telephone and Electric

These utilities are under the direct control of the Public Utility Commission.

New Jersey Bell supplies telephone service to Edison Township and Public Service Company supplies electricity. Gas is provided by Elizabethtown Gas Company and Public Service Company.

Sanitation

The sanitation division is responsible for street cleaning, and refuse and garbage collection.

About one-half of the area and two-thirds of the population is included in the municipal garbage district. All costs of operation of the garbage district are borne by the users. Other areas of the township are served by private scavengers and are paid for by the users. Garbage must be collected at least twice a week.

The sanitary landfill program was initiated in 1959. The program was devised to facilitate the eventual reclamation of the meadow lands along the Raritan River. In addition to burying in these meadow lands all the refuse collected by the sanitation department, the township has contracts with the Borough of Metuchen and the City of Perth Amboy for use of the sanitary landfill. Private scavengers may dispose of their garbage at a fee; township residents may use the area free of charge. The area is open weekdays and Saturdays throughout the year, and is located on Meadow Road.

The Municipal Garage is located on New Durham Road. All maintenance and repairs on all township vehicles are done here.

A junk car ordinance, passed in May, 1970, deals with the disposal of abandoned cars and provides fines and penalties for violations. The department supplies names of operators who will pick up abandoned cars from private or public places at no cost.



The Edison Municipal Garage. Residents may bring glass for recycling to the bins located here.

Photo by Edison Detective Bureau

A glass recycling program, started in 1971, will be expanded or changed as needed. The township plans a program for collection and disposal of newspapers.

Engineering and Inspection

The Township Engineer is appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the Council. He must be qualified by training and experience and licensed in the state of New Jersey.

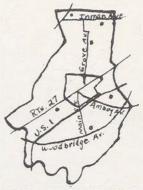
The Township Engineer's office does all engineering for the township, including designs for improvements and property surveys of township lands. The Division of Engineering maintains records of township properties, utilities, and capital improvements, and acts as consultant to the Planning Board for approval of roads, street layouts, and sewers. It inspects improvements to insure that specifications are met, and maintains maps of the township. All physical changes in the township must receive the approval of the Engineer's office.

Inspection of new building in Edison is carried out by the Building Inspector, the Plumbing Inspector and their staff. Edison has its own Plumbing Code. Electrical inspection is handled by the state, since Edison Township uses the state code. The township uses the Building Officials Conference of America code which is revised annually and has been adopted by the Council. Any change in the township building code must be approved by the Council. The Building Inspector also acts as the township Zoning Officer.

Safe-and-sanitary conditions and density are regulated and enforced by the Board of Health.



Department of Parks and Public Buildings, Health, Welfare and Recreation



Township playgrounds and parks not on school grounds

Originally organized as two separate departments, the Department of Parks and Public Buildings and the Department of Health, Welfare and Recreation were combined in February, 1970, under one Director.

Public Buildings

The public buildings for which this department is responsible include the Municipal Building, the firehouses, the libraries, the Health Center, the Animal Shelter, and Old Town Hall, which clubs may use for meetings. The present Municipal Building was completed in 1954. Application has been made to the federal government to purchase over six acres of former Camp Kilmer land, for the site of a future municipal complex. The Municipal Garage is maintained by the Department of Public Works.

Edison Parks and Playgrounds

The township maintains 35 playgrounds under the supervision of the Recreation Department. Some of these playgrounds are located on public school or parochial school grounds, and are in full operation for eight weeks during the summer. A program of events may be obtained from the Department of Recreation or the schools.

In 1970, the Council authorized funds to acquire land for two small parks, about eight acres on Winter Street, and nine acres on Vineyard Road. Woodland Park, on Grove Avenue north of Oak Tree Road, was deeded to the township by a developer of homes in the area. The local Planning Board has recommended that 60 acres off Central Avenue, now zoned light industrial, be rezoned parkland. Application has been made to the federal government to acquire these 60 acres, formerly Camp Kilmer land, for the site of a future township park and recreation area. The department built and maintains a boat dock at the foot of Meadow Road on the Raritan River. The dock is available to township residents. A license for its use is available at the Municipal Building.

Another service provided by this department is the care of trees, grass and shrubbery located on public property. In addition to planting trees on public property, the department sells trees at reduced cost to residents of Edison Township.

Other Recreational Facilities

Roosevelt Park, a 208 acre county park, is located within Edison, off Route 1 between Parsonage Road and Grandview Avenue. The facilities of the park, including play equipment, lake, stadium, tennis courts, and picnic equipment, are available to township residents. The county sponsors a wide variety of activities in the park, including plays and concerts during the summer and ice-skating and sledding in the winter. The Kiddie-Keep-Well Camp, Scout areas, Roosevelt Hospital and the Cerebral Palsy Center are also located there.

The state maintains a 30 acre park and a small museum at Edison Tower off Route 27 on Christie Street. Admission is charged to visit the museum. The grounds, however, are not available for recreation or picnics.

Two private country clubs with golf courses and many private swim clubs are located in the township.

Division of Recreation

The Division of Recreation, located at 2965 Woodbridge Avenue, is responsible for a year-round program of recreational activities for residents. The division has the powers and duties of a Board of Recreation Commissioners as authorized by state law.

Personnel

The division is headed by the Supervisor of Recreation. His staff includes assistant supervisors, a summer supervisor, playground supervisors, playground instructors, a clerk, a handicraft worker and a special events worker.

Summer Playground Program

Edison Township operates 35 playgrounds for eight weeks during the summer. Their hours of operation are 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on weekdays. Each playground has a supervisor assisted by other personnel, according to the size of the playground. Activities include baseball, softball, singing, dramatics, and arts and crafts. There is an annual "kiddies' day" and a junior olympics with all playgrounds participating. Tennis instruction is given at five all-purpose courts. In addition, the division sponsors trips to professional sport events and other places of interest. In 1970, a total of 5,000 children registered for the playground program.

Other Activities

The division assists in the operation of Little League baseball, a baseball junior league for boys aged 13-15, a senior league for boys 16-21; basketball divisions for boys 10-15, a senior division age 15-21, a men's division, a division for junior and senior high school girls; a Pop Warner Football League consisting of five teams; women's, girls', men's and junior softball leagues, and a bowling league.

The division also sponsors a student theater workshop, which presents children's plays, a golf tournament, a ham radio club and a model airplane club, fencing instruction, adult classes in ceramics, leather and copper tooling, bridge and other fields according to interest shown, and two senior citizens groups.

An all-purpose court suitable for tennis, basketball, volleyball, and ice-skating, is located on Woodbridge Avenue behind the Recreation Division Building. Other ice-skating facilities are located at Hilltop Play-

Elections

General Election First Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Elections for national, state, county, and local officials and referenda on public questions are held at the November election. The only municipal officials elected in Edison are the Mayor and seven Councilmen, all elected at large. They are elected in the odd-numbered years, for four-year terms. The Mayor and three Councilmen are elected at one election, and the other four Councilmen at the General Election two years later.

Primary Election Generally first Tuesday after first Monday in June. The Primary is an election to:

nominate party candidates to be on the General Election ballot,

elect county committeemen and committeewomen from their respective election districts,

elect state committee members in gubernatorial years,

elect delegates and alternates to the national party conventions in Presidential years.

Only the Republican and Democratic parties participate in the New Jersey Primary Election, which is a "closed" Primary. Minor party and independent candidates do not take part in the Primary; however, to appear on the General Election ballot, they must file petitions before the Primary Election deadline.

In Edison, party candidates for Mayor and Council are nominated at the Primary Election. Edison's party candidates are placed on the primary ballot after they file petitions with the Township Clerk, 40 days before the Primary Election. Petitions must be signed by registered voters of Edison, in numbers equal to at least one-half of one percent of the number of votes cast at the last General Election. Citizens may sign as many petitions as there are offices open. Candidates receiving the majority of votes in each party's Primary Election are placed on the ballot for the General Election, as the official party candidates. Local independent candidates' petitions must be filed with the County Clerk 40 days before the Primary Election. Their petitions must also be signed by registered voters of Edison, in numbers equal to at least one-half of one percent of the votes cast at the last General Election.

To vote in the Primary Election, the voter designates, at the polls, the political party in whose Primary he wishes to vote. He is thereafter considered a member of that party and may not vote in the Primary Election of the other party until he has refrained from voting in two successive Primary Elections.

REGISTERED VOTERS AND VOTES CAST, EDISON, N.J.

Year	Type of Election	Votes Cast	Registered Voters	Percent Turnout
1968	Presidential	25,951	30,220	85%
1969	Local and Gubernatorial	22,511	30,530	73%
1970	Congressional	19,736	29,623	66%
1971	New Jersey Legislative and local		31,257	

Voter Registration

Registration is required in order to vote in New Jersey.

To register a prospective voter must be:

a citizen of the United States

who, at the time he applies

resides in the district in which he expects to vote

who will, at the time of the next ensuing election,

be 18 years old or more,

have resided in New Jersey for six months,

in the county for 40 days

(except for federal elections, when the residency requirement is 30 days) and who is not an idiot nor insane nor disqualified as a criminal. Note: Attendance at a college, confinement to a hospital, institution or jail, or military assignment do not in themselves establish residence.

How to register: In person, at

the Middlesex County Board of Elections,

313 State Street, Perth Amboy

or County Administration Building, New Brunswick

the Office of the Township Clerk, Municipal Building, Edison

9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Special evening hours for registration are held just prior to the 40 day period preceding an election.

To register, the prospective voter signs a registration form, or makes a mark.

If physically incapacitated, write the County Board of Elections, enclosing a doctor's affidavit.

Naturalized citizens must present their naturalization papers when they register to vote.

No declaration of party preference is made at the time of registration.

When to register A prospective voter may register at any time of the year during office hours; however, in order to vote in a specific election, the prospective voter must be registered at least 40 days prior to that election or 30 days in the case of a federal election.

Registration in New Jersey is permanent, but a voter must Re-Register if he:

failed to vote at any election during four consecutive years, moved to another county,

changed name by marriage, divorce, court decree

(If in the 39-day period before an election, may vote in that election by signing both names.)

was disqualified as a criminal.

Moving within the county Voter must notify the Township Clerk or the County Board of Elections on the form provided.

(If in the 39-day period before an election, he may vote in former election district in that election by signing an affidavit concerning residence.)

Voting

Voting is in person, unless qualified for an absentee ballot. A sample ballot is mailed to all registered voters eight days before Primary and General Elections, giving polling place, hours, instructions for the use of the voting machine, and listing the candidates for each office and the public questions. Position of names and parties on the ballot is established by drawing lots. There is space on the voting machine for "write-in" vote.

Absentee Ballots Apply for absentee ballots not less than eight days (seven days for presidential elections) before the election, in person or by mail to the County Clerk. The deadline for Military Absentee Ballots may be waived. State serial number (if applicable), home address, address to which ballot should be sent, and reason for request. Sign with same signature used at polls. Ballot and instructions are mailed to the voter. Absentee ballots must reach the County Election Board by the close of Election Day. NO ONE RECEIVING AN ABSENTEE BALLOT SHALL BE PERMITTED TO VOTE AT HIS POLLING PLACE.

Civilian Absentee Ballot A registered voter may apply for a Civilian Absentee Ballot if voter is:

to be out of the state on Election Day, physically incapacitated (including blindness or pregnancy), observing a religious holiday, a student residing at school.

Residents who have requested the Post Office to redirect mail to another address during the time of mailing sample ballots, should inform the County Board of Elections because sample ballots cannot be forwarded.

Military Service Ballot This absentee ballot may be used, whether registered or not, if you are qualified to vote and are:

a person in the military service or his spouse or dependent,

a patient in a veterans' hospital,

a civilian attached to or serving with the Armed Forces out of this state or his spouse or dependent residing with or accompanying him.

A friend or relative may make application for you by applying to the County Clerk. Ballot and instructions are mailed to the voter.

Presidential Ballot A registered voter moving from the state or to another county may use an Absentee Presidential Ballot to vote at his former address for President and Vice-President ONLY, if unable to establish residence requirements at his new address.

New Resident's Presidential Ballot A new resident of New Jersey, meeting all requirements for voting except the six-month residence by the time of the election, may use a New Resident's Presidential Ballot to vote ONLY for President and Vice-President. An affidavit of residence must be filed with the County Clerk or Township Clerk at least 30 days prior to election, at which time the voter receives an application for the ballot. Voting in subsequent elections requires permanent registration.

Administration of Elections

District Board of Elections Four members, two Democrats and two Republicans, for each election district, are appointed by the County Election Board upon recommendation of the municipal party committee for a term of one year. Members of the District Election Board are not required to live in the district where they serve. The District Board of Elections conducts the elections at the polling place. In 1971, there were 49 election districts in Edison. Between 500 and 600 registered voters should reside in each election district. The Municipal Council establishes the boundaries of the election districts, after recommendation by the Township Clerk. The Township Clerk is the chief Elections Officer for Edison Township.

County Board of Elections Two Democrats and two Republicans are appointed by the Governor upon nomination by party officials, for two-year terms. The County Election Board sets up the machinery for voting and is responsible for the administration of the elections and has the authority to settle controversial questions connected with elections. The County Clerk, elected for a five-year term, assists in the administration of elections.

YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN GOVERNMENT

VOTING ADDRESS	REPRESENTATIVES		
Local Election District	Government	Political Party committeeman committeewoman	
Edison	Mayor seven Councilmen	Municipal Party Committee	
Middlesex County	seven Freeholders	County Party Committee	
New Jersey 7 B State Assembly District	two Assemblymen from district and one at-large from County	one committeeman	
7th State Senatorial District	three State Senators	county	
	Governor		
United States 15th Congressional District	one member of House of Representatives two United States Senators	National Party Committee one committeeman and one committee- woman representing the state party organization	
	President and Vice-President	National Party Convention—delegates and alternates elected at the Primary.	



Children participating in the summer recreation program at Hilltop playground take time out to pose for a picture.

Photo courtesy of Edison Recreation Department

ground on Grandview Avenue, at the playground at Marshall School, at Hi Woods Playground on West Grant Avenue, and opposite Edison High School.

Classroom gyms, and cafeterias at the junior high schools are open Wednesday evenings for teen social and recreational activities.

Division of Health

The Divisions of Health and Welfare occupy the Edison Health Center, 80 Idlewild Road.

The executive official of the Division of Health is the municipal Health Officer who is licensed by the state. He has supervision over all officers and employees of the Board of Health and enforces local health ordinances and the state sanitary code. In January of 1970, the Metuchen Board of Health affiliated with the Edison Division of Health, making all services available to the residents of both communities.

Board of Health

State law requires every municipality to have a Board of Health. The Edison Board of Health is comprised of the seven members of the Municipal Council. State law directs local boards to enforce the state sanitary code, and enact ordinances and prescribe penalties necessary for the protection, preservation, and promotion of the public health. The Board of Health meets the 4th Wednesday evening of the month in the Municipal Building, immediately following the meeting of the Municipal Council.

Edison Health Code

In 1961 the Edison Board of Health passed a comprehensive health code. It regulates most conditions of health, such as environmental sanitation, which includes sewerage, garbage, water supply, pollution, swimming pools and nuisances; communicable diseases, dog control, food establishments, motels, apartment buildings and trailers. In 1970, the Board adopted an Air Pollution Code with penalties of \$5 to \$500 and/or up to 30 days. The township also has a clear packaging ordinance for fish, poultry and meat.

Personnel and Duties

Edison's Health Officer performs all the administrative duties of the division; enforces the health code and the state sanitary code; conducts inspection of food establishments, dairies, water supplies, and septic tanks; analyzes water and milk; supervises weed control; supervises nurses; conducts the annual dog census, prosecutes violators and promotes public health.

In addition, he also acts as the Registrar of Vital Statistics. He keeps records of births, deaths, and marriages, and issues licenses or certificates concerning them.

Personnel employed by the division are: Health Officer-Registrar, office supervisor, two administrative secretaries, one senior administrative secretary, deputy registrar, three sanitary inspectors, two field investigators, two part-time veterinarians, municipal dog warden, eight public health nurses, five part-time physicians, two school dentists, and other part-time personnel as the need arises.

The public school health program is conducted by the Board of Education and is included in their budget. See "Schools" chapter, Health Services.

Dog Warden

In view of the increased demand for animal services, a Municipal Animal Shelter has been constructed. The shelter is located on Talmadge Road at the junction of Edison and South Plainfield. Twenty-four hour service is maintained by the dog warden and his full-time staff. The Animal Shelter has its own vehicle and is self-sustaining through licenses, fees and fines.

Edison Health Center

The Edison Health Center, 80 Idlewild Road, was opened in December, 1960. The Health Center provides offices for the Divisions of Health and Welfare; Baby-Keep-Well Station; examining room; Audiometric Testing Room and a laboratory.

The division offers examinations, immunizations and guidance for infants and pre-school children who cannot otherwise obtain these services; preventive inoculations, including those needed for overseas travel; female cancer detection clinics; audio-visual screening; and tuberculosis skin testing. Applications for the dental clinic at John F. Kennedy Community Hospital are available and are processed at the Health Center.

Other Health Services

The division furnishes the medical and nursing service in all five parochial schools located in Edison, as well as the health supervision programs in nursery schools, and is responsible for all communicable disease investigations. Programs such as flu immunization and diabetes detection are provided for the senior citizens.

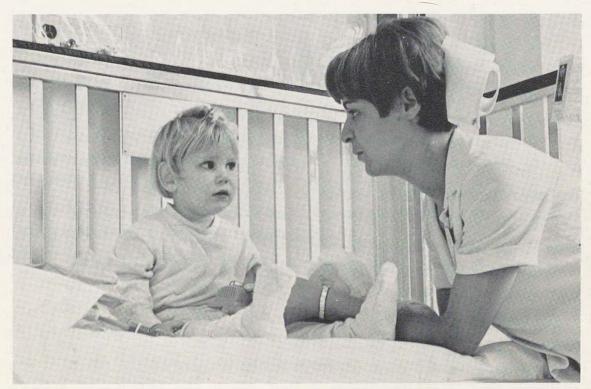
The Edison Mobile Health Unit, a remodeled house trailer, was officially put into operation in April, 1965, and is housed at the Health Center. The trailer is self-sustaining and is permanently connected to a vehicle so that if any major emergency arises which might require medical facilities on the site, the unit could be moved out and utilized for that purpose. The trailer is also used for Baby-Keep-Well and mass immunization programs. This Mobile Health Unit was one of the first of its kind in New Jersey.

The Mobile Unit has a schedule of stops in various areas of Edison, serving residents who are unable to attend the Health Center clinics due to transportation difficulties. The cooperative efforts of the division and the John F. Kennedy Community Hospital have made available a Preand Post-Partum follow-up program, glaucoma detection and Family Planning Clinics.

Future plans for the Division of Health are to construct a new Health Center on James Street adjacent to John F. Kennedy Community Hospital.

Hospitals

There are five private hospitals in the area: Middlesex General, New Brunswick; St. Peter's General, New Brunswick; Perth Amboy General,



A young patient in the pediatric ward of John F. Kennedy Community Hospital.

Photo courtesy of John F. Kennedy Community Hospital

Perth Amboy; Muhlenburg, Plainfield; and John F. Kennedy Community Hospital, Edison.

John F. Kennedy Community Hospital

Founded in 1967, this non-profit community hospital provides general hospital services. The 205 beds presently available to patients include 165 beds for medical-surgical patients, six beds in the Intensive Care Unit, four beds in the Coronary Care Unit, twelve in pediatrics and eighteen obstetric beds.

The \$6 million hospital was financed by federal funds and by the citizens, businesses, and industries of the Edison-Metuchen-Woodbridge area.

Since its inception, the hospital has been operating at nearly 98 percent capacity, averaging some 10,000 in-patients each year and a total of 27,000 out-patients annually.

The hospital merged in 1970 with the Middlesex Rehabilitation Center now located in North Brunswick. This merger will result in a \$12,868,000 construction project expanding the existing facilities into a 415 bed Total Health Care Complex. Included in the new structure will be expanded general hospital services, rehabilitation and extended care facilities.

County Health Camp

The Kiddie-Keep-Well Camp, located in Roosevelt Park, Edison, is a health camp for underprivileged boys and girls of Middlesex County. It is conducted in July and August. The camp is financed by county, municipal, and private contributions. When needed, the Health Department provides transportation to the camp.

Cerebral Palsy Center

A Cerebral Palsy Center, maintained by the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Middlesex County, is situated in Roosevelt Park. The three acres of land are leased from the county for 99 years. The Cerebral Palsy Association is supported by the United Fund, and by private gifts in non-fund communities. Thirty-five thousand dollars in labor and materials were donated toward the building which was erected in September, 1961.

The building contains eight classrooms, therapy rooms, four offices, an auditorium and other facilities. The program at the Center combines the techniques of medical science, psychology, physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech therapy. The Edison Township school system staffs and administers classes in the specially equipped schoolrooms. More than 80 students from Middlesex County attend the center with each district paying tuition prorated for the number of children attending.

Division of Welfare

The Division of Welfare, an agency of the municipal government, is governed by a Local Assistance Board. The Board is composed of three members appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the Council. The members serve staggered terms of four years. The Division of Welfare is supervised by a director who is appointed by the Local Assistance Board.

Functions

The County Welfare Department provides public assistance to families with dependent children, the working poor, the blind and medically disabled, and the aged. The primary function of the Local Division of Welfare is to provide assistance in such cases only until an individual's eligibility for county assistance is determined.

The local division, in granting assistance, cooperates with federal, state, county, and local government agencies, and receives reimbursement from the state in an amount equal to 75 percent of the amount spent on local cases.

In order to receive local assistance, applicants must be state residents for a minimum of two years, and township residents for at least one year. When out-of-state residents are granted aid by the local division, the state reimburses the local division 80 percent of the amount spent on a case. State residents living in Edison for less than a year receive assistance from local welfare, but it is reimbursed by the New Jersey municipality where the recipient formerly resided. Eligible persons may receive local assistance on a budget deficit basis for living expenses, food stamps, medical services, and other necessary expenses. The division also supervises court orders in child care and desertion cases.

In 1970, the local welfare division assisted 57 cases, a total of 82 people. In 1971, Edison Township allocated \$10,000 for local assistance to be granted in accordance with the State Aid Agreement.

Assistance to special cases of need such as the blind or foster child care, is available through a variety of programs offered by the state.

Planning and Zoning

Planning Board

As authorized by the New Jersey Municipal Planning Enabling Act, the municipal government in 1947 passed an ordinance creating a Planning Board to carry out the following functions:

to prepare a master plan for the orderly growth of the township;

to act as Zoning Commission in determining the use of land in the township, by recommending to Council the division of land into specified zones, and zoning ordinance changes;

to be the official agency for administering the provisions of the Land

Subdivision ordinance.

In Edison, the Planning Board consists of nine members: the Mayor; a member of Council, appointed by the Council; a municipal official appointed by the Mayor; and six citizen members appointed by the Mayor with the consent of Council. These members may not hold any other municipal office, except that one may be a member of the Zoning Board of Adjustment, and one may be a member of the Board of Education.

Terms of Office

Terms of the Mayor and the municipal official shall terminate at the end of the Mayor's official tenure. The term of the councilman shall correspond with his official tenure. The public members shall serve for staggered terms of six years. All members serve without compensation.

Staff and Advisors

The Planning Board engages a secretary and an attorney, both of whom attend all meetings and receive compensation. The Zoning Officer, who is the Building Inspector, and the Township Engineer serve as advisors in addition to their regular duties in the Department of Public Works. The Planning Board also hires professional experts to advise it and to assist in the preparation and revision of the master plan. Edison also cooperates with the Middlesex County Planning Board to foster regional planning coordination.

Budget

The Planning Board receives its monies from the municipal budget which is prepared by the Mayor and approved by the Council. In 1971, the Planning Board was allotted \$13,225 for salaries and other expenses.

Meetings

Meetings are held in the Municipal Building on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. The chairman may call special meetings when needed.

Land Subdivision Ordinance

This ordinance was passed by the municipal government in 1954 and

revised in 1962. It sets regulations and standards for approval of the subdivision of land in Edison, under the New Jersey Municipal Planning Act of 1953.

Procedure: The owner of a piece of property submits a sketch plat or map of the subdivision to the Planning Board for classification. The subdivision committee classifies the plat as major or minor. A minor subdivision is three or less lots on an approved street. A major subdivision is more than three lots or any lots on an unimproved street.

If a plat is classified minor, and conforms to the zoning ordinance, it is approved by the subdivision committee and accepted by the Planning Board. The Building Inspector issues a building permit, and the owner may proceed.

If the plat is classified major, the owner then submits to the Planning Board a preliminary plat, containing details of the proposed subdivision. After public notice, a public hearing is held. If approved by the Planning Board, the builder has three years in which to file a final plat, incorporating any changes required by the township on the preliminary plat. The builder must install improvements such as streets, curbs, sidewalks and utilities, and post a performance bond to insure their installations. Upon final approval, the Building Inspector is authorized to issue building permits. The builder must record final plat with county recording officer within 90 days.

Appeal

Appeals may be made in writing, within ten days of any action by the Planning Board, to the Municipal Council. After public notice and a public hearing, the Council shall act to affirm or deny the Planning Board's action. Any party may also obtain a review of any action through the courts.

Zoning Commission

Members of the Planning Board also act as the Zoning Commission. The duties of the Commission are to recommend to Council an over-all zoning plan for the township, and to carry out a continuing program of administration, review, and revision of the zoning ordinance, to insure that it conforms with the master plan.

LAND USE AND ZONING

	Existing Land Use	Existing Zoning	Zoning According to 1968 Master Plan
Vacant	46.0%		
Residential	20.4	45.1%	32.4%
Industrial	11.6	40.1	34.7
Roads, Railroads and Utilities	10.7	10.2	17.0
Recreation and Institutions	9.3	1.8	12.6
Commercial	2.0	2.8	3.3

Master Plan

The purpose of a master plan is to develop an appropriate pattern of land use and to avert community blight by requiring that the physical de-

velopment of the community follows legally prescribed standards. Edison adopted and implemented master plans in 1957 and 1962. A new master plan was adopted in 1968, but as of 1971, it has not been implemented by changes in the zoning ordinance.

In the 1968 master plan, the residential zones are as follows:

Low Density	1 unit/acre	5.6%
Medium-Low Density	2 units/acre	25.8%
Medium Density	4 units/acre	16.0%
Medium-High Density	6 units/acre	45.2%
High Density	15 units/acre	7.4%

Zoning Board of Adjustment

By an ordinance of 1950, revised in 1957 and in 1963, the Zoning Board of Adjustment was established. This ordinance provides for relief from the strict application of the zoning law where this would create an unusual and particular hardship to a property owner.

Members

Five citizens are appointed by the Mayor with the consent of the Council, for staggered three-year terms. No member may hold any other municipal office. The board elects its own chairman. Members receive no compensation.

Staff

The Board engages a secretary and an attorney, both of whom attend all meetings and receive compensation. The Zoning Officer, as a part of his regular duties, also attends all meetings.

Meetings

Meetings are held in the Municipal Building on the third Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. Special meetings may be called by the chairman as the need arises.

Duties

The Zoning Board of Adjustment may:

hear and rule in any matter where there is alleged error in interpretation of the Zoning Ordinance by the Zoning Officer;

grant a variance from the strict application of the Zoning Ordinance where there are peculiar and exceptional practical difficulties;

grant building permits for special exception uses, as outlined in the Zoning Ordinance;

recommend to Council that a variance be granted which allows a use in a zone restricted against such use, if it will not be detrimental to either the intent of the Zoning Ordinance or to the character of the neighborhood.

Procedures

A property owner applies to the Building Inspector for a building permit. If the proposed property change does not conform to the zoning ordinance, the permit is denied. The owner may then appeal to the Board of Adjustment for a variance.

This board has final approval on the modification of physical requirements for building: for example, size of lot or size of side yard.

In the case of a request for a non-conforming "use" variance, the board makes a recommendation to Council, and the Council, by resolution, grants or denies the variance.

Public Hearings

All actions of the Zoning Board of Adjustment require public notice, and a public hearing prior to action. All property owners within 200 feet of the property in question must be notified of the proposed change. In 1970, 127 variances were requested. From October, 1970, to June, 1971, about three-fourths of the requested variances were granted, the majority for additions to single family dwellings. A decision about a request must be rendered by the board within 60 days of the hearing or within 90 days of the original request.

Appeal

Any party may obtain review of any action through the courts.

Budget

Money for the Zoning Board's operating expenses comes from the municipal budget. In 1971, they were allotted \$8,050 for salaries and other expenses.



10 Public Housing and Urban Renewal

Housing Authority

The Edison Housing Authority was established in 1954 by municipal ordinance, as provided for in the New Jersey Local Housing Authorities Law, for the purpose of solving problems of substandard housing in the township. An "authority" is a public corporation with the power to levy and collect service charges, issue revenue bonds, and operate independently. It does not have the power to levy taxes. The Edison Housing Authority has a dual function: administrating Edison's Urban Renewal Program and the township Public Housing program.

The Edison Housing Authority consists of six Commissioners who serve without pay. Five of these are appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Municipal Council and serve for overlapping five-year terms. The sixth is appointed by the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and serves at the pleasure of the state Commissioner. Only one of the six Commissioners may be a township employee.

The Commisioners elect their own chairman and other officers, hire an attorney, and appoint an Executive Director, who is salaried and hires his own staff. The Director and his staff receive their salaries out of both Urban Renewal and Public Housing funds in proportion to their assigned responsibilities. Housing Authority employees operate under the New Jersey civil service system.

The main office of the Edison Housing Authority is located in the Community Center building at Julius C. Engel Gardens. Other offices, including that of the Public Housing Manager, are located at North Edison Gardens. The Housing Authority holds regular monthly meetings at the Julius C. Engel Gardens Community Center on the second Tuesday evening of each month.

Public Housing

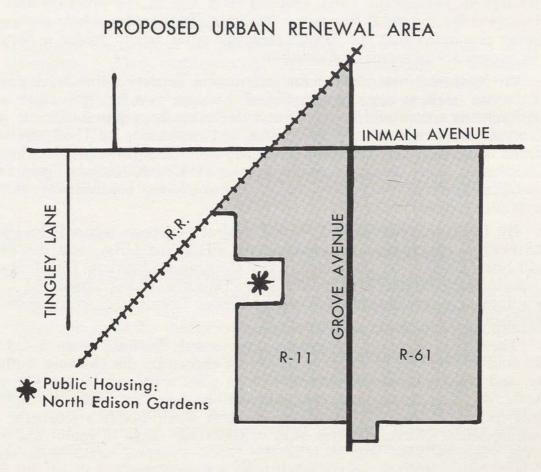
Edison has two Public Housing projects, both garden apartments, with a total of 160 units. North Edison Gardens, located near the intersection of Inman and Grove Avenues and bounded on three sides by the Urban Renewal Area, has 90 units of varying size, some with as many as five bedrooms. The first 60 units were built in 1959, largely to provide needed relocation space for township families being displaced by Urban Renewal. In 1963, 30 additional units were completed, as was another project, Julius C. Engel Gardens, located on Willard Dunham Drive near Main Street and Woodbridge Avenue. Forty-eight of the 70 units in Julius C. Engel

Gardens are designated for senior citizens. Construction of all public housing was financed through authority-issued bonds, with payment of interest and principal guaranteed by the federal Public Housing Administration. Operating funds consist of rental monies received.

Eligibility for rental in public housing is determined according to Edison's Public Housing rental policy. Tenants are required to sign leases and are charged rents based on their incomes.

Urban Renewal

Edison's Urban Renewal program was begun by the Housing Authority in 1955. Redevelopment was proposed for 171 acres in the vicinity of Inman and Grove Avenues, now designated Tracts R-11 and R-61. Over 200 families, about half of them homeowners, then lived in the area. Much of the housing was substandard, and health and safety hazards were numerous. The program is funded two-thirds by Federal loan and one-third by cash or "in-kind" contributions from the township, such as road, sewer, and school construction and donation of township-owned land.



The Housing Authority first obtained a federal grant (no repayment) through the Urban Renewal Agency for preliminary studies to determine the project's feasibility. They then hired a planning firm to study the proposed area and draw redevelopment plans. At the same time, they applied to the Public Housing Administration, a separate federal agency, for an FHA loan to build 100 units of public housing. This was needed to help satisfy the federal requirement of providing within the township for re-

location of displaced families. The loan, granted in 1956, insufficient for 100 units, financed the construction of only 60 units.

The first Urban Renewal plans submitted by the Housing Authority to the Urban Renewal Agency were rejected on the grounds of insufficient provision for family relocation. At the time the Federal Government was having problems funding Urban Renewal projects.

Edison was directed in 1958 by the Urban Renewal Agency to revise its plan to a two-stage scheme. The 77 acres of Tract R-11, adjacent to the public housing site, was to be developed first, to be available for relocation sites. Tract R-61, east of Grove Avenue, was to be developed later. By 1959, these plans had been drawn and were approved; the federal loan, to be used for costs of project planning, land acquisition, demolition of existing structures, and legal fees, had been acquired; and the Housing Authority had begun land acquisition.

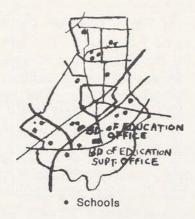
Although plans for the second phase of the Urban Renewal project and for 30 more units of public housing were in progress in the early 1960's, citizen dissatisfaction with the entire program had been steadily growing. In November, 1963, this led to a halt in the program and an evaluation by a special Mayor's committee. By March, 1964, the committee concluded that the Urban Renewal plans would foster a racially and economically segregated situation.

In October, 1964, the federal government approved the development of the two tracts as one. New studies of the area, new family surveys, and plan amendments would be made, and the federally required Citizens Advisory Committee would be reactivated and expanded. By 1967, the new Urban Renewal plan had been drawn up for the second project. In the fall of that year, citizens' groups developed Urban Renewal guidelines aimed at fostering integrated housing and citizen involvement in the program.

By 1969, the loan for the second project had been secured. In 1970, the Federal government consolidated the FHA, the URA, and the PHA into one cabinet-level department, the Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD). Also in this year, Edison's Mayor appointed three new members, all from the Citizens Advisory Committee, to fill Housing Authority vacancies.

The Urban Renewal Project is now nearing the final phase in which the land will be sold to a private developer chosen by the Housing Authority, and will be developed according to a plan approved by the Housing Authority. The funds from this sale will be used to repay the federal loan. Edison's plan will feature multi- and single-family residences, including senior citizen housing, with considerable range in rental and sale price. Also included will be a neighborhood shopping area, park, community center, church, and a small light industrial tract.

11 Schools



The New Jersey Legislature is required by the Constitution of New Jersey to "provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools" for all children between the ages of five and 18 years. The local Board of Education is directly responsible for the operation of the schools in the local district.

State Department of Education

The state Department of Education is composed of: a state Board of Education, a policy-making body, and a Commissioner of Education, who serves as the general supervisor over all schools which receive any state funds. Members of the state Board and the Commissioner of Education are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate. The state Board of Education sets standards for teachers, approves building plans for new schools, and supervises the execution of state requirements in respect to the curriculum and other educational matters. The federal government exercises no educational supervision.

County Superintendent

The County Superintendent, an agent of the state Department of Education, serves as a link between the state and the local school districts. He is charged with the enforcement of rules pertaining to certification of teachers, financial reports and pupil registers. One superintendent for each county is appointed by the Commissioner of Education; the appointment is confirmed by the state Board of Education.

Local School District

The local school district was created by the New Jersey Legislature as a unit for exercise of local authority and initiative. It derives its authority from acts of the New Jersey Legislature, and can perform only those acts for which some authority exists, expressly stated or implied, in Title 18A—Education, New Jersey Statutes Annotated, or in the rules and regulations of the state Board of Education.

Board of Education: Edison Township

The Board of Education is directly responsible for the operation of the schools in the district, under Title 18A of the New Jersey State Statutes.

Edison Township is classified as a Type I school district in accordance with provisions of Title 18A. A Type I school district provides for an appointed Board of Education. The seven non-paid members of the board are appointed by the Mayor for staggered terms of three years each. The board annually selects its own president, who is responsible for conducting meetings and planning agenda. The board employs a full-time Secretary of the Board and an office staff. The Board of Education meets on the second Monday evening of each month, alternating between Edison High School and John P. Stevens High School. The meetings are open to the public.

The board has the legal responsibility to pass on courses of study and staff appointments proposed by the superintendent. The board must prepare, adopt, and deliver an itemized budget to each member of the Board of School Estimate and must approve, by resolution and roll call vote, all expenditures of school funds.

The local board is also responsible for maintaining bookkeeping procedures consistent with state regulations, and for providing an official



Dr. Martin Luther King School, one of Edison's new elementary schools, opened in September 1970.

Photo courtesy of The Home News

audit of all school funds by a qualified public accountant in accordance with the compulsory audit program administered by the state Department of Education.

Administrative Staff

The Superintendent is appointed by a majority vote of the Board of Education for a term not to exceed five years. He must hold a Master's degree and he must have a New Jersey School Administrator's certificate. He need not be a resident of Edison. Tenure is granted after three years in the position, or after two years if transferred from another position in the district.

The duties of the Superintendent include implementing all Board of Education policies; coordinating the curriculum of the school system; recommending the hiring or discharge of school personnel and their tenure; and recommending teaching methods, testing, and purchase of textbooks.

Other administrative personnel include the Assistant Superintendent of Schools; a director of secondary education; a director of elementary education; a director of adult education; a director of guidance, testing, and special programs; a director of special services; a director of personnel; and school principals.

Teaching Staff

As of January 1971, Edison Township employed 824 teachers. Certification requirements are set by state law. Teachers' salaries for 1971-2 are determined by a 13-step salary guide extending from a first year starting salary of \$8200 to a \$13,700 maximum for a teacher with a Bachelor's degree, to a starting salary of \$10,600 to a \$17,300 maximum for a teacher with a Doctorate. All tenured teachers receive an additional increment beyond the salary guide ranging from \$300 to \$700. Department heads at the junior high schools receive an additional \$500; at the senior high schools, department heads receive an additional \$800. Substitute teachers with certification are paid \$28 per day; without certification \$24.

Edison Township Education Association (ETEA)

This association is an affiliate of the New Jersey Education Association. Membership is composed of professional personnel, including teachers, full- and part-time nurses, librarians, and athletic coaches. Its purpose is to povide for a continuous study of the teaching profession, and to negotiate all teaching contracts with the Board of Education.

Schools and School Children

The total enrollment in Edison Township public schools in June, 1971, was 15,149. In addition to this number, 88 pupils were enrolled in county vocational schools and more than 1800 children were enrolled in private and parochial schools. Edison has 15 elementary schools, three junior high schools, a special education building, and two senior high schools. Diplomas were awarded to more than 900 students in Edison's two high schools in 1971. Approximately 64 percent of those graduating went on to institutions of higher learning.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, ENROLLMENT, CLASSROOMS

School Name		Number of		70 × 1	Total Enroll-
and Number, Location	Year Built (Additions)	Class- rooms	Grades Enrolled	Special Rooms	ment June 197
Bonhamtown #4 Woodbridge Avenue	1908		Offices of Special Se	the Superintendervices	ent,
Piscatawaytown #3 Woodbridge Avenue	1913 (1916-1921)	18	K-6	Gym	457
Clara Barton #7 Amboy Avenue	1920 (1929)	24	K-6	Library Gym	639
Oak Tree #6 Oak Tree Road Annex	1922 (1950-1952)	26	K-6	Gym Library	553
Stelton #5 Plainfield Avenue	1923 (1950)	20	K-6	Gym Library	417
Lincoln #8 Brookville Road	1951 (1956-1963)	33	K-6	Library Multi-Purpose	876
Washington #9 Winthrop Road	1953 (1957)	26	K-6	Multi-Purpose	638
James Madison #10 New Dover Road	1959 (1968)	33	K-6	Library Multi-Purpose	706
Franklin D. Roosevelt New Dover Road	1969 (James Madise	12 on Satellite		cial Education Building	99
Benjamin Franklin #11 Woodbridge Avenue	1961 (1966)	29	K-6	Library Multi-Purpose	782
John Marshall #13 Cornell Avenue	1961	17	K-6	Library Multi-Purpose	396
Menlo Park #14 Monroe Avenue	1963 (1966)	26	K-6	Library Multi-Purpose	803
James Monroe #15 Sharp Road	1963	13	K-6	Library Multi-Purpose	378
Lindeneau #16 Blossom Avenue	1966	18	K-6	Library Multi-Purpose	564
Woodbrook #17 Park Avenue	1967 (1970)	29	K-6	Library Multi-Purpose	710
Dr. Martin Luther King #18 Tingley Lane	1970	16	K-6	Library Gym-Audi- torium Hearing Rm.	392
James Madison Primary #20 New Dover Road	1971	24	K-2		
	SECON	DARY S	CHOOLS		
Thomas Jefferson Junior High Division Avenue	1959 (1968)	46	7-9	Library Gym-2 Multi- Purpose	1080

School Name and Number, Location	Year Built (Additions)	Number of Class- rooms	Grades Enrolled	Special Rooms	Total Enroll- ment June 1971
John Adams Junior High New Dover Road	1962	41	7-9	Library Gym Multi-Purpose	1065
Herbert Hoover Junior High Jackson Avenue	1967	42	7-9	Library Cafeteria Gym	1108
Woodrow Wilson Junior High			constructi mber, 1972	on, 2, opening expec	ted
Edison High School Colton Road	1956 (1963)	78	9-12	2 Gyms Library Auditorium Cafeteria	1610
John P. Stevens High School Grove Avenue	1964 (1970)	78	9-12	Library Gym Cafeteria Auditorium	1790
Board of Education Offices, Old Post and Colton Roads	1959		-A		

State Educational Requirements

New Jersey imposes minimum curriculum requirements for both the elementary and secondary schools in Title 18A. For the elementary grades these are: at least 2½ hours per week of health, safety, and physical education, certain geography, civics, and history courses, and measures of fire prevention. Health, safety, physical education, and two years of American history are required in the high schools. Curriculum planning, except for the above requirements, is delegated to the local Board of Education. The state requires a minimum of 180 school days per year.

Testing

A regular schedule of pupil testing is followed in the public schools. The tests include: achievement tests in grades one to nine, national aptitude and achievement tests to college-bound 11th and 12th grade pupils, reading readiness test in the spring of the kindergarten year, mental ability test in grades four, seven, and nine during the same period as the achievement test, and differential aptitude tests in grade eight in mid-October.

Special Services

The Special Services Department is responsible for fulfilling the requirements of the Beadleston Acts of 1956 and 1966, which require schools in New Jersey to identify, classify and provide appropriate educational programs for all handicapped children. The department is staffed by a director, a coordinator of special education, school psychologists, social workers, speech therapists, learning disability specialists, remedial reading teachers, school nurses and a consulting psychiatrist.

Health Services

The school health service is staffed by three physicians and four dentists, on a part-time basis, and 21 full-time nurses. A screening-type physical examination is given by the physicians to pupils in grades K, two, five, eight, 11, and for all new students. Sports physicals are done prior to each sports season. Physical examinations are done to fulfill requirements for working papers. Dental screening is done by the dentists in grades K, two, four, six, eight, ten, and 12. Screening programs conducted by the school nurses include visual tests for all students and hearing tests for students in grades K-six, eight, and 11, and all new students. The Tuberculin Tine test is given in grades one, five, nine, 12, and to all new students.

School Library Services

The American Library Association recommends the following standards for school libraries: ten books per pupil, a minimum of one librarian per 500 students, and a clerk for every 600 students. Although the Edison school libraries did not meet these standards in 1971, they are functional and are constantly being improved as funds become available.

Summer School Program

In 1960, a tuition-free summer high school program was established. Thirty-nine courses were offered at the two township high schools in 1971, for make up, grade improvement and enrichment. There is also an elementary summer school, which includes the federal Title I program.

Adult Education

The Edison Township Adult and Continuing Education School is a non-profit organization sponsored by the Board of Education. The program is headed by a director, whose salary is paid by the Board of Education. Teachers' salaries and other costs are covered by modest tuition fees. The program is available to all who wish to participate regardless of residence. In the 1970-71 program, there was an enrollment of 2400 and over 80 courses were offered. Classes are usually held at John P. Stevens High School on Tuesday evenings and at Edison High School on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. There is a tuition-free high school completion program which is available to anyone over 18 years of age. There are also tuition-free courses in English and citizenship for the foreign born. Senior citizens, 65 years or older, who are residents of Edison, may attend any adult class free of charge.

Paying for Education

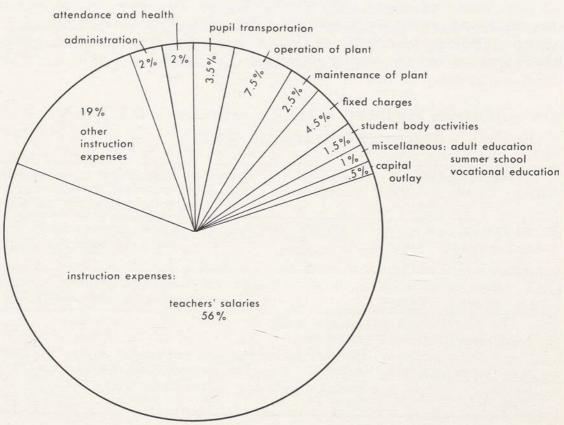
The Edison Township public schools are financed primarily by local real estate taxes. Edison also receives state aid and some federal aid. In the year 1971-72, the anticipated revenues are as follows:

Local taxes	\$14,471,266
State Aid	2,116,864
Tuition—other districts	50,000
Miscellaneous	50,000
TOTAL	\$16,688,130

Budget

Each January a school budget is prepared by the Board of Education. This proposed budget is published and is presented to the Board of School Estimate. This board, as required by law, is made up of the Mayor, two councilmen, and two members of the Board of Education. The public may express opinions about the school budget at the public hearing held by the Board of School Estimate, usually in the first week in February. The Board of School Estimate has the complete power to pass or reject the school budget. The members of this board hold their positions for one year and any additional or emergency funds needed by the schools must be approved by them, and then included in the budget of the following year.

EDISON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL EXPENDITURES—1971-72



\$12,662,405
306,120
354,241
568,800
1,237,519
353,848
761,089
211,000
49,308
75,000
3,850
104,950
\$16,688,130

Parent Teachers Association

Every public school has a Parent-Teachers Association which functions independently, carrying out its own programs and projects. All local PTA units, as well as the Superintendent, the Board of Education, and the Edison Teachers Education Association participate in the Edison Township Council of PTAs, which provides for greater communication, cooperation, and coordination between school and home.

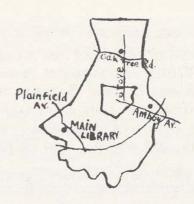
Other Educational Facilities

Middlesex County College on Woodbridge Avenue, Edison, established in 1964, offers day and evening programs and grants Associate degrees.

Know Your Schools

Additional information about the Edison Township school system may be found in the local League publication, *Know Your Schools*, a survey of Edison Township's schools. Copies may be ordered by calling the League of Women Voters of Edison, 548-1544.

12 Free Public Library



Library service in Edison dates back to 1928 when a referendum to establish a municipal library was passed; the Library Act was adopted, and a Board of Trustees was appointed. In the following 40 years, with the township population increasing seven-fold, schools and other services received a major portion of the municipal budget and the Library fell far below standards set for adequate service. Its slow but steady growth took a sharp jump upward in the early seventies and by the end of December 1971, the 1972 requirements for state aid will be met.

SOME OF MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR RECEIVING STATE AID IN 1972

At least one full-time paid employee or equivalent in part-time, for each initial and succeeding 4,000 population.	Edison Needs 17	Edison Has (1971) 24
Own 8,000 volumes or one book per capita, whichever is greater.	67,120	Approximately 64,000, August 1, will reach quota by end of year.
Purchase annually number of volumes equal to one-tenth of population.	6,712	8,000 in first seven months
	Main Library: 64 hours,	5 evenings, Saturdays
Open for service at least five days per week; must include some evening and Saturday hours. At least 60 hours.	North Edison:	2 evenings, Saturdays 3 evenings, Saturdays

Buildings

The original 246-book library was located on Woodbridge Avenue at Thomas Street. In the next 37 years, the Library had three homes, including three rooms in the Municipal Building for many years. In January, 1965, the new Main Library, at 340 Plainfield Avenue, was opened; two years later the Children's Room there was finished.

The Clara Barton Branch, at the corner of Pleasant and Hoover Avenues, was opened in November 1969. Renovations and improvements to the lower level were completed in 1971.

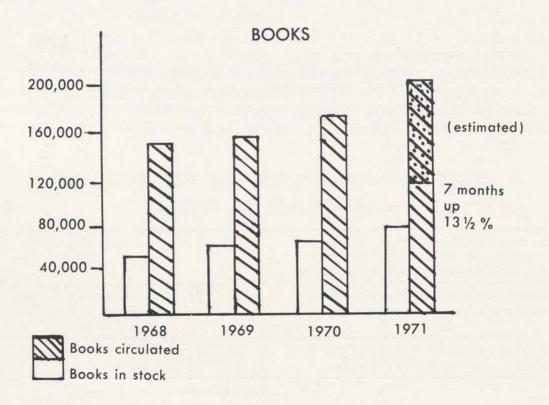
The North Edison Branch, on Library Place, near the intersection of Grove Avenue and Oak Tree Road, was dedicated in October, 1971. Lim-

ited services formerly supplied at John Adams Junior High School were transferred to this branch.

Books

In 1970, \$35,000 was spent for books. The 1971 budget includes appropriations of \$5,000 for periodicals, \$5,000 for equipment, \$72,000 for books and \$8,000 for part of the new major microfilm program.

In 1970, the Edison libraries had approximately 28,000 registered borrowers. In the first seven months of 1971, new borrowers numbered 1,956.



Administration

Responsibility for library policies and for selection of the Library Director rests with the Board of Trustees. By state law, this Board consists of seven members: the Mayor, the Superintendent of Schools and five citizen members, one appointed by the Mayor each year for a five-year term. Board members are not paid for their services. The Edison Library Board meets on the first Tuesday evening of each month, with additional meetings called when necessary.

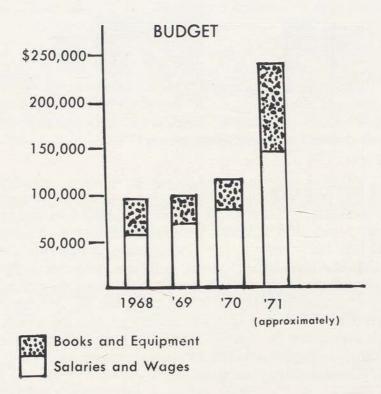
The Director administers the Library in accordance with policies set by the Trustees and, subject to Board approval, selects the staff and prepares the budget. Staff members are divided into two main categories: professional and clerical. Professional workers are those with a Master's degree in Library Science. It has also been possible in past years for some workers to be certified as professional by reason of experience and inservice training. As of 1971, Edison had three Graduate Librarians and two staff members with certification, included in a full-time-equivalent staff of twenty-four.

Finances

Most of the funds for the operation of the Library are included in the annual budget of the township. Library expenditures in 1970 were \$116,803. The library budget is less than one and one-half percent of the municipal budget appropriations.

State aid also is available, the actual rate of 25ϕ to \$1.25 per capita being determined on a sliding scale depending upon the degree to which certain requirements are met. Payments are made on October first, based on the expenditures of the preceding year. Edison qualified for minimum state aid of 25ϕ per capita in 1971.

Federal funds, for some years granted for library construction, have been drastically reduced as an economy measure. Contributions in the form of money, materials and services have also been received from the Friends of the Library and from other interested organizations and individuals. The Library has no trust funds as of 1971.



Special Services

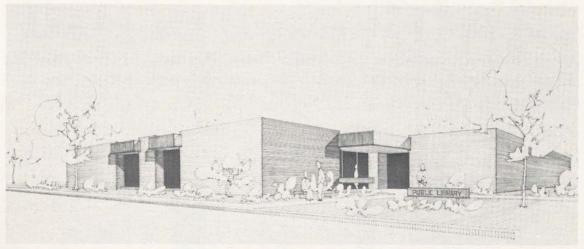
The Library provides weekly Story Hours for pre-school children in the Main Library and Clara Barton Branch, a "Summer Reading Club" for children of grades one-three and four-six and two weekly creative dramatics groups for grades one-three and four-six. There is an alternate weekly film program for children ages six-12.

Exhibits on many subjects, both of a local nature and of outside interest and sources, are placed in the Library for the pleasure of residents. These and other programs are publicized in local newspapers.

Regional Services

As a result of a 1964 study, New Jersey has set up a three-level library

network for the state, planned to make it possible for anyone in the state to have access to any desired material through organized channels. Woodbridge is the Area or middle level Library for Edison and four neighboring communities. Services available from our area library include interlibrary loans, handled through the local library, and various forms of professional assistance such as technical processing, book examination, union catalog and microfilm of periodicals, and a film library. Access to highly specialized materials, available only at the state's four research libraries, may be obtained through the Area Library.

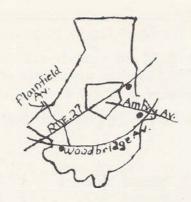


North Edison Branch of the Edison Public Library.

Friends of the Library

This organization, formed in the early 1960's, is made up of citizens interested in promoting Library programs in any non-administrative way possible. It has been responsible for exhibits, programs with authors and artists, bookplates and other public relations programs designed to make Edison residents more aware of the library services available to all. The Friends were particularly active at the time the Main Library on Plainfield Avenue was built; they raised a great deal of money which made possible items which could not be funded from the limited municipal budget. They also were largely responsible for arousing enough interest among residents to have the main building constructed.

13 Civil Defense and First Aid Squads



Civil Defense

In 1955, the State of New Jersey Civil Defense and Disaster Control Plan was enacted. With this plan, the definition of civil defense was broadened to include local disasters as well as enemy attacks.

Three levels of civil defense organization were defined: municipal, county, and state. The State Civil Defense Director is responsible to the Chief of Staff, federal Department of Defense.

The mayor of each municipality must appoint a Civil Defense Council and a Director of Civil Defense. In Edison Township the Civil Defense Council consists of the Director, every municipal department head and an industrial coordinator. The Director of Civil Defense is responsible for planning and coordinating disaster control operations. Each council member heads a particular phase of the civil defense and disaster control program.

The civil defense program is funded by the municipality. In 1971, \$5,000 was budgeted for salaries, and the purchasing and maintenance of equipment.

First Aid Squads

There are three first aid squads in Edison Township, each responsible for a section of the township. All members are volunteers and have completed standard and advanced first aid courses.

Squad #1 is located at 33 Lakeview Boulevard, near the Municipal Building. In 1971, there were forty-two regular members, twelve active life members, twenty cadets and a ladies' auxiliary of twelve members. The squad owns three ambulances, one crash truck and two boats.

Squad #2 is located at 75 Route 27 north of Parsonage Road. In 1971, there were twenty-four senior members and eleven cadets. The squad owns two ambulances.

Squad #3 is located at 1079 Amboy Avenue. As of 1971, the squad had thirty-five senior members and ten cadets. The squad owns two ambulances.

Ambulance and first aid services are provided free of charge. In addition the squads will lend to residents wheel chairs, crutches, and other convalescent equipment.

The first aid squads are part of civil defense and one member of the

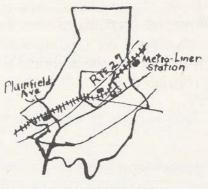
Civil Defense Council represents all three squads. The squads are members of the New Jersey First Aid Council.

The first aid squads are supported by contributions from the community and by the municipal government. In 1971, the municipal budget appropriated \$13,500 to be divided among the three squads.

The following are 1970 first aid statistics:

	Calls	Miles	Volunteers Hours
Squad #1	2,538	38,503	8,653
Squad #2	880	12,368	3,240
Squad #3	1,423	16,652	5,165
Total	4,841	67,523	17,058

14 Public Transportation



Penn-Central RR Stations

Railroads

The Penn-Central main line runs through the central part of the town-ship. The Edison station is located near the intersection of Plainfield and Central Avenues. There is a shelter but no ticket office. Passenger service at this station is limited to a few scheduled stops daily, east- and west-bound. Daily commuters usually use the Metuchen or New Brunswick terminals. The Metropark station in Iselin, just north of the Edison border at Wood Avenue and Route 27, is a park-and-ride facility for 776 cars. The Penn-Central metroliner stops there as well as all other trains.

Bus Lines

The operation of bus lines is controlled by the Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey which grants franchises to privately-owned bus companies. Edison exercises no control over the transit companies, except that it must approve re-routing of existing service.

There are no bus terminals within the township, but several lines provide service. Transport of New Jersey, formerly Public Service Coordinated Transport, has three local routes:

- (1) #134, between New Brunswick and Newark via Route 27.
- (2) #4, between New Brunswick and Perth Amboy, via Woodbridge Avenue.
- (3) #6, between New Brunswick and Perth Amboy, via Menlo Park Shopping Center.

Transport of New Jersey also operates #135 from New Brunswick to New York, via Route 27.

The Suburban Transit Company operates two routes:

- (1) #8, between New Brunswick and Camp Kilmer.
- (2) Between New Brunswick and Dunellen via Route 27 and Plainfield Avenue.

Suburban Transit also operates a line to New York City with several stops in the eastern and northern sections of the township.

The Plainfield Transit Company operates a route between Plainfield and Metuchen, which passes through the township on Park Avenue and Plainfield Road.

Long distance bus lines traveling through Edison include Greyhound, Continental Trailways and Trailways Bus, with a terminal located at 18 French Street, New Brunswick.

Taxis

Taxi service is available within the township and nearby cities.

Airports

Newark Airport can be reached in approximately 25 minutes by car. Taxis and limousine service to the airport is available.

Linden Airport, located on Route 1 north of Edison, handles light aircraft.

Main Highways

The New Jersey Turnpike, Interchange 10, opened in 1969, is located off Woodbridge Avenue in Edison. There are also several entrances and exits in Edison onto Interstate Route 287. Access to the Garden State Parkway is in nearby Woodbridge. U.S. Route 1 and New Jersey Route 27 pass through Edison.

15 Political Organizations

Political Parties

A "political party" as defined by state law is a party which polled for the General Assembly at least ten percent of the total vote cast in the state in the last year in which members of the General Assembly were elected. At present only the Republican and Democratic parties qualify. The organization and regulation of political parties in New Jersey are provided for in the state election laws, Title 19. The law establishes municipal, county and state committees within the parties which perform the necessary party work and shape the party platforms.

National Party Committees Each has 100 members, one committeeman and woman representing each state party organization. The national committees call national party conventions, and other functions are determined by each party's bylaws.

State Party Committees One committeeman and woman from each county are elected in gubernatorial years at the Primary Election for a four-year term. The state committees' principal functions are: maintain party organization, call state party conventions, recommend candidates, choose two members to represent the state organization at the national committee, collect and disburse funds. The Chairman of each State Committee nominates one member of each County Election Board each year to serve for a two-year term.

County Party Committees One committeeman and committeewoman are elected at the Primary Election from each election district for a one-year term. The principal functions of the county committee are: maintain party organization, recommend candidates, and receive and disburse funds. The County Chairman may appoint challengers for elections. The County Chairman of each party is chosen one week after the Primary. A citizen wishing to run for party committeeman or committeewoman may do so by filing a petition with the Township Clerk. The petition must be signed by at least ten registered voters of his party who reside in his district.

Municipal Party Committees Each party committee consists of the members of the County Committee residing in the municipality. Members promote party interests by working to increase party membership, getting out the vote, checking voting lists, and acting as challengers at the polls.

On the Monday after the Primary Election, the newly elected committeemen and committeewomen of each party meet to elect a municipal chairman, vice-chairman and other officers. The municipal chairman need not be one of the elected committeemen or committeewomen.

Political Clubs

There are a number of political clubs which are active in Edison, to which anyone may belong. Contact the Municipal Chairman of your party for more information. (See Directory of "Municipal Officials" on back inside cover.)

Houses of Worship

Byzantine Catholic Center—James Street

Church of The Guardian Angels—37 Plainfield Avenue 985-7565

Church of The Nazarene—80 Jefferson Boulevard 985-7097

Community Presbyterian Church—76 Glenville Road, Box #374 287-1666

Edison Jewish Community Center—Congregation Beth-El— 91 Jefferson Boulevard 985-7272

Grace Reformed Church—Woodbridge Avenue 287-2141

Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church—Grove Avenue

Mt. Zion Free Will Baptist Church—Beaver Street, North Edison Gardens

New Dover United Methodist Church—690 New Dover Road 381-9478

Oak Tree Presbyterian Church—455 Plainfield Road 549-4178

Our Lady of Peace Roman Catholic Church—Amboy Avenue, Edison P.O. Box 7, Fords 738-7940

Our Saviour's Lutheran Church—50 Calvert Avenue East 549-6054

Piscatawaytown Baptist Church—2193 Woodbridge Avenue 985-6717

Raritan Valley Baptist Church—592 Old Post Road 287-5442

St. Helena's Roman Catholic Church—950 Grove Avenue 548-3361

St. James Episcopal Church—2136 Woodbridge Avenue 985-2023, 985-5552

St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church—81 Seymour Avenue, Box #226 985-5063

St. Paul's Lutheran Church—445 Old Post Road 287-0888

St. Stephen's Lutheran Church—120 Pleasant Avenue 738-0564

St. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church—Fox Road 572-1269

Stelton Baptist Church—334 Plainfield Avenue 985-1484

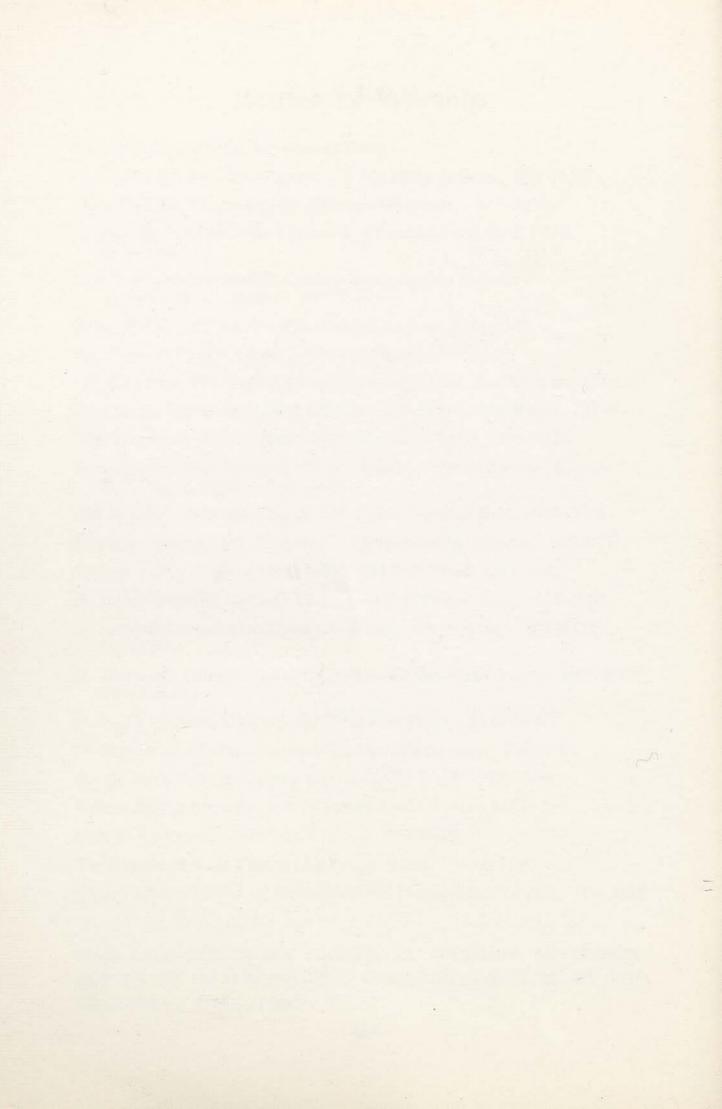
Temple Emanu-El—100 James Street 549-4442

The Church of Jesus Christ—20 Knapp Avenue 985-5120

Wesley United Methodist Church—5053 Woodbridge Avenue 738-0232

THIS LIST COMPRISES HOUSES OF WORSHIP IN EDISON. FOR THOSE IN NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES, CONSULT THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

NOTES



Municipal Officials

as of October 1971

MAYOR: Bernard J. Dwyer

COUNCILMEN:

James J. McDonnell, Council President

Lewis M. Bloom Frank G. Lankey

Matthew J. Bolger, Jr. Thomas H. Paterniti, D.D.S.

Edward W. Grygo, Jr. William Toth, M.D. BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR: John A. Delesandro

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE: Joseph F. Hughes

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC

WORKS: William R. Godwin

TOWNSHIP CLERK: Arthur J. Tucker
TOWNSHIP ENGINEER: John J. Zimmerman

TAX ASSESSOR: John W. Mooney COLLECTOR: Richard F. Knudson

BUILDING INSPECTOR:

PLUMBING INSPECTOR:

James A. Rossi

Louis E. Rohland

PLUMBING INSPECTOR: Louis E. Rohland

SUPERVISOR LICENSES AND PERMITS: William A. Raymond

DIRECTOR OF PARKS, PUBLIC

BUILDINGS, HEALTH,

WELFARE AND RECREATION: Stephen J. Capestro

TOWNSHIP ATTORNEY: Roland Winter MAGISTRATE: Paul E. Anderson

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTOR: Martin L. Duyk

PLANNING BOARD: Valentine Meszaros, Chairman Charles F. Irving, Secretary

ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT: Theodore Litwin, Chairman

William J. Dunham, Secretary

HOUSING AUTHORITY: James S. Wales, Jr. M.D.,

Chairman

Carl Palmisano, Executive

Director

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS: Charles A. Boyle BOARD OF EDUCATION: Ernest F. Breden

BOARD OF EDUCATION: Ernest F. Breden, President Thomas J. McEvoy, Secretary

DIVISION OF HEALTH: Dr. A. Peter Capparelli,

Registrar of Vital Statistics

Health Officer

WELFARE: Mrs. Marion Bingert, Director

LIBRARY DIRECTOR: James F. Hazel-POLICE CHIEF: John W. Ellmyer, Jr.

FIRE CHIEF:

H. Ray Vliet

MUNICIPAL CHAIRMEN: Republican—George Lane

Democrat— Thomas Paterniti, D.D.S.

FOR INFORMATION ON:	CALL:		
ASSESSMENTS	Assessor	287-0900	
BILLS AND ACCOUNTS	Collector	287-0900	
BIRTH CERTIFICATES	Health Center	287-0900	
BOARD OF EDUCATION	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	287-1545	
BOARD OF ELECTIONS (COUNTY)	New Brunswick	246-3648	
	Perth Amboy	442-0510	
BOAT BASIN LICENSE	Division of Licenses	287-0900	
BUILDING PERMIT	and Permits Division of Licenses	287-0900	
DEADY CERTIFICATE	and Permits	77.20.40.40.40.40.40.40.40.40.40.40.40.40.40	
DEATH CERTIFICATE DOG LICENSE	Health Center Division of Licenses	287-0900 287-0900	
DRIVER'S LICENSE	and Permits Motor Vehicle	549-0078	
ELECTIONS (LOCAL)	Office, Metuchen	207 0000	
ELECTRICAL PERMIT	Township Clerk Division of Licenses	287-0900 287-0900	
FIRES (TO REPORT)	and Permits	287-0900	
"FISH"—volunteer neighbor-to-neighbor help		826-6868	
FISHING LICENSES	Division of Licenses and Permits	287-0900	
HOMEMAKER SERVICE OF	and refinits		
MIDDLESEX COUNTY		249-4066	
IMMUNIZATION CLINICS KINDERGARTEN REGISTRATION	Health Center	287-2030	
(5 years old on or before September 30)	Superintendent	548-2184	
LEGAL ASSISTANCE (COUNTY OFFICE)		249-7600	
LIBRARY	Main	287-2298	
	Clara Barton	738-0096	
MARRIAGE AMERICAN A CERTIFICATION	North Edison	548-3045	
MARRIAGE LICENSES & CERTIFICATES	Health Center	287-2030	
MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC (COUNTY)	New Brunswick	246-3557	
MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION STATIONS	Perth Amboy	442-1666	
MOVING PERMITS	Division of Licenses	382-5151 287-0900	
MOVING I EXMITS	and Permits	207-0500	
MUNICIPAL BUILDING		287-0900	
PASSPORT	County Offices	246-0400	
POISON CONTROL CENTER	Perth Amboy General Hospital	442-3700	
POLICE		287-0700	
POST OFFICE	22 22 2	287-4311	
RABIES CLINICS	Health Center	287-0900	
REGISTERING FOR THE DRAFT	County Offices	246-0400	
RECREATION RESOUR SOULAR	2965 Woodbridge Avenue	287-0900	
RESCUE SQUAD	D: ::- 6 D	287-0100	
ROADS SCHOOLS	Division of Roads	287-1660	
SCHOOLS SCHOOL CLOSING OR DELAYED	Superintendent	. 548-2184	
OPENING (INCLEMENT WEATHER)	Announced on radio station WCTC, 1450 AM		
SEWERS	Division of Sewers	287-2297	
SWIMMING POOL LICENSES	Division of Licenses	287-0900	
	and Permits	201-0700	
TAX ASSESSMENTS	Assessor	287-0900	
TAX COLLECTIONS	Tax Collector	287-0900	
VIOLATIONS BUREAU		287-0900	
VOTING AND REGISTRATION	Township Clerk	287-0900	
WELFARE	Health Center	287-2030	
ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS BOOK	League of Women	548-1544	
	Voters of Edison		



RECREATION

Roosevelt Park is a county park that is in the township of Edison. It has a lake that people use for ice skating in the winter. In the summer many people come to the park to see plays. The plays are shown at the outdoor theater. The park also has playground equipment and picnic areas. The lake in this park has ducks that people enjoy feeding. At different times this lake is stocked with fish. People come from all over to fish here.

The State of New Jersey runs a park and a museum in the Menlo Park section of Edison. This park and museum is the site of the Edison Tower.

Edison Township also maintains other parks for all of us to enjoy.

The Edison Recreation Department has many activities for people of all ages. They can ride horses, or play golf, tennis and baseball.

They can enjoy the playground equipment. The recreation department also supervises and supports the many football and baseball leagues in our community.

People in Edison can keep their boats at the Raritan River boat basin.

Some people who live in Edison like to put on plays. These people can act in plays at the Edison Valley Playhouse.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ILLOUIST STATEMENT OF THE STATEMENT OF

News from the Middlesex County (N.J.) Department of Industrial and Economic Development ISSUE NO. 3, 1975

Michelin Tire Opens Center

Michelin Tire Co., one of the oldest and largest tire manufacturers in the world, has opened a 200,000-square-foot distribution center in Raritan Center, Edison.

The center, which includes office facilities, serves Michelin dealers and other outlets in New Jersey, New York State, Eastern Pennsylvania and part of Connecticut. It handles tires, tubes and is a major distributor of travel maps and guides.

The new facility of Michelin replaces its center in Lake Success, N.Y.

The opening of Michelin's distribution center marks a return of the company to Middlesex County. For many years, Michelin maintained a large manufacturing plant off Main Street in Milltown.

An international firm, Michelin

has home offices in France. According to the firm, it was the inventor of the steel belted tire in the 1930's, manufactured the first radial tire in the 1950's and is a world leader in distribution of travel maps and guides.

A Michelin spokesman said the company selected Middlesex County, and particularly Raritan Center, for its warehouse and sales operations because of the easy access to all East Coast areas. He cited the county's outstanding highway, rail and water facilities and close proximity of Newark International Airport.

Michelin also has centers in South Carolina, Canada and most European countries, where it has been a major distributor since 1892.



Two office girls at Michelin Tire Company's new facility in Raritan Center, Edison, are doing their best to support their company's tradition for highest quality products, in this instance a new Michelin truck tire. Michelin's new center serves a four-state area for the distribution of tires, tubes and travel maps and guides.

facts

ABOUT MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Although the severe slump in the economy has had an adverse impact on its success this year, the work-release program administered by the Middlesex County Workhouse in North Brunswick is demonstrating that industries in the county have an awareness of their social responsibilities and a willingness to cooperate with county officials in this unheralded project.

As many as 50 per cent of the persons serving sentences at the Workhouse who qualify have taken jobs during the day outside the institution. Recently, however, it has dropped to as low at 10 per cent as the result of the economy. None of the inmates has ever fled

The program is recognized as the finest of its kind in the state, according to Warden James Cahill. "As in other counties, our program functions under state regulations, but we have been fortunate to have the administrators who have worked strenuously to improve and refine it and to develop exceptional relationships with the inmates and the outside firms who are willing to offer employment," Cahill said.

Arthur Richardson, director of Rehabilitation and Social Services for the county and who is the work-release administrator, credits the success to thorough screening and counseling of the participants and the "outstanding cooperation we receive from companies willing to give these men and women an opportunity to rebuild their lives."

In Middlesex County, that cooperation has been significant. More than 62 per cent of the employers contacted by the Workhouse have been receptive. Aluminum companies, pharmaceutical firms, rubber products and paint companies, labor unions and many others have cooperated.

Line operators, maintenance workers, mechanics, fork lift operators, and skilled workers are among some of the jobholders from the Workhouse. One man is a foreman, the highest paid non-supervisory employee in an East Brunswick plant.

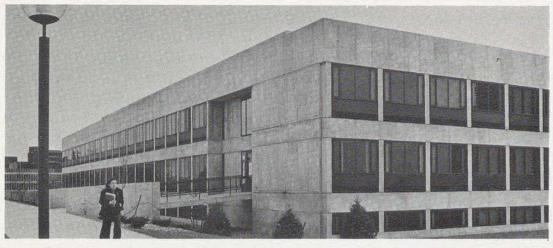
New Graduate School in Psychology at Rutgers

Rutgers, the State University, continues to expand its sprawling Busch Campus in Piscataway. The newest project is the Psychology Building, a three-story structure that houses classrooms, offices and laboratory facilities.

The building is also the headquarters for the Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology.

The graduate school is completing its first year of operation, offering, for the first time, the opportunity for practicing professionals, especially those with less than a doctor's degree, to attain the doctor's level of competence. Those completing the work of the school will be awarded the degree of Doctor of Psychology (Psy. D.).

The Psy. D. is different from the Ph. D., which is a degree emphasizing interests in research and teaching. The Psy. D. is a degree whose holder focuses on professional practice, the treatment of clients and the solving of client problems.



Home of the new Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology on the Busch Campus of Rutgers University, in Piscataway. The new Psychology Building is helping to meet the tremendous need to provide intensive professional training for practicing psychologists so that they can attain a doctor's level of competence. Graduates will receive a new degree, Psy. D.

Some 40 persons have enrolled in the new school, all of them practicing professional psychologists from schools, institutions and agencies, and many of them hold positions of great responsibility. They range in age from 25 to 55, and all of them have a master's degree and at least two years of experience.

The need for the school is emphasized by the U.S. Department of Labor survey which recently predicted the need for 80 per cent more psychologists in the 1970-80 decade. The creation of the school prompted more than 2,000 applicants, of which 365 psychologists with master's degrees were included.

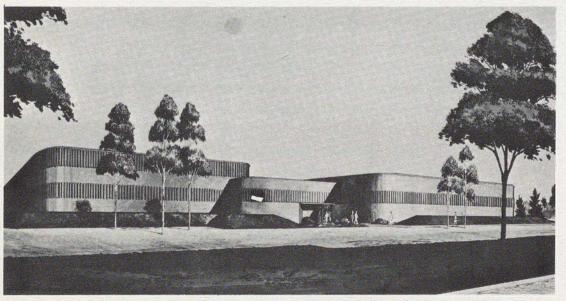
GM's Delco-Remy Division Adding Warehouse Space

The Delco-Remy Division of General Motors Corp. has announced it is building an addition to its Jersey Avenue, North Brunswick, facility which will more than double the AC-Delco parts warehouse capacity.

The new addition, which is scheduled for completion in about a year, will increase the total area of the building to 325,000 square feet, according to the company.

The North Brunswick warehouse presently employs about 100 persons, and an increase is anticipated when the new addition becomes operational.

American Express in Middlesex



Architect's sketch of the new American Express Company building now under construction by Sudler Construction Co., Newark, in Corporate Park 287, Piscataway. The facility, adjacent to Route 287, is due for completion in November. It will house company records and documents and serve as a distribution center, employing about 60 persons. This will mark the first location in Middlesex County for American Express.

THIS MONTH'S INDUSTRY:

Chanel No. 5: Still No. 1

Chanel No. 5 is the world's most famous perfume. It has maintained that status for many years and its popularity continues to grow, leading the manufacturer, Chanel, Inc., to expand its only plant, located on Centennial Avenue, Piscataway. Chanel's executive offices are in New York City.

A huge two-story addition was recently completed and was dedicated in June. In attendance was the firm's new president, Alian Wertheimer, a grandson of one of the founders of Chanel.

The new addition includes laboratory space, manufacturing laboratories and warehouse facilities. It more than doubles the original office and production facilities constructed about eight years ago.

Chanel had its beginnings more than half a century ago when Coco

Chanel, a French dress designer, sought to develop a perfume for "the total woman" concept. Chanel No. 5 was the result.

Since then, of course, Chanel No. 5 has been supplemented by Chanel No. 5 powder, Chanel No. 5 milk bath and a full line of other products including Chanel Nos. 19 and 22 and several men's items. They are all manufactured at the attractive Piscataway plant.

The reigning queen, however, remains Chanel No. 5, which has been imitated but never duplicated. Chanel refers to its most famous patented product as having "enduring popularity," with its "crisp and sparkling" characteristics, the result of "floral essence and oil that are carefully processed to the delicate fragrance and balance of Chanel No. 5."



This beautiful manufacturing facility of Chanel, Inc. in Piscataway is the only production plant of the world-famous manufacturer of Chanel No. 5. A new addition extends far to the right of the original structure shown here, enabling Chanel to greatly increase production and laboratory facilities.

For Details on Middlesex County:

A full-color descriptive brochure is available upon request and provides information on sites, transportation, utilities, industrial parks, community living and recreational areas. Ask for details from Frank E. Lyons, Industrial Representative, Middlesex County Department of Industrial and Economic Development, 841 Georges Rd., North Brunswick, N.J. 08902.



RESCUE SQUAD

The rescue squad is called to help people in trouble, when there is a fire or an accident. If the people need to go to a hospital, the rescue squad will take them in their ambulance. The ambulance carries equipment to help save peoples' lives. The members of the rescue squad are trained to use the equipment. Do you know where the rescue squad building is near your home?

The members of the rescue squad are all volunteers. Sometimes they are called First Aiders. Do you know any members? Members of the squad are available at any time, day or night, in case of an emergency.

Suggested Activities:

- Rescue Squad 1. Visit a rescue squad building
- Invite a member of the rescue squad to your class.
- 3. Illustrate an ambulance.
 - Topics for discussion:
 - What kinds of emergency situations can you think of?
 - How do you place an emergency call to the rescue squad?
 - What kind of equipment does an ambulance have?



FIRE STATION

Firefighters are some of the most important people in our community. They help to protect us, our schools, homes and all public buildings and grounds.

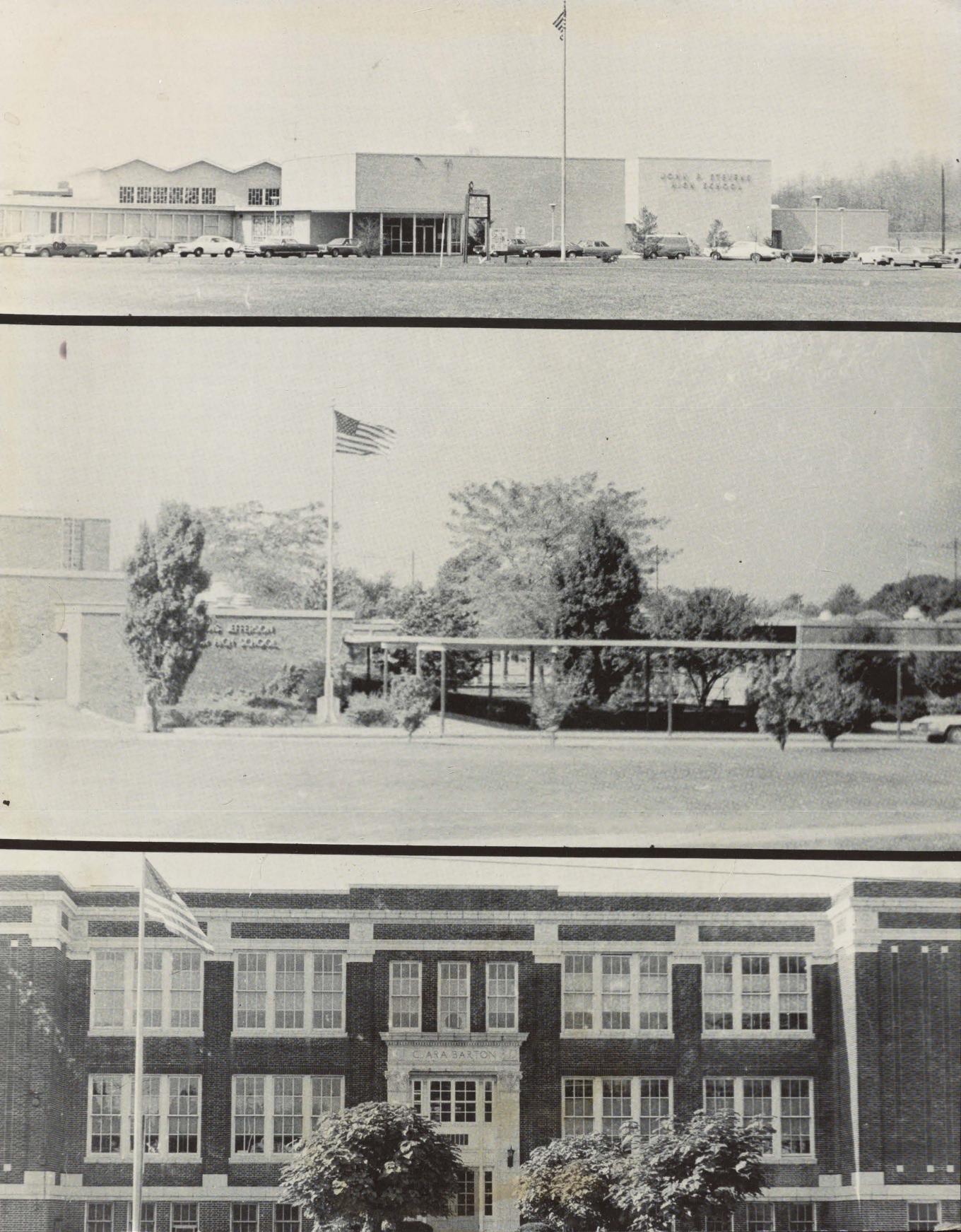
Do you know where the nearest fire station is located? Have you ever visited a fire station?

There is a special fire fighting engine that protects our tall buildings from fire. It is called a snorkel.

Our fire department is made up of volunteers and paid firefighters.

The paid firefighters work around the clock to protect us. They are helped by the volunteers who quickly come when they hear the blast of the fire signal.

TER IRION



SCHOOLS

You go to one of the 15 public elementary schools in Edison.

There are also 4 public junior high schools and 2 public high schools.

Do you know any of their names? Most elementary schools contain kindergarten to sixth grade. You will go to junior high school for grades 7, 8 and 9. After ninth grade you enter high school for grades 10, 11 and 12.

While in school you learn to work and play with others. You learn new and interesting things.

The principal is in charge of the whole school. The secretary in your school helps the principal keep things orderly. The teachers are here to help you learn. The nurse is concerned with good health for all the students and also is here to help anyone who might become ill or have an accident. The custodians work to keep the school clean and to make it a comfortable place for all of us.



MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Every community has some kind of government that makes the laws by which we live. In Edison our Mayor and Council work in this Municipal Building.

The police department is also located in this building. This is the place where your parents pay their taxes, register your dog and pay their water bills. The courtroom is located upstairs and the jail is downstairs. Have you ever passed this building on Plainfield Avenue? The Memorial Day parade passes by this building every other year.

Suggested Activities:

1. Invite the Mayor, Business Administrator or Council member to speak to your class.

Municipal Building

- 2. Tour the Municipal Building.
- 3. Discuss township government.
- 4. Have children find out names of our Mayor and Council members. What kinds of jobs do they do to help our community?
- 5. Discuss the work of our Mayor and Council.
- 6. Make a replica of the Municipal Building.



SANITATION

The collection of garbage is very important in our community.

This is a mountain of garbage. Every family has garbage.

Your garbage is put out in front of your house where it is

picked up regularly by the sanitation workers with the trucks.

This garbage is taken to the garbage dump which has formed this mountain.

This department also has two special vehicles that help to keep our streets clean. One is the sweeper that can be seen cleaning our streets throughout the year. The other is called a Vac-all that vacuums up the fallen leaves and grinds them up at the same time.

Suggested Activities:

- Senitation
- 1. Find out what day the garbage is picked up in your area.
- 2. Illustrate the garbage truck, street cleaner or Vac-all and tell or write about how it works.
- 3. Topics for discussion:
 - a. Do you have private or public collection?
 - b. Do you help at home with taking out the garbage?
 - What can be recycled?
 Why do we recycle?
 - d. Have you ever seen the street cleaner or Vac-all in your neighborhood? When would you most likely see the Vac-all?



The hospital is a friendly place. Doctors and nurses are ready to take care of people who are sick or who have had an accident at any time, night or day. Some people stay in the hospital for only one day while others may stay for long periods of time.

Children who go to the hospital often stay in the pediatric section of the hospital with other children their own age. Here there is usually a playroom where children who are well enough can read books, play, and do arts and crafts.

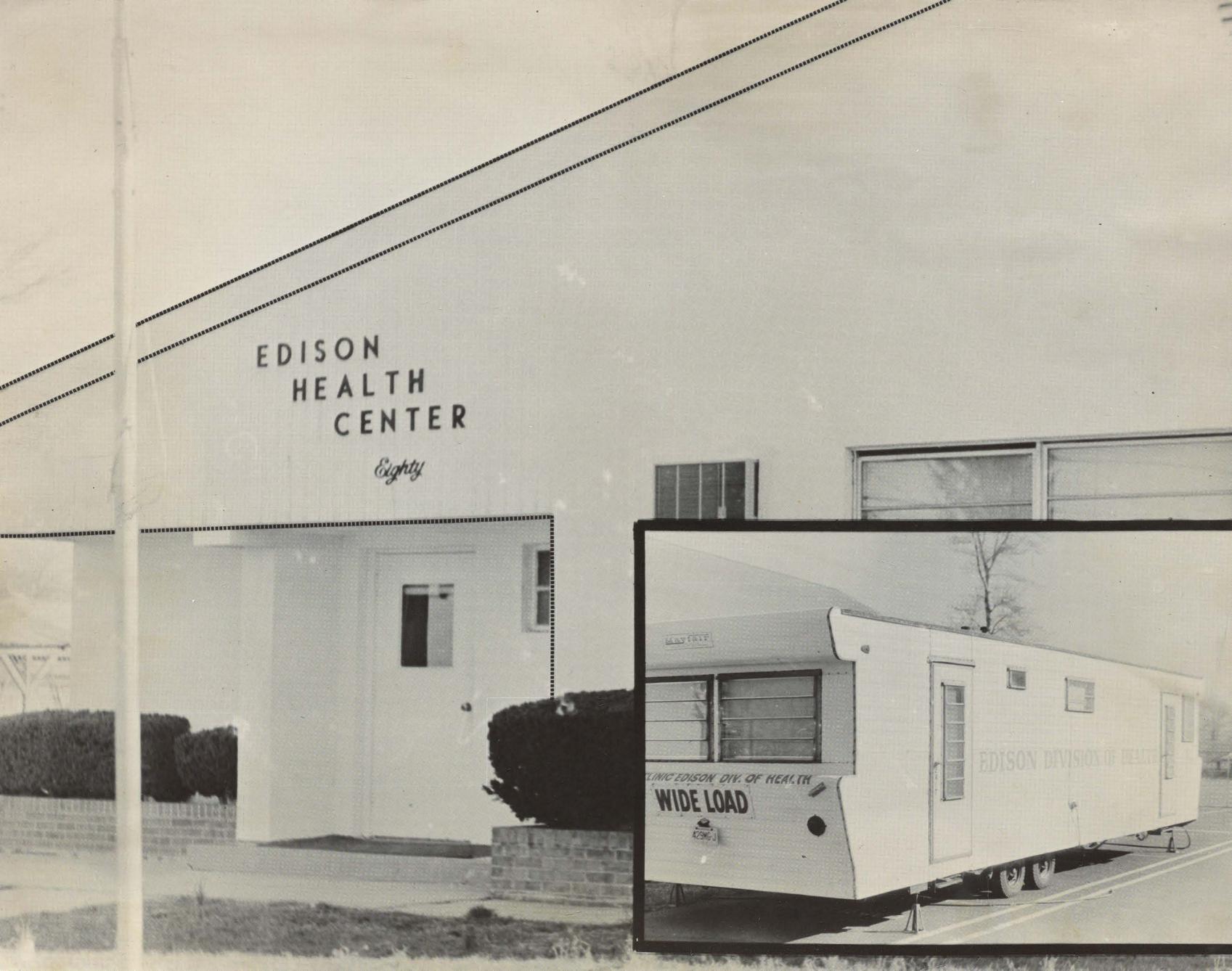
There are many people, besides doctors and nurses, working in hospitals. Can you think of other jobs that would need to be done in a hospital?

Have you ever been in a hospital? What did you do and what did you see?

Suggested Activities:

Hospital

- 1. Invite a local doctor or nurse to speak to your class.
- 2. Take a tour of John F. Kennedy Medical Center.
- 3. Discuss various types of doctors and specify job done by each. (Pediatrician, Surgeon, Allergist, Orthodontist, etc.)
- 4. Discuss personnel of a hospital technicians, dieticians, janitorial staff, clerical staff, nurses, candy stripers.
- 5. Read books about the hospital, i.e., "A Visit to the Hospital".



HEALTH CENTER

AND

MOBILE HEALTH UNIT

Edison Health Center gives good health care to the people and even the animals who live in our community. At this place children and adults can be examined and given innoculations. Have you ever been here for your checkups? Did you know that you can take your dog here for a rabies shot?

Edison health officers have many jobs. It is their responsibility to inspect restaurants, to test drinking and swimming water, to supervise weed control, to conduct the yearly dog census and to keep records of people who are born, who have died and who have been married in Edison.

Because Edison is such a large community it has a trailer that travels to different sections of town to provide health services for all citizens. All the medicine and medical equipment is kept on this trailer to keep everyone healthy. The nurse and doctor on the trailer keep records of your last visit and your examination. In case of an emergency the trailer can also be used as a hospital.



United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
EROS Data Center
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57198

IN REPLY REFER TO:

50700671

July 22, 1975

Ms. Gretchen Tress Public Schools of Edison Township 2825 Woodbridge Avenue Edison, NJ 08817

Dear Ms. Tress:

Thank you for your correspondence of July 7, 1975, our control number 50700671.

If you will identify a specific location by place name, and if possible, geographic coordinates, we will search our data base for imagery available over your area of interest. A computer listing of the available coverage will then be sent.

NASA Research Aircraft Photography was originally used for reconnaissance and is usually available in color or color infra-red only. This photography is flown at an altitude of approximately 60,000 to 65,000 feet and has a scale of about 1:120,000. A limited amount of low altitude coverage is also available. An area of about 15 miles by 15 miles is covered by each frame.

Aerial Mapping Photography was originally used for mapping purposes and in most cases is available in black and white only. This type of photography has an altitude of 12,000 to 24,000 feet and has a scale from 1:24,000 to 1:48,000. Since each frame covers approximately 3 miles by 3 miles, roads and buildings are easily discernible.

The enclosed "Standard Products Price List" gives a breakdown of the different products that are available from the Data Center, along with their sizes and prices. This list includes all products disseminated from the Data Center.

Mounted 35mm slides are available as standard products from LANDSAT (ERTS) color composites over areas in the conterminous United States. Please refer to the enclosed "Single ERTS Coverage Map" for scenes in the United States that are available as slides. The standard product price for 35mm slides is \$0.60.

Other slides may be produced in the 35mm format from any photographic reproduction available from the Data Center. However, these are not a standard product and therefore, involve an additional charge for their production.

The charge for setting up our equipment for reduction printing is \$20.00. The Custom Laboratory charge for production of the first 35mm slide is \$1.80. Additional slides from the same scene will be produced at the standard price of \$0.60 each. Therefore, the total charge for producing two 35mm slides from the original photography would be \$22.40,

Please note that the \$20.00 equipment reduction charge is required for each different standard image that must be reduced to produce 35mm film. The \$1.80 charge is for the initial preparation of a 35mm slide from each different image size. Any additional slides produced after the original slide has been prepared will cost \$0.60 each.

An official school purchase order is acceptable for ordering items from the EROS Data Center. The necessary information for ordering photos from the Data Center is enclosed. It is important that you refer to our control number, 50700671, on all correspondence and payment.

The necessary information for ordering photos from the Data Center is enclosed. It is important that you refer to our control number, 50700671, on all correspondence and payment.

We look forward to serving your needs and anticipate hearing from you in the future.

Fredericke & Semand

Fredericka A. Simon Chief, User Services

Enclosures



AERIAL MAPPING PHOTOGRAPHY

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EROS DATA CENTER

SIOUX FALLS, SD 57198

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HOW TO ORDER AERIAL MAPPING PHOTOGRAPHY

This order form is used to order either PHOTO INDEXES or INDIVIDUAL PHOTOGRAPHS of AERIAL MAPPING PHOTOGRAPHY.

Please provide the following information in the indicated areas of the order form:

- A. List your complete NAME, ADDRESS, ZIP CODE, and name of your COMPANY if applicable.
- B. List a PHONE NUMBER where you can be contacted during business hours.
- C. If you have had previous business with the Data Center and this order relates to that business, please list the previous CONTACT NUMBER if known.
- D. Enter the complete PHOTO IDENTIFICATION NUMBER as follows;

PHOTO INDEX: This number can be transcribed directly from a computer listing. Format size must be ordered according to available FILM SOURCE. Size A is 10" x 12". Size B is all sizes larger than 10" x 12", with most 20" x 24".

INDIVIDUAL PHOTOGRAPHS: This number can be transcribed directly from a PHOTO INDEX, by selecting the PROJECT, ROLL and FRAME NO.(s) from the respective photographs. If only one frame of photography is being ordered, the column identified as LAST FRAME can be ignored, however, if more than one consecutive frame is required, please complete both the FIRST and LAST FRAME columns.

- E. REVIEW the STANDARD PRODUCTS TABLE on the order form and determine the type of PRODUCT desired.
- F. Enter the PRODUCT CODE of the type product being ordered from the STANDARD PRODUCTS TABLE.
- G. If you are ordering MORE than one photograph from a roll, enter the TOTAL in the NO. OF FRAMES column. Example: FIRST FRAME 106; LAST FRAME 112; NO. OF FRAMES = 7.
- H. The REMARKS column is completed only when a CUSTOM PRODUCT is desired and you want to specify the parameters.
- I. Enter the NUMBER of copies being ordered of that product in the QUANTITY column. When the NO. OF FRAMES column reflects more than one, it will be necessary to MULTIPLY that figure times the number of copies to derive the QUANTITY figure.
- J. Enter the UNIT PRICE of that product from the STANDARD PRODUCTS TABLE.
- K. MULTIPLY the figure in the QUANTITY column by the UNIT PRICE, and enter the result in the TOTAL PRICE column.
- L. REPEAT the above for each product ordered.
- M. TOTAL the costs of all products ordered on that form and enter the result in BLOCK A. TOTAL ABOVE.
- N. If more than 1 order form is used, enter the SUM of the figures in BLOCK A and BLOCK B on the last order form.
- O. Enter the SUM of BLOCK A and BLOCK B in BLOCK C, TOTAL COST.
- P. Indicate the TYPE of payment being made with a CHECKMARK. Make all drafts payable to U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. DO NOT SEND CASH.

MAIL ORDER FORM(s) and PAYMENT to:

USER SERVICES UNIT EROS DATA CENTER SIOUX FALLS, SD 57198

PHONE: 605-594-6511

EXT. 151

FTS: 605-594-6151

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EROS DATA CENTER STANDARD PRODUCTS SATELLITE PRODUCTS

Sept. 1, 1974

	SA	TELLITE PRODUCTS		Sept. 1, 197
ERTS DATA				
Image Size	Scale	Format	Black & White Unit Price	Color Composite Unit Price
2.2 inch. 2.2 inch. 7.3 inch. 7.3 inch. 7.3 inch. 14.6 inch. 29.2 inch.	1:3369000 1:3369000 1:1000000 1:1000000 1:1000000 1:500000 1:250000	Film Positive Film Negative Film Positive Film Negative Paper Paper Paper	\$ 2.00 2.00 3.00 3.00 2.00 5.00 12.00	N.A. N.A. 12.00 N.A. 7.00 15.00 30.00
COLOR COMPOSITE	GENERATION *(When	not already available)		
Image Size	Scale	Format	Unit Price	
7.3 inch.	1:1000000	Printing Master **	\$ 50.00	*
* Color composites a ** Cost of product from	are portrayed in false co om this composite must l	olor (infrared) and not true co be added to total cost.	olor.	1
COMPUTER COMPA	TIBLE TAPES			
Tracks	b.p.i.	Format	Set Price	
7 9 9	800 800 1600	tape set tape set tape set	\$ 200.00 200.00 200.00	
NASA ERTS CATALO	OGS			
Title			Cost Per Volume	
U.S. Standard Catalog	g - Monthly	-e1	\$ 1.25 each	
Non - U.S. Standard C	Catalog - Monthly		1.25 each	
Cumulative U.S. Stan Volume 1 Observa Volume 2, Coordi		3	1.25 each	
Volume 1 Observa	ation ID Listing	72/1973		
Volume 3 Coordin	nate Listing		1.25 each	

2012-012				
S190A			Black & White	Color
mage Size	Scale	Format	Unit Price	Unit Price
2.2 inch.	1:2850000	Film Positive	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.00
2.2 inch.	1:2850000	Film Negative	4.00	N.A.
6.4 inch.	1:1000000	Paper	2.00	7.00
2.8 inch.	1:500000	Paper	5.00	15.00
5.6 inch.	1:250000	Paper	12.00	30.00
190B				
C:	Conto	F	Black & White	Color
mage Size	Scale	Format	Unit Price	Unit Price
4.5 inch.	1:950000	Film Positive	\$ 2.00	\$ 6.00
4.5 inch.	1:950000	Film Negative	4.00	N.A.
4.5 inch.	1:950000	Paper	2.00	6.00
8.6 inch.	1:500000	Paper	2.00	7.00
17.2 inch.	1:250000	Paper	5.00	15.00
34.4 inch.	1:125000	Paper	12.00	30.00

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EROS DATA CENTER STANDARD PRODUCTS

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTS

AERIAL MAPPING PHOTOGRAPHY

35 mm mounted duplicate slide where available

Roll to Roll reproductions delivered in roll carries a 50% reduction in price.

ROLL TO ROLL

Sept. 1, 1974

Image Size	Black & White Image Size Format Unit Price		Black & White Paper Print Photo Index				
9 inch.	Film Positive	\$ 3.00	Film Source	Format	Unit Price		
9 inch.			B & W - Size A				
9 inch.	Paper	2.00			\$ 3.00		
18 inch.	Paper	5.00	B & W - Size B*	20'' x 24''	5.00		
27 inch.	Paper	6.00	* Nominal				
36 inch.	Paper	12.00	Homman				
				(*)			
NASA RESEA	RCH AIRCRAFT	PHOTOGRAPHY	/ Black & White	Color			
Image Size	F	Format	Unit Price	Unit Pri	ce		
2.2 inch.	Film	Positive	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.00			
2.2 inch.		Negative	4.00	N.A			
4.5 inch.		Positive	2.00				
				6.00			
4.5 inch.		Negative	4.00	N.A			
4.5 inch.	Pape		2.00	6.00			
9.0 inch.		Positive	3.00	12.00			
9.0 inch.	Film	Negative	6.00	N.A.			
9.0 inch.	Paper		2.00	7.00			
9 X18 inch.	Film	Positive	6.00	24.00			
9 X18 inch.		Negative ,	12.00	N.A.			
9 X18 inch.	Pape		4.00		14.00		
18.0 inch.	Pape		5.00	15.00			
				20.00			
27.0 inch.	Paper		6.00				
36.0 inch.	Paper		12.00	30.00			
		MISC	CELLANEOUS				
MICROFILM							
			Black & White Roll Price	Color Roll Price			
16 mm (100 foot roll)							
		\$15.00	\$35.00				
35 mm (100 foot ro	oll)		20.00	40.00			
KELSH PLATES							
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See Reverse



AIRCRAFT DATA FACT SHEET



AERIAL MAPPING PHOTOGRAPHY

Aerial Mapping Photography acquired by the United States Geological Survey is used primarily for topographic mapping of the continental United States. Reproductions from this imagery are available in black and white only. The photography is cloud free and roads and buildings are easily discernible.

Based on the initial purpose of the photography, the altitude from which they were acquired varies considerably, but usually ranges from 12,000 feet to 25,000 feet. The basic format of individual photographs is 9 inches by 9 inches and they cover from 3 to 7 miles on a side, depending on the scale of the photography.

Due to the large number of photographs available from Aerial Mapping Photography, the photographs have been combined into block coverage, or photo indexes. A photo index is a series of overlapping aerial photographs combined to form a composite aerial view of a specific area. The majority of the photo indexes are 7½ minute quadrangles which cover approximately 8 miles by 10 miles.

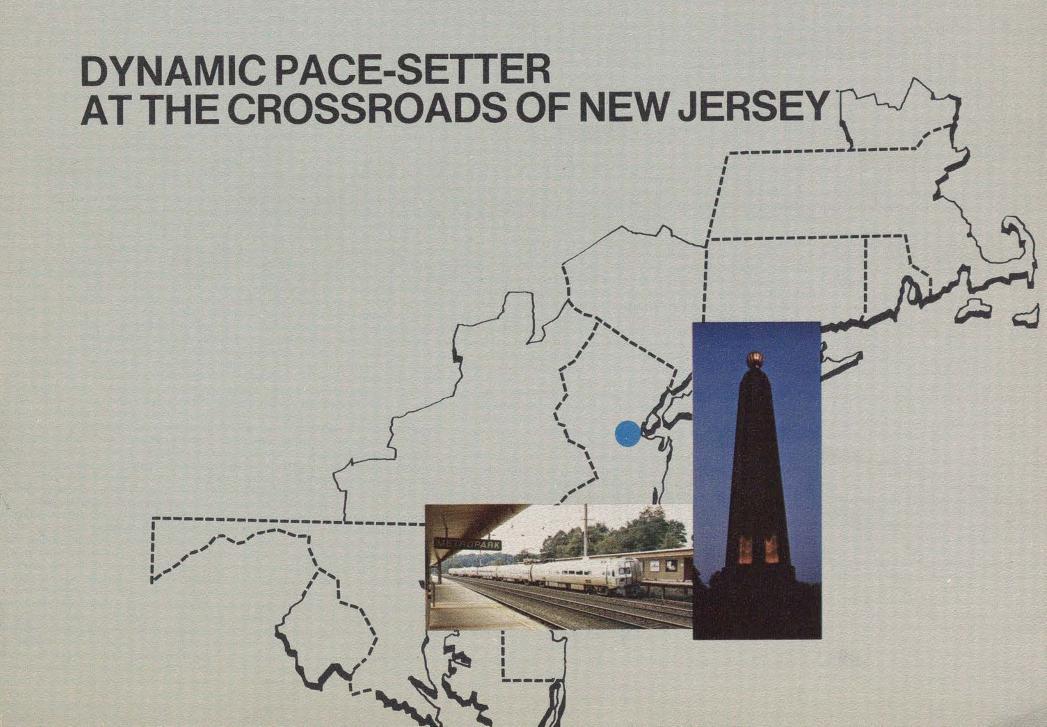
Presently, over 50,000 photo indexes are available at the Data Center. To order Aerial Mapping Photography will require that you obtain a photo index over your area of interest. This will allow you to view the existing coverage and to order individual photographs from the photo index that satisfy your requirements.

NASA AIRCRAFT PHOTOGRAPHY

NASA Aircraft imagery is the result of the NASA Earth Resources Aircraft Program. This program is directed primarily at testing a variety of remote sensing instruments and techniques, generally over certain preselected test sites within the continental United States.

The research aircraft are operated and scheduled by NASA field centers. Aircraft coverage resulting from U-2 and RB-57 flights are available in varied scales. High altitude coverage varied between 60,000 feet and 65,000 feet. Limited low altitude coverage is also available.

Various cameras and films were used and the resulting products are available in black and white, color, and /or color infrared. Since high resolution camera equipment is employed, ground features such as roads, farms, and cities are easily identifiable. It should be understood that due to the location of the preselected test sites, photographic coverage may not be available overyour area of interest.





Here...Is The Heritage Of Greatness.

"He has led no armies into battle—he has conquered no countries—he has enslaved no peoples—yet, he wields a power the magnitude of which no warrior ever dreamed...

This democratic, kindly, modest man has bestowed upon the human race blessings instead of serfdom, construction instead of conquest... He is humanity's friend."

ARTHUR J. PALMER

ABOUT THE COVER ...

The Edison Tower-

The Edison Tower, erected in 1937 as a monument to the great inventor, is located in the Menlo Park section of Edison Township. It was the gift of William Slocum Barstow to The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation of which he was president. Dedication ceremonies were held on February 11, 1938, the ninety-first anniversary of the inventor's birth.

The tower stands on the site of the world's first laboratory ever devoted to industrial research and development. Here, Edison invented numerous components of electrical distribution systems including dynamos, switches, sockets, fuses, measuring devices, etc. The most outstanding of all was his invention of the first practical incandescent electric lamp in 1879. In the same year, Edison gave a public demonstration here of a lighting system for streets and buildings.

The MetroLiner-

In 1880, Edison started operation of the first passenger electric railway in the United States at Menlo Park.
Today, scores of the most modern electrified freight and passenger trains on the Amtrak-Penn Central mainline move swiftly on a daily basis past the Edison Tower on their runs between Boston, New York and points South and West. Metropark, a park and ride facility adjacent to the Garden State Parkway on Amtrak's high speed Metroliner route between Boston and Washington, lies within the shadow of the Edison Tower.

Heart of Megalopolis

One third of the nation's population is within overnight shipping distance of Edison Township located at the heart of the eastern seaboard's Megalopolis, the world's richest market.

GOVERNING BODY OF EDISON

Municipal Council

James J. McDonnell, President Lewis M. Bloom Dr. William Toth Dr. Thomas H. Paterniti Edward W. Grygo, Jr. Matthew J. Bolger, Jr. Joseph A. Hynes

Municipal Officials

Bernard J. Dwyer, Mayor John A. Delesandro, **Business Administrator** Joseph F. Hughes, Director of Finance William R. Godwin, Director of Public Works Arthur J. Tucker, Township Clerk William M. Lund, Township Engineer Richard F. Knudson, Tax Collector James A. Rossi, Building Inspector Stephen J. Capestro, Director of Parks and Public Buildings, Health, Welfare and Recreation Roland A. Winter, Township Attorney Paul E. Anderson, Magistrate William T. Fisher, Acting Chief of Police H. Ray Vliet, Chief, Division of Fire Dr. A. P. Capparelli, Health Officer John W. Mooney, Tax Assessor Aurora E. Walsh, Librarian

Board of Education

Joseph Sherber, President
Dennis O'Shea, Vice President
Angela Bell
Richard Hines
Stanley Nathanson
Harry Russell
Joseph Carlon, Jr.
Charles A. Boyle,
Superintendent of Schools
Joseph A. Kreskey,
Assistant Superintendent of Schools
Thomas J. McEvoy,
Board of Education Secretary
John C. Thomas,
Board of Education Assistant Secretary
R. Joseph Ferenczi,
Board of Education Attorney



When Thomas A. Edison built his famous laboratory in our Menlo Park, he began a tradition of success in this community which continues today.

Recognizing the need for orderly progress, Edison Township has grown according to a professionally developed Master Plan. The result is a balanced community where industry and homes can both enjoy the advantages of low taxes, stable government, sound financial planning and efficient municipal services.

Edison continues to grow steadily. In the future, we look to continuing progress, and it shall be done in the same manner which produced the balanced, livable and sound community that is Edison.

Bernard J. Dwyer Mavor

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COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population

70,000.

Geography

Area of 32 sq. miles located on the Raritan River in central New Jersey; 25 miles south of New York City.

Government

Mayor/Council form, Plan "E". Department heads are full time professionals under a Business Administrator.

Education

Comprehensive education for vocational and career development. Public and private schools ... kindergarten through grade 12... colleges, in town and nearby.

Medical

Hospitals, Keep-Well Clinics, Mobile Health Clinic.

Utilities

Middlesex Water Co., Elizabethtown Water Co., Edison Township Water Utility, Elizabethtown Gas Co., Public Service Electric & Gas Co., New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.

Transportation

Unexcelled rail, highway facilities in town. Newark Airport and Linden Airport are 15 minutes away via multi-lane, modern highways. Deepwater dock on Raritan River.

Climate

Annual precipitation (mean): 45 inches. Extreme temperature range: 0 to 95 degrees.

Industry

Over 250 diversified industries. Largest industrial park in the East. Several other industrial parks, large and small... all fully serviced by utilities, major highways and rail. Excellent labor market.

Banking

8 commercial banking offices...complete banking service. 3 savings and loan association offices.

Communications

3 daily and 3 weekly newspapers, 1 radio station. Edison is also served by the newspapers, radio and television facilities of New York, Newark and Philadelphia.

Houses of Worship

Over 30, representing all major and several minor denominations.

Motels

Hundreds of rooms in modern facilities including major chains, Ramada Inn (198), Holiday Inn (120).

Shopping Centers

All weather, temperature controlled shopping in major department stores at 120 unit Menlo Park Shopping Center. Several neighborhood centers of 10-20 stores. Free parking at all.

Parks-Recreation

Two large county parks, over 20 well equipped and staffed neighborhood playgrounds, softball fields and several golf courses. A number of municipal parks are on the drawing boards as well as a state park at the Edison Tower.

EDISON...
PROXIMITY TO MARKETS

NEW JERSEY and EDISON are at the heart of the great Eastern Seabord Megalopolis.

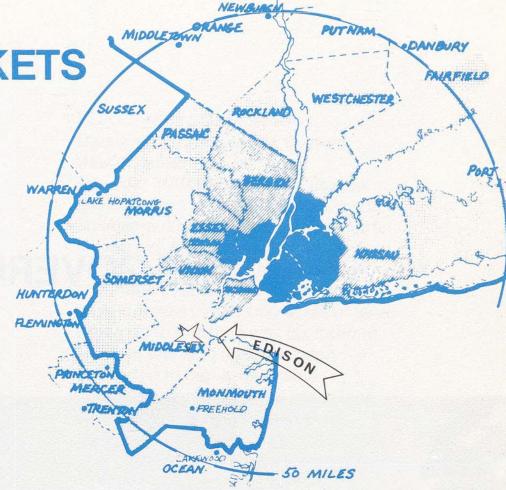
Megalopolis is the urbanized strip of land extending along the Atlantic Seaboard between Maine and Virginia and reaching inland some 150-200 miles to the Appalachian foothills. It has a unique constellation of large cities with more than a million population—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C.

Networks Of Paths

Edison's expansive area of 32 square miles is well suited to its role as the hub of a number of networks of air, rail, highway and water paths for the distribution of goods and services. Nearness to markets is enhanced by these networks which facilitate orderly movement of materials and people with consequent saving of time and money.

New Jersey - a Major Market -

New Jersey is a major market in itself, and has one of the highest per family effective buying incomes in the nation: \$12,509 per household. Cross the river into the Greater New York Consolidated Area and you add 11,000,000 prospects with a per household buying income of \$12,328. At the other end of the state, cross the Delaware into the metropolitan Philadelphia area and another 4,500,000 people come into the marketing orbit with a per household effective buying income of \$11,677.



22,000,000 People of Wealth and Buying Power —

Nowhere else in America is there a closely contained market of approximately 22,000,000 people representing such wealth and buying power. Interlaced highways and turnpikes speed the flow of traffic in this area and with New Jersey as the geographical center of the eastern seaboard, one-third of the nation's population is within overnight shipping distance! Further indication of New Jersey's marketing importance, are its six cities with a population of over 100,000 people. They are Newark with 382,417; Jersey City with 260,545; Elizabeth, 112.654; Camden, 102.551; Paterson, 144,824 and Trenton with 104,638.

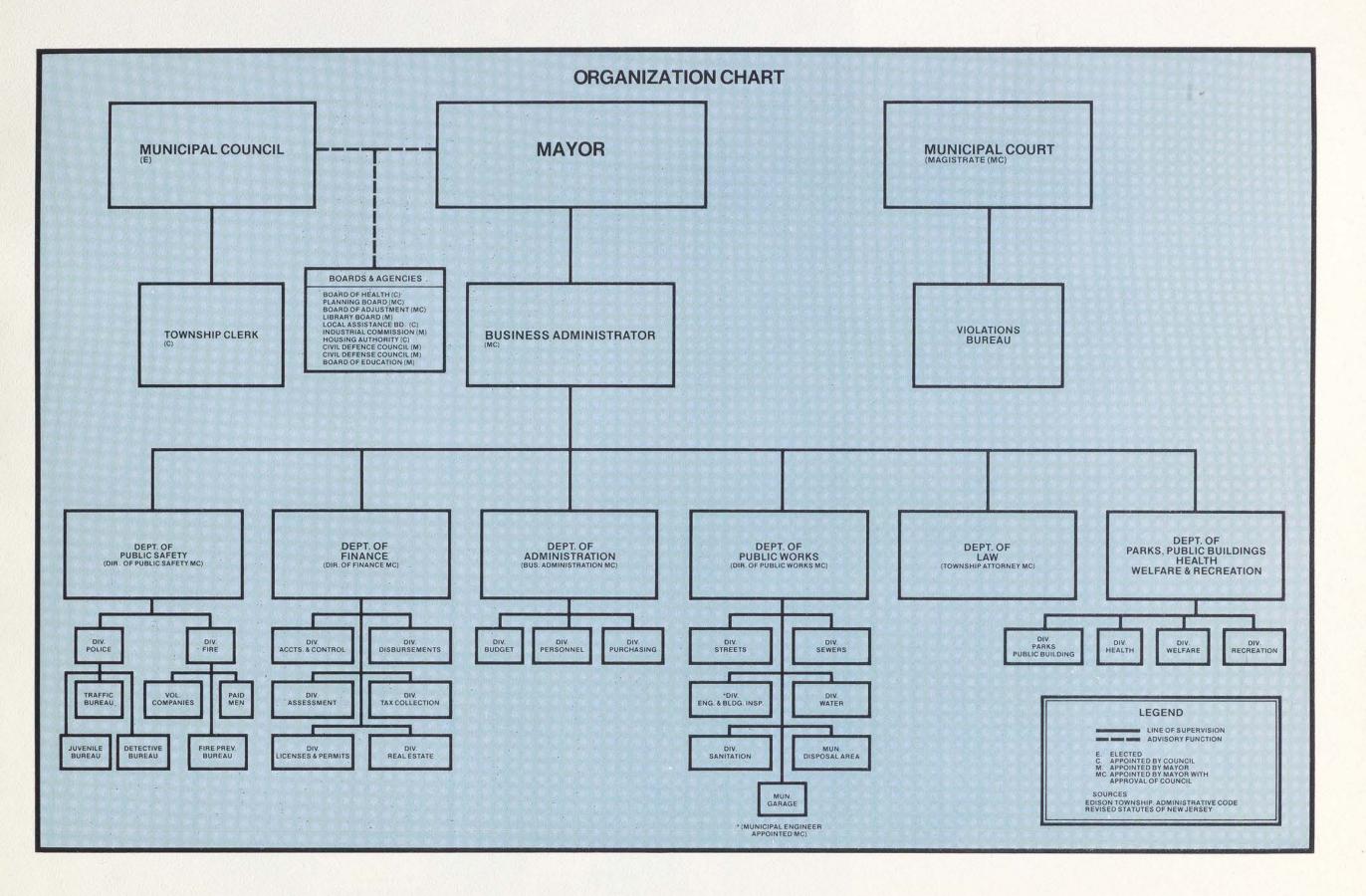
THE GOVERNMENT OF EDISON

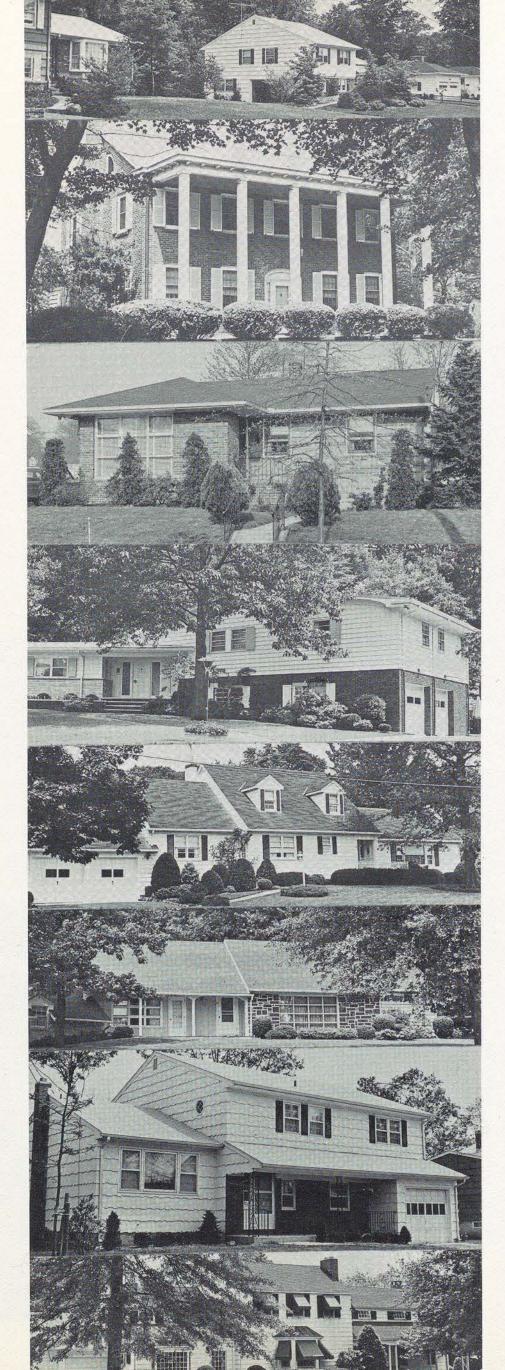


Edison's Government provides for a strong Mayor-Council form of Local Government. This "Plan E" is set forth in Article 7 of the Optional Municipal Charter Law which went into effect in Edison Township January 1958. Planning and Zoning in EDISON Township officials have been well aware of the need for proper zoning controls and for long-range planning to assure the orderly growth of the community. In 1962 a complete Master Plan was prepared for Edison with the help of the Fels Institute of Local and State Government of the University of Pennsylvania who were retained as consultants to the Township Planning Board. In 1966 Herbert H. Smith Associates, highly regarded planning specialists, were engaged to study and update the Master Plan. This was completed and the revised Master Plan was adopted by the Planning Board in 1968. The Governing Body has arranged for the Smith firm to maintain a continuing review of the Plan to make recommendations for modifications when the specialists regard them as needed. The Master Plan provides the township with guidelines for the full utilization of its resources while maintaining an orderly growth pattern. Particular attention is focused on land use, recreation areas, traffic circulation plans, capital improvements and other community facilities with a view toward coordination of all municipal efforts to achieve the creation of a safe. attractive, healthful and convenient physical environment for all. Under the Plan, proposed residential acreage would amount to 6,323 acres; commercial, 645 acres; industrial, 6,744 acres; parks and recreation, 1,006 acres; semi-public and institutional use, 865 acres: railroads and utilities, 698 acres; and schools, 392 acres.

EDISON has a Broad-Based, Balanced, Equitable Tax System... New Ratables

The year 1964-65 marked a unique development in the history of Edison Township. The Federal Government closed two military installations— Raritan Arsenal and Camp Kilmer and made available for enlightened development over 3,000 acres of land which up to this time was tax exempt. Much of this land has now been converted to highly desirable industrial uses, one developer alone having created an outstanding industrial complex of over 2300 acres with excellent rail, water and highway transportation facilities on the site. The huge multi-million dollar Fedders plant has been built on another near-by 100 acre section of the former Raritan Arsenal, while much of the remaining acreage now contains numerous industrial plants of all sizes valued at several millions of dollars. These are grouped for the most part in modern industrial parks which are equipped with excellent water, sewer and transportation facilities. Within one year after the release of Raritan Arsenal and Camp Kilmer by the Federal Government, \$3 million in ratables, much in the form of land only, was added to the local tax rolls. Seven years later this same land with improvements was assessed at over \$32 million and growing at a rate of \$7 to \$8 million per year. This is expected to continue for another decade before leveling off.





HOMES

The Township of Edison serves the housing needs of people in every stratum of society. Many of the most worthy design patterns and goals for the cities of tomorrow have already evolved in Edison. There are homes for workers, blue and white collar alike, foremen and executives, senior citizens, stockholders and captains of industry. There are large gracious homes, numerous developments, each comprising hundreds of smaller homes, and many apartment complexes. There are excellent motel and hotel accommodations for those whose business or social commitments allow only a short stay in town.

Transportation networks for local and long distance movement of people, goods and services also provide easy access to the cultural and recreational offerings of New York, the Jersey shore, mountain resorts and the Garden State Arts Center, all of which can be reached in less than an hour. Workers in local industries who live great distances from Edison often find it very convenient and profitable in terms of travel time to continue their employment here. Employers also tap a vast reservoir of talents which may be distant in space yet very near in time.



UTILITIES

Excellent utility services are furnished Edison's taxpayers through modern, superior distribution systems controlled by dependable suppliers. Sufficent quantities of water, gas and electricity are available to assure continued growth of the area for some time.

Water

An excellent supply of high quality water is available to township residents and industries through three efficient distribution systems. One is under the control of Edison's own water utility and serves the southern one-third of the township. About 35 thousand people reside in this area. The remainder of the township is served by the Elizabethtown Water Company or the Middlesex Water Company. The New Jersey Public Utility Commission sets rates for all utilities.

Gas

Natural gas is distributed through the facilities of Elizabethtown Gas Company and Public Service Electric & Gas Company.

Electricity

Electricity is furnished by Public Service Electric & Gas Company.

Telephone

Telephone service is provided by New Jersey Bell Telephone Company.

Sewers

Seventy-five percent of the township is now served by storm and sanitary sewer facilities.

The township's sanitary system is tied into trunk lines of the Middlesex County Sewage Authority which operates treatment and disposal facilities.

TRANSPORTATION

Rail

Penn-Central east-west passenger service is provided at the Edison station near Plainfield Avenue. The nearby New Brunswick, Metuchen and Metropark-Iselin stations find more favor among township residents, however, because of convenience, better parking facilities, more frequent service and a wider choice of trains to points all over the country.

The Metropark-Iselin station located at the Edison-Iselin border practically within the shadow of the Edison Tower is a park and ride facility with space for almost 800 cars. Amtrak trains for distant points as well as electrified commuter trains make regular stops at this station. It is easily accessible by car from N. J. #27, Garden State Parkway, U. S. #1 and the New Jersey Turnpike. Excellent freight service is provided to all industrial sections of the township by Penn-Central and Lehigh Valley.

Air

Scheduled air service on major airlines to all parts of the country is provided from Newark Airport only 25 minutes from Edison. The J. F. K. and La Guardia Airports with service to all parts of the world are only an hour away. All three of these major airports are connected by frequent helicopter flights of New York Airways. Philadelphia Airport, 90 minutes away, provides the traveller or shipper with additional choices of schedules.

Linden Airport, located midway between Edison and Newark, caters to small aircraft.

Taxi, limousine and parcel pick up and delivery service is available for local and nearby destinations as well as to all airports. The fine interconnecting highway system in the area contributes to the excellence of service.

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS-INTERCHANGES

Highways

The major East-West highway serving Edison carries three designations, I-287, I-95 and N. J. 440. More particularly, it is part of a belt freeway which will eventually encircle the entire New York metropolitan area. Under construction in a piecemeal fashion for a number of years, the completed stretch in the Edison area permits movement between Perth Amboy to the east and Morris County to the northwest, a distance of about 35 miles. As it passes through Edison, it is an East-West highway intersecting with New Durham Road, N. J. #27, U.S. #1, N.J. Turnpike and Woodbridge Avenue, all North-South arteries.

A quarter of a mile from Edison's southern border N. J. #18 intersects with U. S. #1, and a quarter of a mile from the township's eastern border the Garden State Parkway intersects with N. J. #27, U. S. #1 and the N. J. Turnpike. Edison's local roads are engineered to handle commercial traffic which must move freely between these interchanges and the township's industries and distribution complexes.

Motor Truck

More than a dozen large motor truck carriers maintain terminals in Edison in addition to the great number of nationally known firms which have located their own distribution centers in the township.

Overnight trucking from Edison reaches a 12 state market area which is home to 30 percent of the nation's population.

Buses

Plainfield Transit Company,
Transport of New Jersey and
Suburban Transit Company operate
local bus routes to nearby cities.
The latter two companies furnish
frequent express bus service between
Edison and the Port Authority
Terminal in New York City.



HOW TO REACH EDISON

An excellent network of superhighways, and frequent mainline and commuter rail service, contribute to the easy accessibility of Edison from all points. Situated at the crossroads of New Jersey, Edison also enjoys a close proximity to major airports in New York, Newark, and Philadelphia.

VIA HIGHWAY

From Newark and Points North of Edison

U.S. #1, U.S. #9—South to Edison Interstate #95—New Jersey Turnpike —South to Edison N.J. #27—South to Edison Garden State Parkway—South to Edison

From New York City

George Washington Bridge, Lincoln Tunnel, or Holland Tunnel to Interstate #95—N.J. Turnpike—South to Edison From La Guardia Airport, J.F.K. Airport, Brooklyn and Long Island

Various New York Expressways— South and West to Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge—West to Interstate #95—N.J. Turnpike—South to Edison From Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, Camden, Pennsylvania Turnpike, and Points South and West

U.S. #1, U.S. #130, or N.J. Turnpike— North to Edison

From New York State Thruway and Points North and West

Direct connection to Garden State Parkway—South to Edison

From Allentown Pa. and Points West Interstate #78—East to Interstate #287—South to Edison

From Jersey Shore and Points South
N.J. #34, #35, U.S. #9 or Garden
State Parkway—North to N.J. #440—
West to Edison

VIA RAIL

From New York City

Penn. Station—Commuter Train to:
Metropark—Iselin (at Edison border),
Metuchen, Edison, New Brunswick
(Edison residents use all four stations)
World Trade Center—PATH Train to
Newark, change to commuter train to:
Metropark—Iselin, Metuchen,
Edison, New Brunswick

From Philadelphia

Commuter Train to New Brunswick, change to Local Train to: Edison, Metuchen, Metropark-Iselin

From Amtrak Metroliner Stations at Washington, Baltimore, and Boston Direct Service to Metropark-Iselin Station (at Edison border)

VIA AIR

From all Points to Newark, La Guardia, J.F.K., or Philadelphia Airports
Helicopter service available from La Guardia and J.F.K. to Newark—then south on N.J. Turnpike to Edison Interchange
(See "VIA HIGHWAY" for direct routes from all airports)
From all nearby points to Linden
Airport (small planes only)
U.S. #1—South to Edison

VIA BUS

From All Points to Major New York Bus Terminals

To Port Authority Terminal— Frequent Express Bus service direct to Edison via Lincoln Tunnel and the 12-Lane N.J. Turnpike

EDISON TOWNSHIP HAS A PROGRESSIVE PLANNING PROGRAM

Edison Township has one of the most progressive and active planning programs in the State of New Jersey. The Township has an adopted Master Plan, an updated zoning ordinance, modern land subdivision regulations; an active urban renewal program and a program of systematic code updating and enforcement. A Comprehensive Master Plan was prepared by the Edison Planning Board in 1962 with the assistance from the Fels Institute of Local and State Government and the University of Pennsylvania. In 1966, the well known planning firm of Herbert H. Smith Associates was retained to study and update the Master Plan and to provide continuing professional planning assistance to the Township.

Master Plan

Edison Township's Master Plan which was adopted in 1968 and has been updated, provide for changes in development trends. The Plan provides for balanced land use development, expanded circulationsystem and strategically located community facilities to service individual neighborhoods and the Township as a whole. The Master Plan is a working guide for a planned ultimate population of approximately. 101,000 which will be serviced with an extensive system of public parks, libraries, schools, fire stations and other community facilities. The Plan provides for a variety of housing ranging from high-rise apartment developments to suburban-rural areas with extensive open spaces.

Commercial areas provide for neighborhood businesses and regional shopping centers. Industrial areas provide for a variety of uses ranging from small shops, restricted industrial uses and research centers to heavy industrial areas and large scale modern industrial parks such as the Raritan Center. Two of the prime goals of the Plan are the encouragement of a sound and diversified economic base and the maintenance of high aesthetic standards.

Development Codes and Ordinances The Township's zoning ordinance. land subdivision regulations, building code, health code and other municipal codes and ordinances are designed to provide for environmental protection and creation of a safe, attractive, healthful and convenient community. High standards in the codes and ordinances have resulted in quality and stable land development during the past two decades when the Township's population increased from 16,348 to 67,120. Annual review and updating provide the Township with modern effective development codes and regulations.

Environmental Protection

Edison Township officials have long been cognizant of the need for environmental protection. Through application and enforcement of development codes, review of development proposals by professional planners and engineers and coordination with State and County agencies, Edison has established a long record of environmental protection.

TABULATION OF POPULATION TRENDS 1940-1972 (U. S. CENSUS)

Year			Population			
	Total Population	White	Negro	Indian	Other	Density per Square Mile
1940	11,470					370
1950	16,348					527
1960	44,799	43,331	1,430		38	1,483
1970	67,120	65,467	1,367	30	256	2,223
1971 (est.)	69,700	67,996	1,394	32	278	2,307
1972 (est.)	70,000	68,286	1,400	34	280	2,317

^{*} Not available 1950 and 1940

POPULATION MAKE UP BY AGE AND SEX (1970 CENSUS)

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 5	3,218	3,145	6,363
5 - 9	3,785	3,529	7,314
10 - 14	3,711	3,516	7,227
- 15	658	689	1,347
16 - 18	1,712	1,678	3,390
- 19	412	440	852
20 - 24	2,186	2,748	4,934
25 - 34	4,514	4,874	9,388
35 - 44	4,742	4,771	9,513
45 - 54	4,471	4,360	8,831
55 - 59	1,414	1,310	2,724
60 - 61	392	388	780
62 - 64	499	497	996
65 - 74	915	1,146	2,061
75 and over	531	869	1,400
TOTAL	33,160	33,960	67,120

TABULATION OF HOUSING UNITS 1940 - 1970 AND PROJECTION TO 1980 (U. S. CENSUS)

Year	Total Housing Units
1940	2,809
1950	4,443
1960	12,576
1970	19,205
(Est.) 1980 Projected	25,000

TABULATION OF CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE (1970 CENSUS)

Туре	Number of Units
Owner Occupied 1 Family Units	12,924
Rental Units	5,151
Rooming & Lodger Units	176
Mobile Home/Trailer	203
Migrant or Seasonal	1
Unclassified	750
Total Housing Units	19,205

TABULATION OF RENTAL UNITS BY MONTHLY RENTAL VALUE (1970 CENSUS)

Monthly Rental Cost	Number of Units	Percent to Total Units	
\$40 or Less	112	2.2%	
40 - 59	59	1.1%	
60 - 79	120	2.3%	
80 - 99	204	4.0%	
100 - 119	425	8.3%	
120 - 149	1,844	35.8%	
150 - 199	1,987	38.6%	
200 - 299	228	4.4%	
300 or more	26	0.5%	
No Cash Rent	146	2.8%	
Total	5,151	100.0%	

TABULATION OF OWNER OCCUPIED — 1 FAMILY HOUSING UNITS AND VALUE RANGES (1970 CENSUS)

True Value	No. of Units	Percent of Total Units
Less than 5,000	7	0.1%
5,000 - 9,999	67	0.5%
10,000 - 14,499	432	3.3%
15,000 - 19,999	2,233	17.3%
20,000 - 24,999	3,267	25.3%
25,000 - 34,999	3,888	30.1%
35,000 - 49,999	2,428	18.8%
50,000 or more	602	4.7%
Total	12,924	100.1%

Total Aggregate True Value (1970) \$375,659,500

Average Unit Value (1970) 29,067

TABULATION OF CASH INCOME RANGES BY HOUSEHOLD EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES COMPARED TO MIDDLESEX COUNTY AREA 1955 - 1971

AREA	RANGES	1971	1970	1965	1961	1960	1955
Edison Middlesex County	-0- 2,499			6.8% 8.6%	8.6% 11.0%	7.5%	19.0%
Edison Middlesex County	-0- 2,999		6.8% 9.3%				
Edison Middlesex County	-0- 3,000	6.1% 8.3%					
Edison Middlesex County	2,500 3,999			8.4% 9.3%	10.8% 11.8%	13.6%	20.7%
Edison Middlesex County	3,000 4,999		4.7% 5.7%				
Edison Middlesex County	3,001 5,000	4.3% 5.1%					
Edison Middlesex County	4,000 6,999			35.0% 35.3%	39.9% 39.6%	43.2%	40.4%
Edison Middlesex County	5,000 7,999		16.7% 16.9%				
Edison Middlesex County	5,001 8,000	15.3% 15.6%					
*Edison Middlesex County	7,000 8,999			22.9% 21.4%	20.0% 17.9%	20.4%	
Edison Middlesex County	7,001 and over						19.9%
Edison Middlesex County	8,000 9,999		20.5% 19.9%				
Edison Middlesex County	8,001 10,000	19.0% 18.7%		*			
Edison Middlesex County	10,001 15,000	33.3% 31.5%	ei ²				
Edison Middlesex County	10,000 and over		51.3% 42.2%	26.9% 25.4%	20.7% 19.7%	15.3%	
Edison Middlesex County	15,000 and over	22.0% 20.8%					
Totals		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

^{*} For year 1965 the range for Edison was 7000 - 9999

EXISTING LAND USE

	1960 (1)		1966 (1)		1970 (2)		1971 (2)	
Use	Area	Percent of Total						
Residential	2,966.5	15.1	3,986.3	20.4	4,161.2	21.3	4,342.2	22.2
Commercial	287.6	1.5	388.7	2.0	441.7	2.4	441.7	2.4
Industrial	1,424.1	7.2	2,270.3	11.6	2,528.3	12.9	2,528.3	12.9
Public, Recreational, Roads	1,768.0	9.1	2,429.4	12.5	2,601.4	13.3	2,619.4	13.4
Semi-Public & Institution	392.4	2.1	773.0	3.9	773.0	3.9	773.0	3.9
Railroads and Utilities	514.2	2.7	697.9	3.6	697.9	3.6	697.9	3.6
Military	3,780.0	19.4	-		_	-	_	_
Agricultural	_		67.3	0.3	67.3	0.3	67.3	0.3
Vacant	8,387.2	42.9	8,907.1	45.7	8,249.2	42.3	8,050.2	41.3
Totals	19,520.0	100.0	19,520.0	100.0	19,520.0	100.0	19,520.0	100.0

- (1) Source Master Plan Study
- (2) Estimated from other sources

ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY BY CLASSIFICATION

	*Equalized	Total		Residenti	al	Apartmer	nts	Industria	al	Commerc	ial	Vacant La	ınd	Farm L	and
Year	Valuation Ratio to True Value (%)	Assessed Valuation	%	Assessed Valuation	% of Total	Assessed Valuation	% of Total		% of Total	Assessed Valuation	% of Total			Assessed Valuation	F-12
(1) 1950	20.00	14,116,333	100.0	8,187,473	58.0	282,327	2.0	4,234,900	30.0	564,653	4.0	705,816	5.0	141,164	1.0
(1) 1960	21.18	49,144,123	100.0	28,749,312	58.5	982,882	2.0	14,743,237	30.0	2,457,207	5.0	1,720,044	3.5	491,441	1.0
1967	40.17	207,846,368	100.0	127,022,340	61.1	9,095,700	4.4	37,709,725	18.2	27,631,609	13.3	6,112,390	2.9	274,604	0.1
1968	43.21	216,597,469	100.0	130,705,710	60.3	11,930,475	5.5	41,294,029	19.1	25,713,690	11.9	6,415,715	3.0	537,850	0.2
1969	41.60	227,823,491	100.0	134,827,960	59.2	14,124,125	6.2	44,899,809	19.7	27,581,615	12.1	6,230,965	2,7	159,017	0.1
1970	35.54	238,441,112	100.0	138,369,716	58.0	15,117,750	6.3	51,709,014	21.7	26,680,950	11.2	6,335,084	2.7	228,598	0.1
1971	36.11	250,919,497	100.0	142,404,975	56.8	15,606,450	6.2	59,001,739	23.5	27,348,360	10.9	6,332,825	2.5	225,148	0.1
(2) 1972	50.0	413,200,494	100.0	223,551,800	54.1	26,930,400	6.5	103,473,969	25.0	45,869,575	11.1	12,629,275	3.1	745,475	0.2

- * Ratios are calculated by the New Jersey Department of the Treasury, Division of Taxation.
- (1) Prior to 1965, assessed valuation ratios were determined by the Local Unit. Beginning with 1965, they are on a county basis which was placed at 50% assessment basis. The classification of assessed valuations were not available for 1960 and 1950 and were estimated from available sources.
- (2) The Township conducted a revaluation program which was implemented in 1972 and properties were valued to 50% of estimated true value.

COMPARATIVE RETAIL SALES GROWTH 1950-1971 (000 omitted)

	1971	1970	1966	1960	1950
Middlesex County	\$1,034,429	\$969,690	\$774,025	\$518,109	\$257,619
Edison Township	128,546	119,295	103,686	21,621	
New Brunswick	153,247	145,134	88,545	84,243	76,143

COMPARISON OF GROSS DEBT IN RELATION TO ESTIMATED TRUE VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY AND PER CAPITA GROSS DEBT

Year	Equalized Valuation Ratio to True Value (%)	Estimated True Value *	Gross Debt Issued and Auth. but Not Issued	Percentage of Gross Debt to Est. True Value	Per Capita Gross Debt
1950	20.0	\$ 70,581,665	\$ 2,386,600	3.38%	\$146.03
1960	21.18	232,030,798	11,383,500	4.90%	254.10
1967	40.17	517,416,898	26,048,500	5.03%	389.71
1968	43.21	506,693,260	26,019,500	5.13%	382,69
1969	41.60	554,064,903	29,734,000	5.36%	432.49
1970	35.54	678,906,069	33,429,500	4.92%	498.06
1971	36.11	694,875,372	33,230,500	4.78%	491.61
1972	50.00	826,400,988	_	_	_

^{*} Adjusted to comply with the equalized ratio as certified by the New Jersey Department of the Treasury, Division of Taxation.

COMPARATIVE TAX RATE RELATING TO TRUE VALUE PER 1,000 OF VALUE

			Dr. Carr	Allocatio	n of Adjusted	Tax Rate	
Year * Actual Tax Rate (Assessed Valuation)	Adjusted Tax Rate	Veterans & Senior Citizen Deduction	School Purposes	County Purposes	Municipal Operation Purposes	Debt Service Costs	
1950	\$ 59.20	\$11.84	\$ -0-	\$5.73	\$3.23	\$-0-	\$2.88
1960	99.62	18.30	-0-	9.86	3.81	2.42	2.21
1967	75.40	21.60	0.60	13.41	4.67	0.59	2.33
1968	63.00	27.20	0.65	17.14	5.55	1.01	2.85
1969	66.60	27.70	0.58	17.84	5.29	1.00	2.99
1970	77.50	29.50	0.56	19.35	5.49	1.21	2.89
1971	81.80	26.70	0.43	17.46	5.58	0.67	2.56
1972	58.90	29.95	0.39	18.66	5.63	2.66	2.61

^{*} Based on Assessed Valuations at the prevailing assessment basis for the year.

MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS

MOODY'S

Aa

STANDARD & POOR'S

AA

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

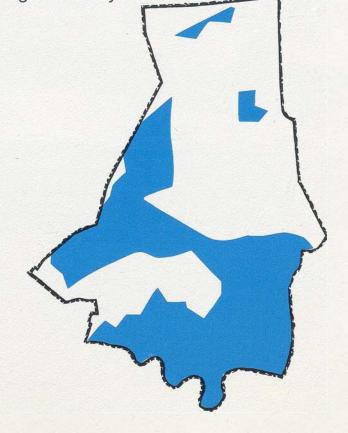
With over 6,000 people now employed and a projected full working population of 25,000 expected by 1980, Raritan Center is well on its way to becoming a city within a city. Manufacturing and commercial buildings, some with over 100,000 square feet and up to 250,000 square feet of floor space in a single story, are transforming the former Raritan Arsenal property into a beehive of activity. Between the 2,000 foot dock on the navigable Raritan River, only 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, to the nine story Ramada Inn hotel and restaurant lie 62 miles of rail, highway and utility networks all designed for heavy duty service to support dynamic industrial and commercial activity. Located at the center of a 52,000,000 customer market within 300 miles, it has attracted such leading industrial names as Fedders, RCA, Chrysler, Procter and Gamble, U. S. Plywood. Dow Chemical, Owens-Illinois. American Hospital Supply, W. T. Grant, Baxter Laboratories, Continental Can, Schwinn Bicycle, Supermarkets General, Macy-Bambergers and others. On the opposite side of the township to the northwest on former Camp Kilmer property, additional industrial and commercial development has been taking place to rival that at Raritan Center. A. & P. Warehousing, General Tire, Maidenform, Kaiser Aluminum, Cascade Pools, Lee Filters, Twin County Grocers, Metex, Roth & Schlenger, American Can, Sportswear Industries, Skil Corp., A. G. Spalding and Akai-American Ltd. are some of the firms represented by significant industrial or commercial operations.

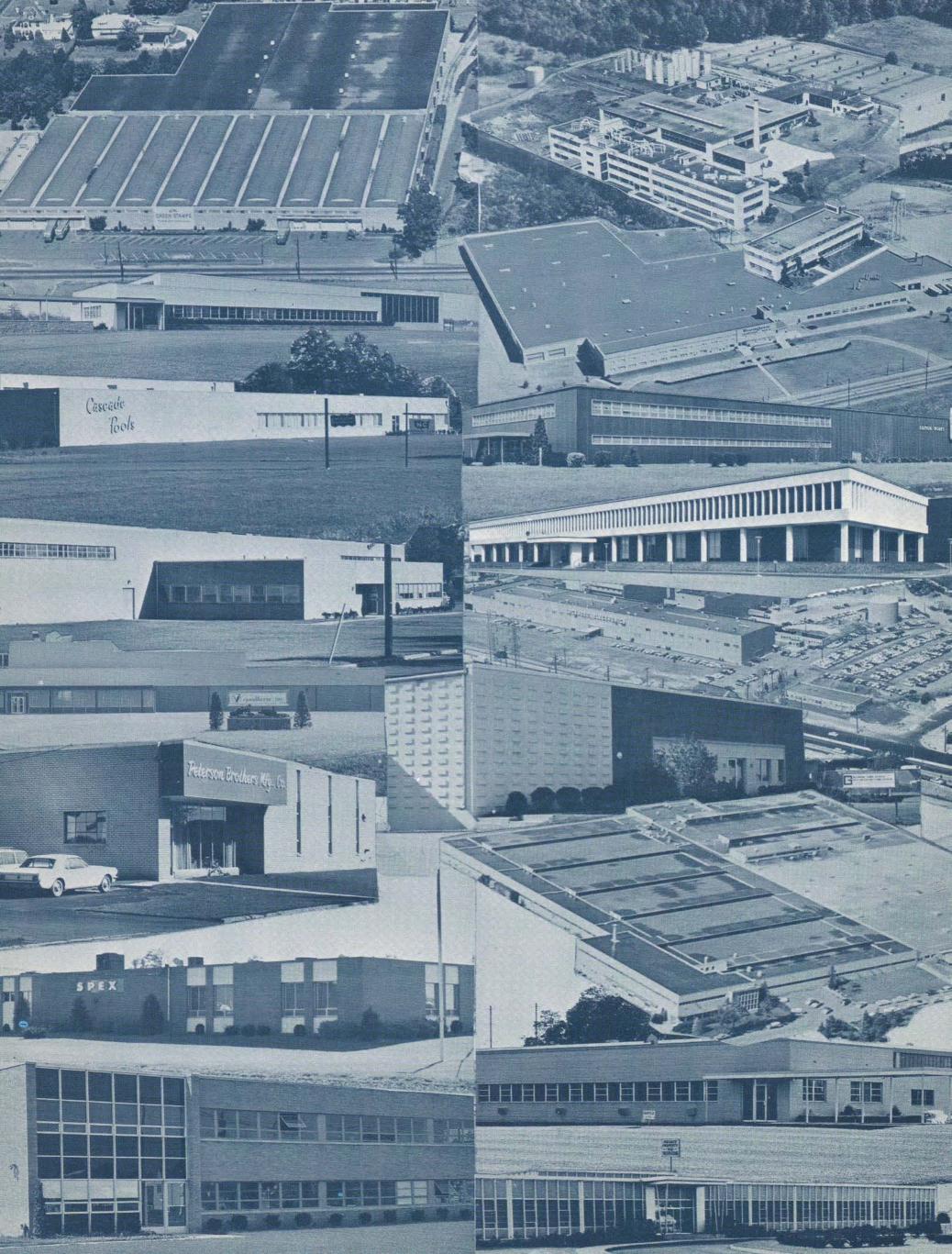


Between the two giant ends of Edison's industrial bow-tie are several well established sizable industrial or commercial operations such as Revlon, Westinghouse, Ford Motor, RCA, Mobil Chemical and S & H Green Stamps which stand astride Edison's Miracle Mile of 20 years ago and connect the now developing industrial parks of the seventies.

Situated between the Holiday Inn and Best Block Company on U. S. #1 is the Edison Industrial Center, a moderate size development which features a variety of enterprises ranging in size from 6,000 square feet to A. T. & T.'s 144,000 square feet. Isolated from the industrial bow-tie, but still an important industrial element of Edison's past, present and future is the L. A. Dreyfus plant located in the northwest section of the township.

Small enclaves of light industrial firms are to be found in other sections and more will appear in the future as welcome additions to areas zoned for light industry.





PUBLIC SAFETY

The Department of Public Safety, consisting of the Division of Fire and the Division of Police, is under the direction of Mayor Bernard J. Dwyer who serves as department head.

Division of Police

Law enforcement, crime prevention, traffic regulation, narcotics control and juvenile aid are the responsibility of the four major bureaus of the Police Department; viz, Uniformed, Detective, Traffic and Juvenile. Sixty outstanding officers comprise the specially equipped and trained Tactical Squad. Each bureau is administered by a Captain and the entire Division is headed by the Chief of Police.

The 120 man regular police force is equipped with over 20 vehicles including patrol cars, a traffic maintenance truck and a specially designed BCI van for mobile criminal investigation support.

All new policemen undergo six weeks of intensive training at the State Police Academy. Specialized training at the FBI Academy, traffic institutes and other police training centers is encouraged for selected members of the force as a matter of policy. A volunteer, uniformed Auxiliary Police Corps of 200 men provides a reservoir of trained manpower as support, if needed, for the regular Police Force.

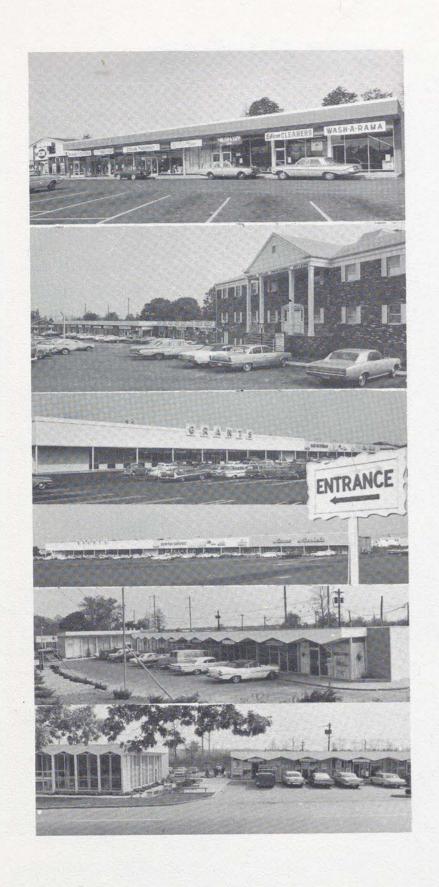
Division of Fire

A firefighting force of 70 paid firemen and 180 volunteers is supervised by the Chief of Fire. Fire prevention inspection and protection service is provided by this division for Edison Township's residents and property owners.

These trained firefighters man 22 pieces of modern equipment including 13 pumpers which are kept at six strategically located firehouses. Pumpers capable of 11,000 gallons per minute.

Water availability as to quantity and pressure exceeds American Insurance Association minimum requirements.





SHOPPING CENTERS

Menlo Park Shopping Center

A pioneer in the shopping center field, Menlo Park Shopping Center is located on a 77-acre tract at U.S. Route 1 and Parsonage Road. The sprawling complex has over one million square feet of selling space and enclosed climate-controlled malls extending over 1,000 feet. There are over 120 stores, including three multi-level department stores, two banks, a 1,500 seat movie theater and a five-story office building. The operators of the complex conduct a year round program of exhibits, demonstrations, concerts and presentations in a variety of forms with entertainment, educational or cultural appeal for patrons on a no-charge basis. These presentations are usually changed weekly. There is parking space for 7,500 cars. Other Township Shopping Centers A number of smaller neighborhood shopping centers comprising 8 to 20 stores are to be found near concentrations of living units throughout the township. Among these are the Nixon, Raritan Valley, Edison, Wood Manor Shopping Centers and Kilmer Plaza, Oakwood Plaza, Colonial Village and Edison Mall.



pital - Existing Building

HOSPITALS

Servicing the entire Central Jersey area, Edison is proud of its growing importance as a center for hospital care. The merger in 1970 of the 205 bed John F. Kennedy Community Hospital with the Middlesex Rehabilitation Center has resulted in the development of a modern 415 bed general hospital. In addition to the excellent in-patient care, an innovative out-patient program assures maximum utilization of resources and increased benefits for patients.

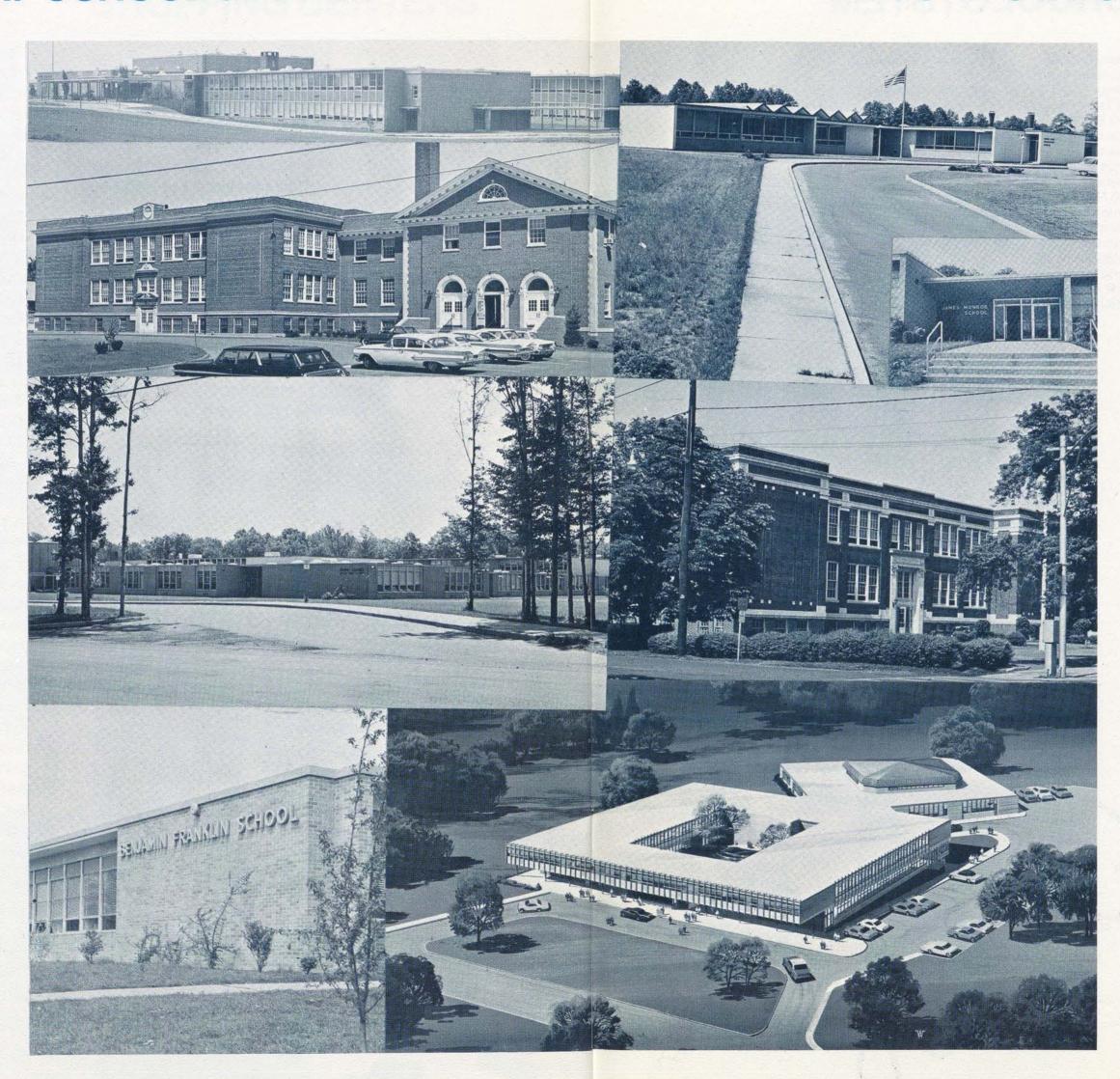
Other hospitals in town include two state institutions, New Jersey's Diagnostic Center for the mentally disturbed, and the Hospital for Disabled Veterans. Also located in Edison is Middlesex County's 326 bed Roosevelt Hospital and Annex, specializing in the treatment of pulmonary and respiratory diseases. An additional 3500 beds are maintained within ten miles of Edison's borders at more than a dozen modern hospitals. Most of these are general hospitals which, like Edison's J.F.K. Community Hospital, have engaged in continuing expansion programs in recent years in order to keep pace with Central Jersey's dynamic growth. Seven ambulances, manned by trained volunteer first aid squads, provide round-the-clock emergency service to all hospitals at a rate exceeding 5,000 calls per year. Nearby are the fine hospitals and research facilities of New Brunswick, Newark and Union County. The Piscataway Campus of the Rutgers College of Medicine and Dentistry is just across Edison's boundary line and many world famous medical institutions and research facilities of New York and Philadelphia are only an hour away by rail or highway.

EDISON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL SYSTEM

EDISON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL SYSTEM

The responsibility for the operation of the school system rests with a seven (7) member appointed Board of Education. The diligent and sincere service of Board Members has been demonstrated by the orderly growth and development of an outstanding educational program. In slightly over two decades the public school population in Edison increased from less than 2,000 students in grades K-6 to 15,000 students in grades K-12. During this period several bond referanda were approved by the electorate and the Board of School Estimate totaling more than \$27,000,000.00 for school facilities. Also, the Board of School Estimate has consistently approved increases in the annual school budget to insure necessary personnel services, educational supplies and equipment, and various other operational needs—Operating budgets approximate \$20,000,000 per year. The development of a comprehensive educational program and the expansion of physical facilities has been accomplished while maintaining a comparatively moderate and stable tax rate for the taxpayers of Edison. There are, today, twenty-one school buildings in the educational complex—15 elementary schools, 3 junior-high schools, 2 senior-high schools, and a special education facility. A fourth junior-high school is currently under construction. Classroom space consists of 578 regular classrooms and 70 special-purpose rooms, exclusive of gymnasiums, libraries, and administrative areas. An additional 34 regular classrooms and 12 specialpurpose rooms will be available with the completion of the fourth junior-high school which is scheduled to open in September, 1973.

The professional staff of the school system has grown from less than 60 members in 1950 to 974 members for the 1972-73 school year. In addition to classroom teachers and administrators, the professional staff includes speech therapists, reading specialists, guidance counselors, psychologists, social workers, learning disability specialists, nurses and the services of other specialists. The educational program is comprehensive and diversified.



Approximately two-thirds of each graduating class enrolls in some type of higher education—4-year colleges, 2-year colleges, business and technical schools. etc. Vocational education and work-study programs are available for students seeking employment following graduation. The needs of severely handicapped students are met through the programs provided in the special education program. A summer school program offers remedial assistance and enrichment courses in various subject areas for students in grades 1-12. Programs of a similar nature also are available on Saturdays for students at the secondary level. Opportunity exists for students in their senior year of high school to enroll in courses at Middlesex County College. The Adult Education Program offers a variety of courses for the residents of the community. The co-curricular program at the junior and senior high school level provides a variety of after-school activities.

Projected population forecasts indicate a continuous increase in school enrollment throughout the 1970's. However, this growth rate should occur at a slower and more stable pace than the school system experienced during the greater part of the past two decades. School building facilities will be expanded to meet the needs resulting from increased enrollment. Furthermore, the school expansion program throughout this period will include modifications in existing buildings in order to insure optimum physical facilities at all educational levels—elementary, junior-high and senior-high.

Continuous evaluation of all aspects of the curriculum will occur with resultant changes in the educational program (K-12). Increasing emphasis will focus on developing and implementing programs to meet the needs of each individual enrolled in the school system. In all subject areas—at each grade level—new programs and new techniques of teaching will be carefully formulated and implemented so that all students can proceed most effectively through their educational program. Opportunities will increase for remedial instruction and enrichment courses during the school

EDISON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL SYSTEM

year, on Saturdays, and in the Summer School Program. Accelerated courses enabling students to complete their educational program in a shorter time span will be more readily available. The work-study aspect of the Vocational Education Program will be expanded to offer greater opportunity to explore career interests prior to graduation. The utilization of physical facilities on a twelve-month, day/evening basis will be more fully realized—Thus providing an increase in programs of an educational and recreational nature for school-age children and adult residents of the community.

The professional staff will increase so as to maintain a favorable student-teacher ratio. Increased specialized services by professional and para-professional personnel will be available in order to meet most effectively the individual needs of students.

These changes and developments in the educational system will be achieved in an orderly and well-planned manner—providing maximum educational opportunity for our children and a favorable tax structure for the residents of Edison.

Elementary Schools

- # 3 Piscatawaytown
- # 5 Stelton
- # 6 Oak Tree
- # 7 Clara Barton
- # 8 Lincoln
- # 9 Washington
- #10 James Madison
- #11 Benjamin Franklin
- #13 John Marshall
- #14 Menlo Park
- #15 James Monroe
- #16 Lindeneau
- #17 Woodbrook
- #18 Martin Luther King
- #19 F.D.R. (Spec. Ed.)
- #20 James Madison

Secondary Schools

EHS Edison High

JPS John P. Stevens

TJ Thomas Jefferson Jr. High

JA John Adams Jr. High

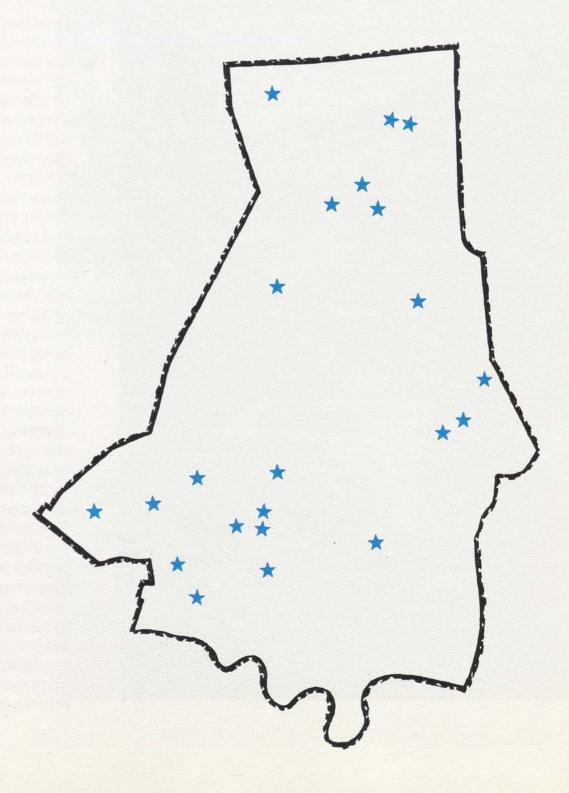
HH Herbert Hoover Jr. High

WW Woodrow Wilson Jr. High (Gloria Ave.)

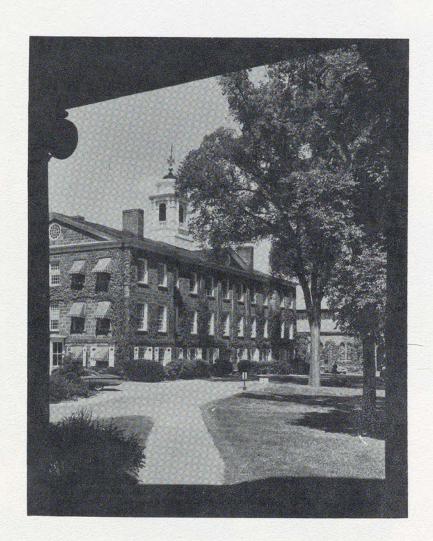
Offices

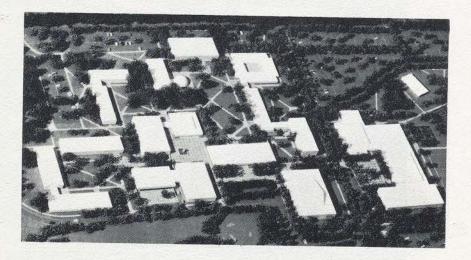
BO Board Office

SO Superintendent's Office



Higher Education





Nearby, Rutgers, the State University is the largest educational institution in New Jersey. It is due to become even more important in the state's economy, with an impact that extends far beyond the purchasing power of its 4,000 employees and 19,000 day students. Situated in the center of an industrial state, Rutgers participates in the growing two-way exchange between industry and the university.

Recent development of the sprawling Rutgers University complex in Central Jersey focuses on the new Kilmer Campus located partly in Edison and partly in Piscataway Township. Livingston College, the first of three colleges planned for the 500 acre site which was formerly a part of Camp Kilmer, is now completed.

Middlesex County College opened in September 1966. The College offers a comprehensive curriculum designed to train technicians in demand by area industry or to prepare students to continue their education. The County College is unique in that it began with a ready-made campus providing ample room for future growth. The 200 acres of former Raritan Arsenal land turned over to Middlesex County by the Federal Government offers an attractive landscaped site ideally suited for educational development.

The County College's first class—approximately 700 full-time day students and 300 to 400 Evening Division students—made use of several buildings turned over to the College by the government. The initial \$3,626,000 development program included renovation of existing buildings suitable for use as classrooms, laboratories, faculty offices and student facility areas. In 1972 approximately 10,000 students were enrolled.

Since 1966 five additional new buildings have been constructed furthering the rapid and effective growth of the College. These buildings are the Library, Main Hall Building, Physical Education Complex, the Health Technologies Center and the College Center.

The College offers 2 year curriculums in Liberal Arts, Science, Engineering Technologies, Health Technologies, and Business. The Division of Continuing Education makes available the opportunity for individual and educational development on a part-time basis with courses scheduled during the day, evening, and weekend.

PARKS, RECREATION, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

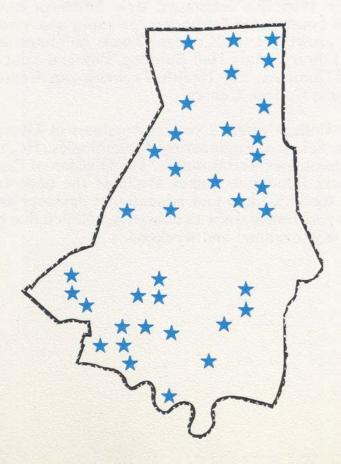
Parks

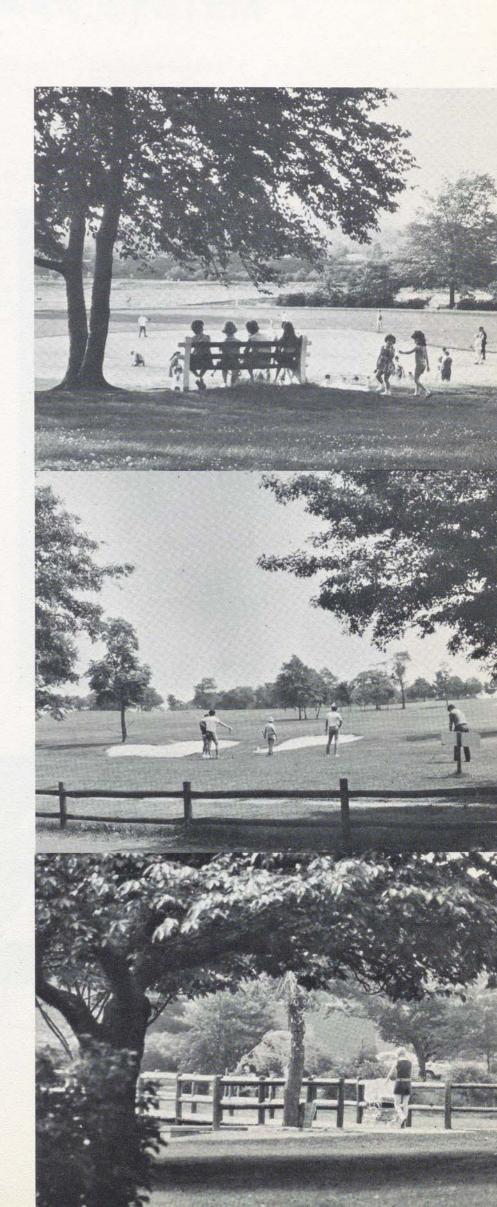
Roosevelt Park, developed and operated by the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders, is an attractive 200 acre facility located entirely in Edison Township. It provides wooded areas of century old trees, an attractive lake, streams, picnic areas, a stadium, tennis courts and an outdoor theatre. Another county park is being developed on former Raritan Arsenal land adjoining Middlesex County College. The State of New Jersey maintains the 30 acre Edison State Park and Museum in the Menlo Park section of town on the site of Thomas A. Edison's original laboratory at the Edison Tower.

Six park sites which range in size from 3 acres to the 58 acre site adjoining the new municipal building complex in the central part of town are being developed by the township itself. Together they offer park facilities for neighborhood areas in all sections of the township.

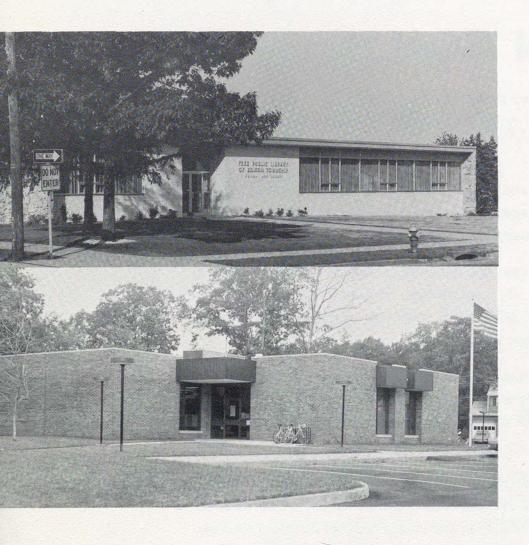
Recreation

Year round supervised recreation activities, provided for Edison residents of all ages, include hobby classes, field trips, indoor and outdoor sports leagues and tournaments





PARKS, RECREATION, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY



augmented from time to time by special events and instructional programs. The township recreation department conducts a full range of programs at a number of public and private facilities including 35 playgrounds, several indoor and outdoor rinks, courts, playing fields, bowling lanes, swimming pools and a township-owned Raritan River boat basin.

A varied senior citizens program provides interesting opportunities for less active people to fraternize or compete with others whose recreational interests and ability to participate are compatible with their own.

Libraries

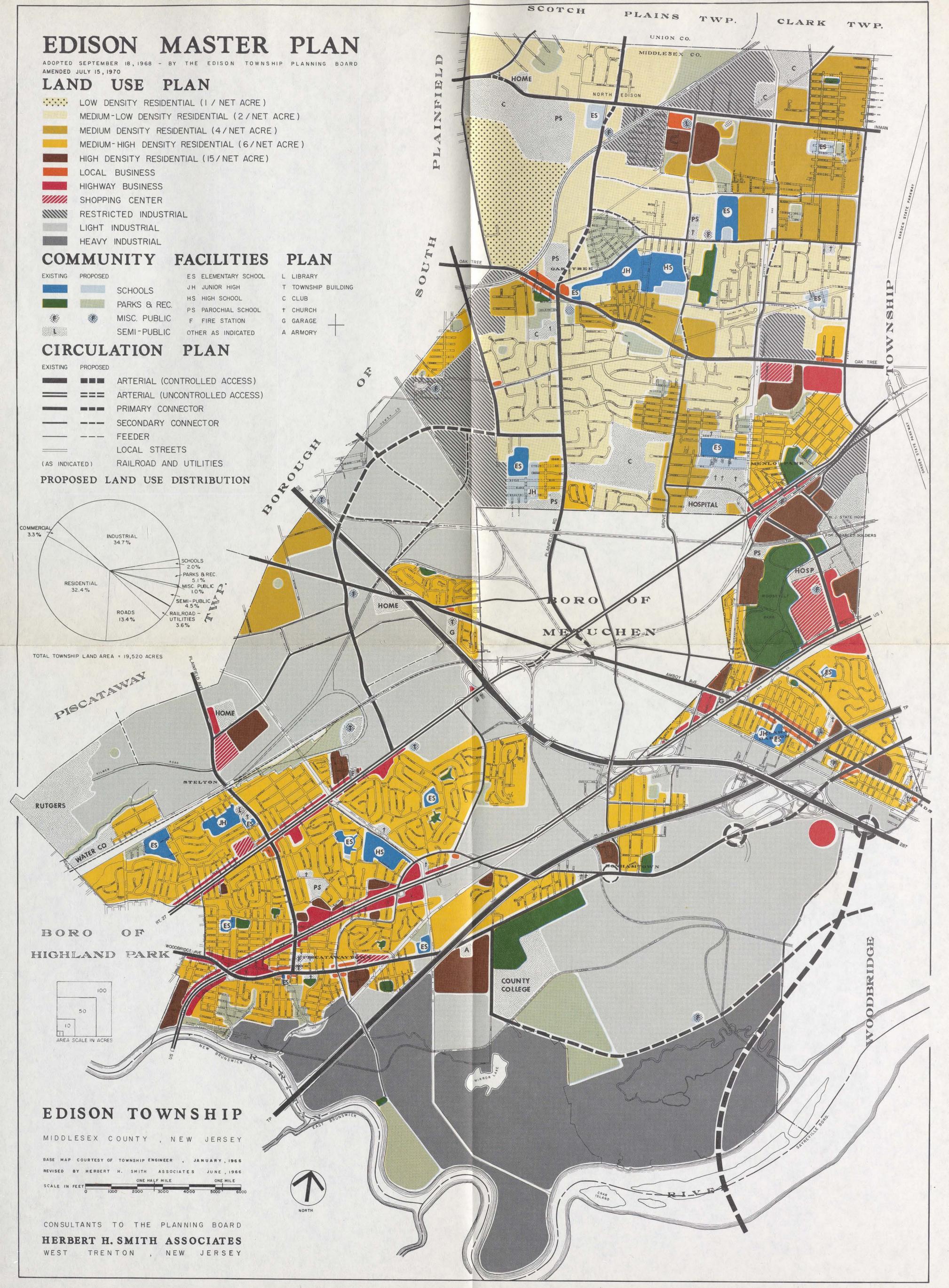
Edison's 33,000 registered borrowers may draw from just under 100,000 volumes available at the township's main library and two branches. As part of the New Jersey regional library network, several hundred thousand additional volumes are available to Edison residents from other larger libraries in the network. Expansion of the local library system is continuing at an accelerated rate with additional facilities being provided to keep pace with the community's needs.



MASTER PLAN GOALS

The following Master Plan goals, as prepared by the Planning Board, provide the basis for all Master Plan proposals. These goals are revisions of the nine major objectives of the previous Master Plan of 1962.

- 1. Creation of a safe, attractive, healthful and convenient physical environment. This can be accomplished by encouraging the proper relationship between the various types of land uses to provide for optimum conditions for residence, commerce and industry.
- 2. Provision for a broad range of housing types and densities to meet the needs of various age, income and family size groups. By appropriate admixture of single-family detached housing, townhouses, garden apartments, high-rise apartments and other types an attractive environment can be had by all.
- Development of a community and neighborhood identity in the Township by a proper balance of land uses, appropriately placed community facilities, and a road pattern which strengthens the cohesiveness of the community and retains neighborhood identity within the community.
- 4. Provision of adequate community facilities to maximize the educational, cultural, recreational, and aesthetic opportunities of Township residents. Locations for needed facilities should be pinpointed on the Master Plan and where possible acquired through the cooperation of developers.
- 5. Adequate provision of municipal services to assure a safe and healthful community.
- 6. Development of functional traffic circulation and street design properly related to the varied pattern of land use and designed to provide convenient, safe and efficient movement within and through the Township. Creation of a functional street design will reduce the total area of the Township that has to be devoted to street purposes, will lower the cost of maintenance, will increase the safety and speed of through movement and will add to the amenity of residential and other districts.
- 7. Encouragement of a sound and diversified economic base as a source both of a stable tax base and of economic opportunities for the local labor force.
- 8. Broadening of tax base through the encouragement of industrial, commercial, and high-density residential uses to supplement the tax base and thus to provide sufficient financial resources to support the quantity and quality of urban services and facilities without imposing undue burden on the individual taxpayer.
- Maintenance of high aesthetic standards in the determination of land development patterns. Aesthetic standards should guide the design and regulation of structures and other visual elements in the community.







For information about the TOWNSHIP OF EDISON
Write or call
JOHN A. DELESANDRO
Business Administrator
Telephone 287-0900
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
Woodbridge & Plainfield Aves., Edison

Include Bustry tours. J. !!

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF EDISON TOWNSHIP
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
DIVISION OF CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

THE STUDY OF EDISON - MATERIALS AND HELPS

Social Studies - Grade Two

* * * * *

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INTRODUCTION

This curriculum has been developed to provide information and materials about Edison for second grade teachers. These materials include:

- 1. List of Resource People with suggested procedures.
- 2. List of Field Trips with suggested procedures.
- 3. Development of map skills related to the study of Edison.
- 4. Correlating the study of Edison with other content areas.
- 5. Additional Helps.
- 6. Filmstrip: "Edison--Our Community", with cassette and written narrative.
- 7. Set of Study Prints with description and suggested activities.
- 8. Booklet: Thomas A. Edison, with a set of pictures.
- 9. Booklet: Bits of History, history of Raritan Township 1609-1909.
- 10. Two puzzles on ditto masters.
- 11. Map of New Jersey on ditto master.
- 12. Map of Edison.
- 13. Booklet: Edison, N. J. (League of Women Voters).
- 14. Brochure: Edison-Dynamic Pace-setter at the Crossroads of N. J.
- 15. Map of Middlesex County with miscellaneous information about Middlesex County.
- 16. Booklet: Betsy; Bill; the Nice Bad Man (available in classroom quantities from the Police Department).
- 17. Information about Edison National Historic Site and Edison State Park.

Please acquaint yourself with this kit of materials. Then you will be better able to develop your study of Edison in a sequential manner. You will find the materials to be adaptable to various modes of instruction. It is hoped that you will take advantage of the many resources available in our community and plan to use them effectively. Planning ahead is an important factor in making this study an educational success. Keep in mind that resource people and trips should be scheduled at least three (3) weeks in advance. The vocabulary presented in this material is appropriate for the second grade. It is hoped that the children will understand and utilize the many new terms introduced. The activities suggested on the study prints can be very easily transferred to task cards for use in learning centers. You will note that the word 'illustrate' has been frequently used. The purpose is to encourage a variety of media for children to experience.

We trust that these materials will convey to you some of the enthusiasm and excitement experienced by the committee who put them together. We wish you much success in your study of Edison.

Rona Cohn
Dorothy Drwal
Ricky Eddy
Karen Hoffman
Joyce Zashin
Gretchen Tress, Chairperson

RESOURCE PEOPLE

- 1. Police Officer with squad car
- 2. Fire Fighter with fire engine
- 3. Member of the Rescue Squad with ambulance
- 4. Mail Carrier who comes to your school
- 5. Bookmobile
- 6. Public Librarian
- 7. Dentist
- 8. Doctor
- 9. Nurse
- 10. Public Health Nurse
- 11. Mayor
- 12. Council Member
- 13. Representative from the Hospital
- 14. Parent who works in local industry
- 15. Representative from Recreation Department
- 16. School Personnel: Principal, School Nurse, Librarian, Custodian, Secretary, Paraprofessional

USING RESOURCE PEOPLE: SUGGESTED PROCEDURES

Plan Ahead:

Have purpose in mind before contacting resource person. Since many of those listed as resources are very busy people with numerous responsibilities, please plan these visits with other second grade teachers in your building. You could invite one guest and have that person visit each class, or you may decide to schedule the visits so you each invite different guests and rotate so classes would have different guests each year. Then classes could share information.

Convey to the person the material you have already presented to your class.

Discuss additional information or topic the visitor might discuss.

Discuss whether the guest would answer questions from the children.

Set the date, time and length of visit.

Discuss number of children involved.

Give travel directions if necessary.

Prepare Children for Visit:

Review manners involved in entertaining guest.

Review rules regarding listening.

If questions are to be asked, prepare beforehand with children.

Follow-up:

Have follow-up lessons to review childrens' views of what they learned from guest and also to enlarge the concepts that were discussed.

Develop Language Arts skills by having children write thank-you letters, reports on visit, etc.

Evaluate the usefulness of the visit. Would you want to repeat it? What would you change? Did you forget anything?

Make any notes which would be helpful in future planning.

Don't Forget!

Parents can be a very valuable resource!

FIELD TRIPS - TO WALK OR RIDE (Depending on school location)

Often the most valuable trips are those within walking distance of your school vicinity. Investigate:

- 1. Fire Station
- 2. Rescue Squad Building
- 3. Post Office central, if possible
- 4. Police Station Municipal Building
- 5. Edison State Park
- 6. Shopping Center or local stores adjacent to your school
- 7. Factory
- 8. Old Town Hall
- *9. John F. Kennedy Medical Center
- 10. St. James Episcopal Church and cemetary
- 11. Stelton Baptist Church and cemetary
- 12. Local Business
 - a. Restaurants: Gino's, MacDonald's, Burger King, Dunkin'
 Donuts
 - b. Gas Station
 - c. Dry Cleaners
 - d. Food stores
 - e. Variety stores
 - f. Hardware stores
- *13. Edison Public Library
 - 14. Tour of school building
 - 15. Walking trip of school neighborhood
- **16. Roosevelt Park
 - 17. Edison National Historic Site, West Orange, N. J.

^{*}Lunch and bathroom facilities available here. Inquire about beverage and number they can accommodate.

^{**}Picnic area.

"A PACKAGE TOUR OF EDISON"

Take a full day trip around Edison. This would give children the opportunity to better understand and appreciate the large area Edison encompasses. They would gain first hand experience by seeing various shelters, occupations and industries, services and facilities that are provided by our town.

When planning this trip the teacher must take into consideration other trips that have been taken and what resource people have been utilized. It is impossible to stop at every site on the list; but you will want to point out as many places as possible that you have studied. The unique purpose of this trip is to broaden the child's concept of Edison. The teacher is responsible for scheduling the route, the stops, and the time element involved. Arrangements must be made at least three (3) weeks in advance for each stop, and also for lunch and bathroom facilities.

Transportation for this trip can be arranged through Oak Tree Bus Service (549-0127) or Raritan Valley Bus Company (549-1212) at an approximate cost of \$85.00.

ANNOTATED SITE LIST

Fire Station

If children have not seen the snorkel this would be a good opportunity. It is usually at the Route 27 fire station.

Edison Central Post Office

Contact Mr. French (287-4311). Remember to arrange three (3) weeks in advance.

Municipal Building - Police Station

Here you may see the courtroom, jail, offices, police station. Children may even get fingerprinted.

Rescue Squad Building

See ambulance, emergency equipment.

Old Town Hall

Compare this with present Municipal Building

White Church (St. James Episcopal) and Cemetary

One of the oldest churches in Edison

Stelton Baptist Church

Another old church in Edison

Raritan Center

This is one of the largest industrial arsenals on the east coast. It includes a large dock on the Raritan River only ten miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and direct access to rail, highway, and utility networks. Edison State Park

The base of the tower and the adjoining building house a small museum with pictures showing Edison's inventions.

Menlo Park Shopping Center Mall

Ride around the circumference of the Mall and take note of the variety of stores.

Roosevelt Park

Point out recreation facilities, spring, hospital, outdoor theater, Cerebral Palsy Center, Kiddie Keepwell. You could picnic here if you choose the right season for your trip.

John F. Kennedy Medical Center

Tour of hospital is available. Contact Mrs. Norma
Vincent (549-1379 home number). This tour
might include filmstrip, visit to emergency
room and kitchen. Bathroom and lunchroom
facilities are available.

Edison Public Library

Arrange with librarian for storytime. Bathroom and lunchroom facilities available.

Stelton Station

Only train station in Edison.

SAMPLE TRIP SCHEDULES

I. From North Edison -

9:15 - Board Bus

Grove Avenue to Amboy -

Pass Clara Barton School

Fire Station

Rescue Squad

Woodbridge Avenue -

Raritan Center

Superintendent's Office (Old Bonhamtown School)

Middlesex County College

Benjamin Franklin School

Road to Dump (by Peanut Bar)

St. James Episcopal Church

Old Town Hall

10:00-11:30 - Stop and tour

Municipal Building and Police Station

Plainfield Avenue -

Stelton Baptist Church

Stelton School

Stelton Station

Route 27 -

Fire Station

Central Post Office

to James Street -

John F. Kennedy Medical Center

Temple Emanu-El

12:00- 2:00 - Lunch and Tour of the Hospital

Route 27 -

Edison State Park - See Tower

Rescue Squad

Parsonage Road -

Roosevelt Park

drive through -

Menlo Park Shopping Center Mall

. . . Return to school.

II. From South Edison -

9:15 - Board Bus

Woodbridge Avenue -

Middlesex County College

Superintendent's Office (Old Bonhamtown School)

Raritan Center

Amboy Avenue -

Clara Barton School

Fire Station

Rescue Squad

Route 1 -

Shopping Mall

Parsonage Road -

Through Roosevelt Park

Cerebral Palsy School

Roosevelt Hospital

Route 27 -

Edison Tower and Edison State Park

Rescue Squad

James Street -

John F. Kennedy Medical Center

10:15-12:15 - Tour and lunch

Temple Emanu-El

Route 27 -

Central Post Office

Route 27 Fire Station

Division Street -

Thomas Jefferson Junior High School

Plainfield Avenue -

Stelton Station

Library

Stelton School

1:00- 2:30 - Municipal Building and Police Station

Woodbridge Avenue -

St. James Episcopal Church

Old Town Hall

Road to Dump (by Peanut Bar)

. . . Return to school.

NOTE: It is important that you drive over the route you are suggesting for the trip before giving it to the bus driver. If you are unable to find certain places, ask the bus driver. He usually will know the location. Also -- inquire about a microphone in the bus. It will help you in pointing out places of interest.

TAKING TRIPS: SUGGESTED PROCEDURES

Plan Ahead:

Have purpose in mind.

Please note that in some cases it is necessary to make contact for a trip three (3) weeks in advance. This is not too soon for any trip!

Fill out application for trip.

After approval, notify parents, get permission slips signed and returned.

Talk to person conducting tour during your visit. Find out what will be presented so you can adequately prepare children. Make any suggestions that might help the guide understand your purposes and the background of information children will have.

Schedule bus if necessary.

Contact parents for chaperones.

If whole day, arrange for lunch and bathroom break.

Make name tags.

Prepare Children:

Develop concepts and introduce vocabulary necessary before trip.

Discuss appropriate clothing.

Review safety rules involved whether walking or riding a bus.

Discuss manners to be practiced during visit.

Discuss responsibility of chaperones.

Follow-Up:

- Plan some time to discuss trip. Talk about what children saw. Compare this to what class has already discussed and enlarge understandings.
- Use this as an opportunity to develop Language Arts skills by having children write stories, thank you letters, thank you notes to chaperones, etc.
- Evaluate the trip -- Note for yourself the most valuable outcomes. List those changes which you should make the next time.

MAP SKILLS IN THE STUDY OF EDISON

- 1. Use many media: drawing diagrams, making layout on floor, using blocks, boxes, cartons, etc. for buildings.
- 2. Begin with room at school arrange furniture, make floor plan.
- Make floor plan of your favorite room at home.
- 4. Make a diagram of your school. Show how you would walk to nurses room, principal's office, gym, etc.
- 5. Make a street map of your school neighborhood. Have children show how they came to school.
- 6. Use aerial map of school vicinity (if available) with surrounding streets. Locate school, etc.
- 7. Use Edison map: First locate each section of Edison.
 Become familiar with bordering communities.
- 8. Locate Edison on map of New Jersey.
- 9. On a road map, find the important roads that go through Edison.
- 10. If planning a tour of Edison, have children find route on map before taking the trip. After the trip, review route taken and use map as part of the discussion.

CORRELATING THE STUDY OF EDISON WITH OTHER CONTENT AREAS

1. Language Arts -

- a. Develop new vocabulary; use with spelling and development of dictionary skills.
- b. Write book reports, stories, biographies.
- c. Learn how to make an emergency call to Fire Department, Police Department, Rescue Squad.
- d. Use newspaper to cut out articles, stories, advertisements about Edison to share with the class.

2. Science -

- a. Talk about magnets and electricity in conjunction with study of Thomas A. Edison.
- b. Discuss community life in animal world.
- c. Explore ecological implications of life in a community and relate to Edison.

3. Math -

- Use graphs as a means of comparing information, i.e.,
 how many vehicles travel this road in 10 minutes?
 -- Compare with friends on graph.
- b. Make timeline showing development of Edison.
- c. For those who are able -
 - 1. compute miles traveled on Tour of Edison;
 - 2. miles between indicated points.

4. Take advantage of special days -

- a. Fire Prevention Week
- b. Election Day
- c. Edison's Birthday
- d. National Book Week

- 5. Holiday celebrations give natural way to discuss the various religious groups in Edison
 - a. Hanukkah
 - b. Christmas
 - c. Ash Wednesday
 - d. Easter
 - e. Passover
 - f. Rosh Hashanah
 - g. Yom Kippur
- 6. Health and Safety Discussions, reports, stories about:
 - a. Preventive Medicine
 - 1. Innoculations
 - 2. Dental check-ups
 - 3. Edison Health Center
 - b. Treatment for illness or accident
 - 1. Emergency room Hospital
 - 2. Rescue Squad
 - 3. Roles of Doctor, Nurse, Dentist
 - 4. Edison Health Center
 - c. Bicycle safety
 - d. Pedestrian safety
 - e. Bus safety
- 7. Music
 - a. Sing songs
 - 1. Police Officer
 - 2. Mail Carrier
 - 3. Train Engineer
 - 4. Fire Fighter
 - 5. Shopping
 - 6. Truck Driver
 - 7. Other appropriate songs
 - b. Listen to music representative of different religious groups who meet in Edison -
 - 1. Christian
 - 2. Hebrew
 - 3. Spirituals

- 8. Art
 - a. Collages
 - b. Murals
 - c. Dioramas
 - d. Pictures
 - e. Models
 - f. Bulletin Board Displays
 - g. Booklets
 - h. Scrap Books
 - i. Class Book

ADDITIONAL HELPS

- 1. The Chamber of Commerce has compiled an Exhibit of Thomas A. Edison memorabilia which may be borrowed by calling 287-1951. It includes a replica of 'The Wizard of Menlo Park's' first light bulb, an original Edison phonograph and recordings, a 16 mm film of the first commercial movie made, 'The Great Train Robbery' (1906), as well as poster boards illustrating the great inventor's career.
- 2. Additional materials about the State of New Jersey are available from:

New Jersey Department of Labor & Industry Office of Tourism and Promotion P. O. Box 400 Trenton, New Jersey 08625

These materials include an official state map, Bicentennial Calendar of Events, Recreation Guide, and Scenic and Historic Tour booklet

3. This packet includes some extra pictures. They could be placed in an album, leaving space to insert a card under each picture. This album could be passed from class to class, having children write their own narrative story on cards to be inserted in album. Before the album is passed on, cards can be removed, making album ready for new cards.

Suggestions:

Save cards from each class. After all have used the book, pictures can be displayed on bulletin board with narratives from each class.

4. A videotape "Edison -- The Old Man" is available from:

New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority 1573 Parkside Avenue Trenton, New Jersey 08638

Rental Fee - \$30.00 Purchase - \$250.00

Contact Virginia Scott by phone (609-882-5252) or at the above address for rental at least two (2) weeks in advance.





INQUIRY FORM

GEOGRAPHIC COMPUTER SEARCH

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EROS DATA CENTER



3,000	SIOUX FALLS, SD 57198		Date
NAME MR:			Previous Contact No.
COMPANY			
ADDRESS			Phone: (HOME)
CITY	_ STATE	ZIP	Your Reference No
TO INITIATE AN INQUIRY AN	D COMPUTER GEOSEARC	CH, COMPLETE ONE O	F THE FOLLOWING
POINT SEARCH			A RECTANGLE
LONG.		L	ONG. LONG.
Selected Point			
		-	LAT.
Imagery with any coverage over the selected point will be included.	ne		rith any coverage over the area will be included.
Latitude ° '' Longitude ° '	Lo	ongitude°	ro Longitude ° ro Latitude °
Longitude	La	atitude°	то Latitude°
GEOGRAPHIC NAME AND LOCA	TION (INCLUDE A MAP	IF POSSIBLE)	
INDICATE YOUR INTERESTS FO	OR EACH OF THE FO	DLLOWING:	
TYPE OF COVERAGE	TIME OF Y	FAR	TYPE OF PRODUCT
☐ ERTS	☐ JAN-		
SKYLAB		-JUNE	☐ BLACK & WHITE ☐ COLOR OR
NASA-AIRCRAFT	ווער 🗀 אחר	Y-SEPT	COLOR INFRARED
☐ AERIAL MAPPING PHOTOGRAPI		-DEC	
	☐ SPE	CIFIC DATES	
MAXIMUM CLOUD COVER ACCE	PTABLE	MINIMUM QU	JALITY RATING ACCEPTABLE
☐ 10% ☐ 30% ☐ 50%	80% 100	% 0-2	
ADDI IOATION AND INTENDED	ПСС		
APPLICATION AND INTENDED	USE		
		Marie Marie Contract	

HOW TO REQUEST A GEOGRAPHIC SEARCH

This form is used to request a computer search for imagery over a point or area of interest.

Data from this inquiry sheet will be used to initiate a computer Geosearch. The results will be returned on a computer listing along with a decoding sheet, from which imagery can be selected and ordered.

Complete the form as follows:

- A. Enter your NAME, ADDRESS, and ZIP CODE clearly. If you have had previous contact with the Data Center, include your most recent CONTACT number. Enter a PHONE number where you can be reached during business hours.
- B. Complete the required information for either the POINT SEARCH, or AREA RECTANGLE inquiry, which includes the geographic LATITUDE and LONG-ITUDE coordinates. If coordinates are not available, please supply the GEOGRAPHIC NAME AND LOCATION or a map with the area of interest identified. It is beneficial that you minimize your area of interest, thereby allowing for a faster and more critical retrieval of information.
- C. Complete all other information.
- D. Complete the APPLICATION AND INTENDED USE portion of the inquiry. i.e. will it be used for identifying buildings or will it be framed and placed on a wall etc. This information will assist our researchers in determining whether the products available will satisfy your requirements.

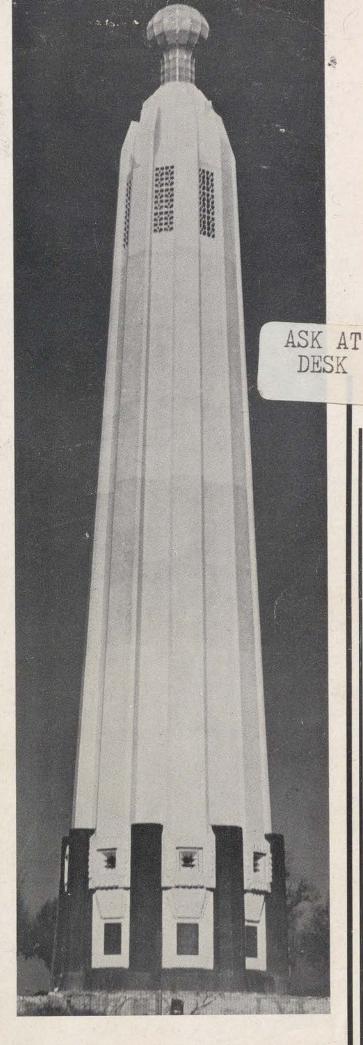
MAIL this FORM to:

USER SERVICES UNIT EROS DATA CENTER SIOUX FALLS, SD 57198

PHONE: 605-594-6511

EXT. 151

FTS: 605-594-6151



The EDISON TOWER

MENLO PARK - NEW JERSEY



THE EDISON TOWER

By CHESTER MERRILL WITHINGTON

The Edison Tower, located on the site of the original laboratory at Menlo Park, New Jersey, to which Thomas Alva Edison moved in 1876, was erected in 1937 as a monument to the great inventor. The Tower is the gift of William Slocum Barstow to The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation Incorporated, of which he is President, in behalf of the Edison Pioneers. It was dedicated on February 11, 1938,

the ninety-first anniversary of the inventor's birth.

Rising 131 ft. 4 in. above the ground, the Tower looms as the highest discernible object for many miles. Surmounting the 117 ft. 8 in. concrete-slab structure is a 13 ft. 8 in. replica of the original incandescent lamp which, illuminated nightly, can be seen for a distance of several miles, serving as an airplane beacon. The foundation of the Tower consists of a reinforced concrete pad 2 ft. 6 in. thick under the entire The space between this pad and the floor of the entrance room to the Tower, containing the "Eternal Light," was back-filled with earth for the purpose of adding weight to increase its stability against wind pressure, in the same manner as the keel on a sailboat is provided to counteract the pressure of wind on its sails. The Tower is designed for pressure of wind at a velocity of 120 miles per hour. In its construction, which consumed slightly less than eight months, there were used approximately 1200 barrels of Edison Portland cement and 50 tons of reinforced steel.

COMMEMORATIVE OF ACTIVITIES

The Tower is commemorative of Thomas Alva Edison's activities at Menlo Park from 1876 to 1886, during which period he produced and tested the first practical incandescent lamp; invented a complete system for generating and distributing electric current; invented the phonograph, the first sound and voice reproducing machine in the world; and invented and perfected many other devices known and daily

utilized throughout the world.

The large bulb atop the Tower was cast by the Corning Glass Works, which fifty-nine years ago, in 1879, furnished from a sketch the first commercial electric light bulb. The replica bulb contains 153 separate pieces of amber tinted Pyrex glass, 2 in. thick, set upon a steel frame. The bulb is 5 ft. in diameter at the neck and 9 ft. 2 in. in diameter at the greatest width and weighs, without the steel frame on which it is placed, in excess of three tons. Inside this Pyrex glass bulb are four 1000 watt bulbs, four 200 watt bulbs and four 100 watt bulbs. A duplicate of each is so arranged as automatically to cut in should its companion bulb fail. The glass in the Pyrex bulb was placed on its steel frame at the Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York, and then, after being numbered, each piece was dismantled, packed and shipped to Menlo Park, where the work of permanent assembly atop the Tower itself was undertaken early in December, 1937.

On seven of the eight sides of the octagonal base are bronze tablets inscribed with descriptions of major Menlo Park inventions. In front of a bronze and glass door in the eighth side, in the concrete base of the tower, is buried a copper box containing, along with several documents, copper plates on which are inscribed the names of the officers and members, past and present, of the Edison Pioneers, and the names of the officers and directors of The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation Incorporated, together with the names of the technical bodies which they represent. The use of copper, apart from its ability to withstand the elements over the years, is in recognition of Edison's inestimable contributions to that industry's growth through the enormous demands for copper metal made necessary by the expansion of the electric light and power industry, in the creation of which Edison was so prominent a factor.

EFFECTIVE DESIGN

In a darkened room on the other side of this bronze door is the "Eternal Light," a replica of Edison's first incandescent lamp, which has been giving light continuously since October 21, 1929, when, on the occasion of Light's Golden Jubilee in Dearborn, Michigan, Edison pressed the button to set it aglow. Of interest in this connection is the fact that although the original steel structure, which this Tower replaced, was destroyed by lightning on August 11, 1937, during the construction of the present Tower, the "Eternal Light" was unharmed and continued to glow brightly, although surrounded by and covered with debris of the wreckage.

In designing and selecting materials to be used in the construction of the Tower, great care was taken to use masses and lines which would be as effective in sunlight as at night in the rays of floodlights. The effect retains the monumental bulb as the main feature of the Tower. A group of eight buttresses rising from the ground to the bulb emphasizes its dominant importance and catch the beams from the flood-

lights concealed at the top of the dark columns.

The choice of aggregate on the concrete facings—glittering quartz and ceramic—was specially treated so that the many faceted particles are intensified at night. The Tower also represents the most successful treatment of reinforced concrete as a finished material, a material in which Mr. Edison was deeply interested. The precast reinforced concrete facing units, which are two inches thick, were erected in successive stages and fastened to the interior wooden frames with steel anchors. Concrete then was poured between the facing units and the frames, producing perfect anchorage and a completely monolithic construction of the entire Tower. At the top sixteen anchor bolts are imbedded in the concrete, to which is attached the steel framework for the glass bulb. This bulb is the first circular casting work ever produced in the glass industry.

LIGHTNING PROTECTION

As a protection from lightning, about one-third of the distance down from the top of the light bulb, there are 16 aluminum points projecting about six inches beyond the face of the glass. These points, together with one at the very

top of the bulb, are inter-connected by a 3/8-inch copper cable. From this cable four 3/8-inch cables are carried down inside the Tower, where they are connected under the foundation to twelve ground rods. Each ground rod is comprised of a steel rod encased in a copper tube and measures about three-quarters of an inch in diameter; these are driven into the earth below the foundation to an average depth of seventeen feet. These twelve ground rods are also inter-connected by copper cables to which the four cables coming down the Tower are attached.

This method of lightning protection was devised from recommendations received by the architects from Professors Dahl and Woodruff of the Department of Electrical Engineering of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with some slight additions supplied by the insurance underwriters.

SOUND SYSTEM

Emblematic of the invention on this spot in 1877 of the phonograph, is a sound system designed and manufactured by the RCA-Victor Company of Camden, New Jersey. Electrically transcribed phonograph records can be broadcast from the top of the Tower ninety-six feet above the ground. There, beneath the huge lamp, are decorated grilles behind which are wide-range, high-powered, loud speakers. speakers are designed to transmit chimes, music of all kinds, as well as speech, over a radius of two miles. The group of specially designed, heavy duty amplifiers, with all controls, is located in the operating room in the Tower. Here are also installed the transcription turntable and the lateral and vertical sound heads for reproduction of standard or special recordings of all types. This transcription turntable is the highest quality available and, in combination with "hill and dale" (vertical) recordings, which Edison invented and always used, provides extremely faithful reproduction of any type of music or speech. Part of the general installation is a group of eight loud speakers located thirteen feet from the base of the Tower; these are designed particularly for speech reproduction over a radius of at least one hundred and fifty feet. They are equipped with a high duty, portable microphone for use at locations provided with connections to Provision has been made for any addition of electric organ or electric carillon, as well as for Westminster chimes, in combination with a time clock, for striking the hour, half-hour and quarter hour.

THE TOWER A SYMBOL

Through the sound system installation in the Tower the first broadcast was held on February 11, 1938, on the dual occasion of the dedication of The Edison Tower and the commemoration at the Hotel Astor, New York City, of the ninety-first anniversary of the inventor's birth.

The effect of The Edison Tower as a whole is dynamic, a symbol of the forceful, forward-moving results of Thomas

Alva Edison's genius.

BRONZE TABLETS ON THE EDISON TOWER

THIS TOWER MARKS THE SITE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY BUILT BY THE EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY BUILT BY THOMAS ALVA EDISON, BORN MILAN, OHIO, FEBRUARY 11, 1847. THE LABORATORY STRUCTURE OCCUPIED BY THE INVENTOR FROM 1876 TO 1886 WAS TRANSPORTED IN 1929 BY HIS FRIEND AND ADMIRER HENRY FORD TO DEARBORN, MICHIGAN.

THE CENTER OF THIS TOWER

MARKS THE EXACT SPOT WHERE THE FIRST
PRACTICAL INCANDESCENT LAMP WAS TESTED.
A LAMP IN THE INTERIOR WAS LIGHTED BY

MR. EDISON ON OCTOBER 21, 1929, FROM DEARBORN,
MICHIGAN, DURING THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION
OF THE INVENTION OF THE LAMP AND SINCE THEN
HAS GLOWED CONTINUOUSLY.

IN 1937 THIS PERMANENT TOWER WAS ERECTED, REPLACING A TEMPORARY TOWER ON THIS SITE, WHICH WAS ERECTED IN 1929.

A LARGE LIGHT SURMOUNTING THE TEMPORARY TOWER WAS ALSO LIGHTED BY MR. EDISON ON OCTOBER 21, 1929, AND CONTINUED TO BURN NIGHTLY UNTIL THE TOWER WAS DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING ON AUGUST 11, 1937, WHILE THE BUILDING OF THE PERMANENT TOWER AROUND SAME WAS IN PROCESS.

HERE AT MENLO PARK, MANY OF EDISON'S IMPORTANT INVENTIONS WERE MADE. IN 1886, THE CONTENTS OF THE LABORATORY WERE MOVED TO ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, WHERE IN A LARGER EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY HE CONTINUED HIS DISCOVERIES AND WHERE NUMEROUS EXHIBITS OF HIS WORK ARE PRESERVED.

AFTER INNUMERABLE UNSUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS WITH VARIOUS KINDS AND SIZES OF FILAMENTS, EDISON PRODUCED ON OCTOBER 21, 1879, AN INCANDESCENT LAMP CONTAINING A FILAMENT OF CARBONIZED COTTON THREAD IN A HIGHLY EXHAUSTED GLASS BULB, SUPPLIED WITH CURRENT FROM A VOLTAIC BATTERY OF BUNSEN CELLS.

OF BUNSEN CELLS.

IT GLOWED FOR FORTY CONSECUTIVE HOURS—
AN EPOCH MAKING RECORD.
THIS UNPRECEDENTED ACHIEVEMENT LED
STEADILY THROUGH MANY IMPROVEMENTS AND
FURTHER INVENTIONS, SUCH AS METALLIC BASE
SCREW SOCKET, SWITCH-KEY AND SUPPORTS
TO A COMMERCIAL TYPE OF INCANDESCENT LAMI
SIMILAR IN FORM TO THE BEACON WHICH
SURMOUNTS THIS TOWER. LAMP

A SCORE OF COUNTRIES WERE SEARCHED FOR UNIFORM WOOD FIBERS. THOUSANDS OF SAMPLES WERE TESTED AND DISCARDED. THE SEARCH LED TO A SELECTED SPECIES OF JAPANESE BAMBOO FROM WHICH CARBONIZED FILAMENTS WERE MADE FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

TO SUPPLY HIS NEW INCANDESCENT LAMPS WITH A STEADY VOLTAGE OF ABOUT 110 VOLTS, EDISON HERE INVENTED AND DESIGNED THE FIRST DYNAMO-ELECTRIC-GENERATOR WITH A SHUNT FIELD WINDING AND A LOW-RESISTANCE ARMATURE CAPABLE OF BEING DRIVEN EITHER BY A BELT AND PULLEY, OR BY DIRECT COUPLING TO A SPECIALLY DESIGNED STEAM ENGINE. THE EFFICIENCY OF THESE
NEW GENERATORS WAS APPROXIMATELY
NINETY PER CENT WHICH WAS ABOUT DOUBLE
WHAT HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN OBTAINED
OR WAS SUPPOSED POSSIBLE.

SUCH A MACHINE THE INVENTOR
ALSO UTILIZED AS A DIRECT-CURRENT MOTOR,
RECEIVING ITS POWER
BY CONNECTION ACROSS THE MAINS
OF HIS CONSTANT-VOLTAGE SUPPLY SYSTEM.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THESE
NEW GENERATORS AND MOTORS
HE INVENTED SUITABLE CONTROLLING, REGULATING,
AND MEASURING DEVICES
FOR USE IN A CONSTANT-VOLTAGE CENTRAL STATION,
WHICH HE WAS THE FIRST TO CONSTRUCT.
THIS MARKED THE BEGINNING OF
CONSTANT POTENTIAL COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION OF
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

TO SUPPLY ELECTRIC CURRENT
TO CONSUMERS' PREMISES FROM A CENTRAL
GENERATING POWER SUPPLY,
EDISON HERE INVENTED AND DESIGNED
THE FIRST PARALLEL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM,
SUPPLYING ELECTRIC CURRENT FOR LIGHTING,
HEATING AND MOTIVE POWER.
LAMPS, HEATERS AND MOTORS WERE CONNECTED
IN PARALLEL ACROSS THE DELIVERY MAINS OF
EITHER TWO-WIRE OR THREE-WIRE CONDUCTORS,
KNOWN AS EDISON THREE-WIRE SYSTEM.

IV

HE HERE INVENTED AND DESIGNED AN UNDERGROUND STREET SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS IRON PIPES, CONTAINING INSULATED COPPER CONDUCTORS, WITH CONNECTING JUNCTION BCKES AND SERVICE BOXES

FOR SUPPLYING ELECTRIC CURRENT THROUGHOUT CITIES TO INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS.

TO FACILITATE THE USE AND CONTROL OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER INSIDE OF BUILDINGS, HE HERE INVENTED AND DESIGNED SWITCHES, METERS, FUSES, BRANCH BLOCKS, OUTLETS, ETC.

HE LIKEWISE INVENTED AND DESIGNED
A SYSTEM OF HIGH TENSION DIRECT-CURRENT
TRANSMISSION, WITH LOW TENSION DIRECT-CURRENT
DISTRIBUTION, THROUGH THE USE OF
MOTOR-GENERATOR STEP-DOWN CONVERTORS.
ALSO A HIGH TENSION, 1200 VOLTS, SERIES
SYSTEM FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS
FOR CITY LIGHTING.

HERE IT WAS THAT EDISON INVENTED

AND PUT INTO EXPERIMENTAL OPERATION THE FIRST
COMPOUND-WOUND ELECTRIC RAILWAY
MOTOR AND TRUCK, OPERATED FROM
CONSTANT-VOLTAGE CONDUCTORS. HE OPERATED
THIS ELECTRIC RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE ON A
SPECIAL TRACK AT MENLO PARK, ONE RAIL SERVING
AS THE SUPPLY CONDUCTOR AND THE OTHER
AS THE RETURN CONDUCTOR, THE MOTOR BEING
BELTED TO THE LOCOMOTIVE SHAFT. SO BEGAN
CONSTANT-VOLTAGE ELECTRIC TRANSPORTATION,
DESTINED TO TRAVEL AROUND THE WORLD.

THEN FOLLOWED HIS UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS BENEATH A SLOT FOR THE OPERATION OF ELECTRIC RAILWAY MOTORS IN CITY STREETS,; ALSO A THIRD-RAIL CONTACT SYSTEM FOR SUCH RAILWAYS; A SYSTEM OF MULTIPLE CONTROL OF ELECTRIC RAILWAY MOTORS, AND AN ELECTROMAGNETIC BRAKE.

HE INVENTED THE
HARMONIC SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHY BY WIRE,
EMPLOYING MULTIPLE FREQUENCIES ON THE SAME WIRE
FOR CARRYING DIFFERENT MESSAGES SIMULTANEOUSLY.
ALSO THE QUADRUPLEX SYSTEM,
FOR SENDING FOUR MESSAGES SIMULTANEOUSLY
ON ONE WIRE—TWO IN EACH DIRECTION.

HE INVENTED WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH MOVING TRAINS, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY USING BOTH DIRECTIONAL AND NON-DIRECTIONAL ANTENNAE WITH HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENT SUPPLY TO BOTH SHIP AND SHORE STATIONS.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF THERMIONIC EMISSION IN VACUUM TUBES, KNOWN AS THE EDISON EFFECT, ULTIMATELY BECAME OF OUTSTANDING IMPORTANCE IN RADIO AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

IN TELEPHONY HE INVENTED
THE CONDENSER TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER,
THE "DYNAMIC MICROPHONE",
THE ELECTROMOTOGRAPH LOUD SPEAKING TELEPHONE
RECEIVER, AND ALSO THE CARBON MICROPHONE
TRANSMITTER, WHICH MARKED AN EPOCH
IN TELEPHONE ART AND BROUGHT THE ELECTRIC
TELEPHONY SYSTEM TO A COMMERCIAL SUCCESS.

VI

EDISON HERE INVENTED THE PHONOGRAPH A MARVELOUS ACHIEVEMENT FOR RECREATION AND BUSINESS. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY SOUNDS AND HUMAN SPEECH WERE IMPERISHABLY RECORDED.

EDISON ORIGINATED INNUMERABLE OTHER INVENTIONS. HE RECEIVED RECOGNITIONS, MEDALS, AND HONORS FROM GOVERNMENTS, NATIONAL EXPOSITIONS, AND ORGANIZATIONS IN COUNTRIES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

WHEN PRESENTING TO EDISON
THE UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL
OCTOBER 28, 1928,
PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE SAID:
"NOBLE, KINDLY SERVANT OF THE UNITED STATES
AND BENEFACTOR OF MANKIND, MAY YOU LONG
BE SPARED TO CONTINUE YOUR WORK
AND TO INSPIRE THOSE WHO WILL CARRY
FORWARD YOUR TORCH."

EDISON CONTINUED MAKING INVENTIONS UNTIL HIS DEATH AT ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, OCTOBER 18, 1931, AND HIS BURIAL MARKED THE 52ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAKING OF HIS FIRST SUCCESSFUL CARBONIZED FILAMENT LAMP.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER, ON LEARNING OF THE DEATH OF THOMAS A. EDISON, BROADCAST BY RADIO A NATION-WIDE COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS ON EDISON'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON

"HE HAS LED NO ARMIES INTO BATTLE—
HE HAS CONQUERED NO COUNTRIES—
HE HAS ENSLAVED NO PEOPLE—YET HE
WIELDS A POWER THE MAGNITUDE OF
WHICH NO WARRIOR HAS EVER DREAMED.
HE COMMANDS A DEVOTION MORE
SWEEPING IN SCOPE, MORE WORLD-WIDE
THAN ANY OTHER LIVING MAN—A DEVOTION
ROOTED DEEP IN HUMAN GRATITUDE,
AND UNTINGED BY BIAS OF RACE, COLOR,
RELIGION OR POLITICS."

Arthur J. Palmer

THE EDISON TOWER
IS A GIFT TO
THE THOMAS ALVA EDISON FOUNDATION
Incorporated
IN BEHALF OF THE EDISON PIONEERS
From
WILLIAM SLOCUM BARSTOW
PRESIDENT OF
THE THOMAS ALVA EDISON FOUNDATION
Incorporated
AND
EDISON PIONEERS
1929-1936.

The Lighting of The Tower
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Public Service Electric and
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Thomas N. McCarter, President

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THE BIRTHPLACE OF GREAT INVENTIONS

THE INCANDESCENT LAMP

On preceding pages are descriptions of various inventions and developments made in the Menlo Park laboratory of Thomas A. Edison during the years 1876 to 1886. The most important of these, directly affecting public life, were the incandescent lamp, the telephone transmitter (now the basis of the microphone) and the phonograph. His other outstanding inventions, such as the moving picture, the storage battery, etc., were made after his laboratory was moved to West Orange in 1886. Of Edison's incandescent lamp, Francis Jehl, one of the original Edison Pioneers, a laboratory assistant of the inventor at Menlo Park, has written at some length, and that which follows is taken largely from this source.

It was on October 21, 1879, that Thomas A. Edison terminated his marvelous researches in the Menlo Park laboratory in establishing all the fundamentals necessary for making a practical and commercially successful incandescent lamp. An understanding is obtained of that remarkable period from a quotation of Edison's citing the engagement in December, 1878, of Francis R. Upton as his mathematician. The inventor was greatly aided by Mr. Upton in making calculations of the multiple arc problem, and it was proven by figures that the lamp which Edison had in mind must have at least 100 ohms resistance to compete successfully with gas. Then followed experiments, during the course of which it occurred to Edison, according to a statement made later by the inventor, "that perhaps a filament of carbon could be made to stand in the sealed glass vessels or bulbs, which we were using, exhausted to a high vacuum. Separate lamps were made in this way independent of an air pump and, in October, 1879, we made lamps of paper carbon and with carbons of common sewing thread placed in a receiver or bulb made entirely of glass, with the leading-in-wires sealed in by fusion. The whole thing was exhausted by a Sprengel mercury pump to nearly one-millionth of an atmosphere. These filaments of carbon, although naturally quite fragile owing to their length and small mass, had a smaller radiating surface and higher resistance than we dared hope. We had virtually reached the position and condition where carbons were stable. In other words, the incandescent lamp as we still know it today, in essentially all its particulars unchanged, had been born."

SUCCESS OF EXPERIMENTS

"Thus, on October 21, 1879," writes Mr. Jehl, "Edison was fully aware and convinced that all his researches on carbon lamp filaments, as regards their resistance, stability and life, were crowned with success."

It was just sixty years ago, in 1878, that Edison, adequately financed by G. P. Lowrey and the elder J. P. Morgan, began on a large scale his work on electric lighting at Menlo Park. "He erected a machine shop and library building, both fully equipped," recalls Mr. Jehl, "and the two-story

frame building which he had erected in 1876 was transformed in 1879 into his research and experimental laboratory."

Among his assistants during the epoch-making experiments on electric lighting during 1879, were Charles Batchelor, Francis R. Upton, John Kruesi, Martin Force, Francis Jehl and Ludwig Boehm.

There were many puzzling phases of the work undertaken by Edison while experimenting with carbonized lamp filaments, made from every conceivable material. Over a period of many weeks lamps were made and tested and, despite repeated failure, much important information was gleaned by Edison.

PATIENCE AND ENDURANCE

As filaments were made from various raw materials during October, 1879, Edison kept close watch on his assistants, in order that he might readily confer and check with them. For many of these pioneers it was virtually twenty-four hours "When a raw filament was ready," writes a day service. "Edison himself carbonized it, and, standing before a hot furnace for hours, waited until it was finished. After the carbonizing crucible was cooled he unpacked it again and directed the attachment of the filament to the leads of the glass stem; then he took it to Boehm, the glass blower, to have it fused to the bulb. Next the lamp was taken to the Sprengel pump to be evacuated and there again Edison stood patiently, sometimes for ten hours at a stretch, until all air and gases had been removed. During this time he himself subjected the filament gradually to the electric current in order to drive out the occluded gases, and when that process was ended the lamp was put on a life test.

"For this test the lamp generally was placed in a wooden stand with an adjustable arm, such as chemists use for holding test tubes or funnels. The current was supplied from a large battery of bi-chromate cells, and it was Edison himself who switched in one cell after another when the voltage dropped, regulating it in this manner and without re-

sistance....

"In the testing of these experimental lamps Edison's main object was to obtain a filament of high resistance which gave adequate life. The candle power was judged by sight, or with the shadow of a pencil and a common candle as a standard. The consumption of electricity was considered of little account, although it was known to be small, as the thin copper leads exhibited no heat when touched with the hand."

Later, however, the efficiency of these experimental lamps was determined. Early in October, 1879, Edison made some filament of thread obtained from the Clark Thread Mills in Newark. By this time the experience which he had acquired in research work made Edison a master in the art of carbonization and the preparation of filaments.

STILL A YOUNG MAN

Edison at this time was but thirty-two years of age, while the majority of his laboratory assistants were mere youngsters. The spirit of devotion exhibited by this group was an outstanding factor, and it is not astonishing, therefore, that with the unusual and baffling work he was doing, and the surroundings in which he always stood, that friends and strangers alike commonly called him "The Wizard of Menlo Park."

"Electricity and physical facts connected therewith were in their infancy," observes Jehl, "and it was Edison who, without erroneous dogmatism or speculative opinions, sought and found the truths hidden in nature and developed them for man's good and for future generations."

READY FOR LIFE TEST

Quoting from Jehl's observations: "We now come to October 19, 1879, a Sunday morning, when another sewing thread carbonized filament lamp that had already been finished on Saturday was placed by Edison on the pump for extracting the air . . . Edison . . . watched as it worked and noted the large cylinders of air that were being pressed down by the likewise large cylinders of mercury which, as time passed on, successively became smaller and smaller. When the stage of metallic clicking arrived he took a small alcohol flame and began to heat the bulb of the lamp, as in past experiments, in order to heat, expand and dry the air remaining in it. This operation he continued from time to time until the clicking increased in its violence. Then he attached one of the wires from the battery of the bi-chromate cells to one of the lamp's terminals, while with the other end of the battery wire, he touched, just for an instant, the lamp wire. The result was that the vacuum in the lamp became suddenly depressed and large bubbles of air appeared again in the pump tube. . . . Edison continued to apply the battery current to the carbon lamp filament, increasing the current in intensity as well as in time of its application until all the occluded gases were driven out and the air pump exhibited the highest possible obtainable vacuum. The full current was then left on the lamp for some time while the pump still worked . . . The lamp now was ready for its life test about eight o'clock in the evening."

BURNS FORTY HOURS

Continuously the lamp burned until between one and two o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, October 21, 1879. Then, having reached over forty hours of life, the longest duration of any of the lamps thus far made and tested, it died. Under the usual minute examination of Edison, the bulb was broken open, Jehl recalls, and the filament subjected to his microscope, thereby making impossible the retention of this particular lamp as a relic for posterity. "October 21, 1879, commemorates a great event," Mr. Jehl concludes his article on this subject, "and the consummation of a notable achievement in the annals of incandescent electric lighting. It has been celebrated ever since the world over as Edison Lamp Day."

THE PHONOGRAPH

Two years before his successful experiment with the incandescent lamp, Edison had conceived and made in the Menlo park laboratory his original phonograph, the world's first sound-reproducing machine. Years later, having spent half a century on its improvement, Edison conceded the phonograph to have been the favorite among all his inventions. At the time of its conception Edison was seeking a device for recording telegraph messages automatically. Adapting the principle of the power of a diaphragm to take up sound vibrations, on August 12, 1877, he made a hurried sketch with a notation:

"Kruesi,

Make this,

Edison."

Three days later a working model was placed on Edison's desk by an astonished Kruesi. Affixing a bit of tinfoil to the cylinder, Edison talked into a mouthpiece and then, for the first time, a human voice was reproduced as "Mary Had a Little Lamb" was heard to issue therefrom. Following this event came nationwide publicity and, as improved models were made and curiosity broadened, crowded excursion trains to Menlo Park became the order of the day. All of this sixty years ago!

Edison's original phonograph reposed for many years at South Kensington Museum, London, but was returned to the inventor shortly before his death.

FIRST PHONOGRAPH PATENTS

The records indicate that Edison had for some time been seriously considering a sound-reproducing machine, as two weeks prior to his now famous message to Kruesi he had applied, July 30, 1877, for his first British patent. Application for the first phonograph patent in the United States was not made until December 15, 1877; on February 19, 1878, it was issued without a single reference.

The original model embodied a revolving cylinder which was wrapped with tinfoil and pregrooved for recording with a metal stylus. Recording was accomplished by means of a diaphragm which actuated the stylus and produced "hill and dale" indentations on the tinfoil corresponding to sounds impressed on the diaphragm. The motion of the stylus was vertical with respect to the groove in the "record" and pro-

duced a variation in the depth of the groove.

The first phonograph is described, in the patent issued to Edison, in part as follows: "The object of this invention is to record in permanent characters the human voice and other sounds, from which characters such sounds may be reproduced and rendered audible again at a future time." Anticipating future development of the phonograph, Edison foresaw the day when many records of both voice and music would be made from a "master" recording as he revealed in the following, which is also quoted from his first phonograph patent: "The record, if it be upon tin foil, may be stereotyped by means of a plaster of paris process and from the stereotype, multiple copies may be made expeditiously and cheaply

by casting or by pressing tin foil or other material upon it. This is valuable when musical compositions are required for numerous machines."

On April 24th, 1878, the Edison Speaking Phonograph Co. was formed at Norwalk, Connecticut. This company was granted the exclusive sales right to the phonograph as covered by Edison's patent application of December 15th, 1877. It is interesting to note that a part of this old agreement between Edison and those granted exclusive sales right describes a method of recording by means of equipment "causing such sounds to vibrate a mobile body, the movements of which are recorded by indentation, displacement, subtraction from or deposit upon any material, and the reproduction of the movements of such mobile body, by causing its record or copy thereof to give motion to another or the same body..."

WORLDWIDE INTEREST AROUSED

During the ten year period between 1877 and 1887 the phonograph aroused wide interest in this and all other countries of the world, but few improvements were made as Edison was busy on the many problems pertaining to the electric lighting industry. Early in 1888, however, he again turned to the phonograph, and soon the molded wax cylinder and the sapphire recorder were introduced. These basic improvements are in use today in the modern Ediphone for business dictation, a specialized application of the original phonograph principle which utilizes a shavable record.

With the coming of the disc record, Edison invented a diamond point to replace the sapphires used on the Ediphone and cylinder phonographs. One of the earliest widely used phenol-formaldehyde plastics was also developed in the Edison Laboratories for disc records with which the diamond

reproducers were used.

During more than fifty years work on the phonograph Edison never abandoned his "hill and dale" principle of recording and reproduction, originally conceived in 1877. While other methods, notably the "lateral cut," came into general use with the widespread manufacture and sale of phonographs after the turn of the century, Edison would allow only the "hill and dale" method as "correct." That he was right in his convictions was evidenced not only by the exceptional quality and faithful reproduction which characterized phonographs of Edison manufacture for many years, but is confirmed today whenever his original phonograph principle is combined with electrical devices to make modern high fidelity recordings. The leading sound recording studios today are turning to and employing Edison's original method of "hill and dale" recording.

ENTHRALLS GREAT MEN

Perhaps no other invention of modern times has aroused more interest than the phonograph did for more than a generation after 1877. Great men of the late nineteenth century, including some of the crowned heads of Europe, had their voices recorded for posterity, while the phonograph was received in thousands of homes as a new and novel means of entertainment. With the development of the wax record, making home recordings possible, phonograph parties were

formed and it was used in schools and colleges as an educational means. In the office, the business phonograph, forerunner of the modern Ediphone, was making its appearance.

Improvements gradually brought the phonograph from the level of novel entertainment to the status of a fine musical instrument. Thus until the middle nineteen twenties, the phonograph was an instrument preeminent in the field of home entertainment.

With the advent of radio broadcasting, both the popularity and technical characteristics of the phonograph changed. It quickly gave way to the new and unique appeal of radio entertainment and, like the radio, became transformed into an electrical instrument. The old acoustic phonograph gave way to the modern type with sound reproduction electrically controlled, although the original recording and reproducing principle, first demonstrated by Edison in 1877, was retained.

At the present time there are probably more applications of the original phonograph principle in use than ever before. It is used as an accessory to modern electrical recording and "transcriptions," in combination with electric amplifiers which, incidentally, have grown from the first thermionic

tube made by Thomas A. Edison in 1883.

A PREDICTION FULFILLED

As the phonograph industry grew, the business phonograph developed from a relatively crude instrument to the highly specialized device of which the modern Ediphone is typical. While acoustic methods have been retained, quite generally because of their basic simplicity and effectiveness, the modern Ediphone is electrically controlled, and more and more Ediphones are used in the field of business every year, thus fulfilling Thomas A. Edison's prediction made as far back as 1878.

EDISON RE-ENACTS HISTORICAL EVENT

On the evening of October 21, 1929, at Dearborn, Michigan, where Light's Golden Jubilee was being celebrated on the Fiftieth Anniversary of Edison's perfection of his incandescent lamp, the inventor, then eight-two years of age, pushed a button which set alight a large replica of this lamp on the top of a temporary steel tower and the "Eternal Light" at

Menlo Park, New Jersey.

From a reincarnated Menlo Park created by Henry Ford in the Middle West, Mr. Edison reenacted the historical laboratory event of perfecting his first incandescent lamp, and gladdened the hearts of his former "boys," Edison Pioneers, by lighting the huge replica on the site of its original birthplace. This large lamp, visible for many miles around, was lighted nightly during the intervening years until August 11, 1937, when the structure was entirely demolished by lightning. But without interruption, the "Eternal Light" at the base of the Tower, lighted at the same time, has glowed since October 21, 1929. On this light are inscribed these words from the pen of the late R. R. Bowker, an Edison Pioneer:

"The light once lit shall never dim, But through all time shall honor him."

The "cornerstone" of the permanent Edison Tower was laid with appropriate ceremony on July 1, 1937. Thomas N. McCarter, first Chairman of the Edison Park Commission, presided, and addresses were made to several hundred persons gathered for this occasion by the Honorable Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey; Charles Edison, The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, son of the inventor, and William S. Barstow, donor of the Edison Tower, President of The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, and past President of Edison Pioneers. Into one of the very first phonographs invented by his father sixty years earlier, Charles Edison recorded upon tinfoil the identical "Mary Had a Little Lamb" that his father had spoken on the original working model.

PERPETUATING EDISON'S MEMORY

The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation Incorporated was organized as a non-profit institution in June, 1935, for the broad purpose of honoring and perpetuating the memory of the inventor, for whom it was named. Its Board of Directors is comprised of representatives of various organizations, as follows:

Edison Pioneers
American Institute of Electrical Engineers
Association of Edison Illuminating Companies
The American Society of Mechanical Engineers
The American Society of Civil Engineers
Society of Motion Picture Engineers
The Electrochemical Society, Inc.
The American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers
International Electrotechnical Commission
Illuminating Engineering Society

LIGHTNING STRIKES TWICE

By a strange quirk of nature the temporary steel tower at Menlo Park, marking the site of Edison's famous laboratory where he delved into the mysteries of electricity and put many of them to work, was visited by lightning on the evening of June 30, 1937, as preparations were being made for a cornerstone laying the next day for the permanent concrete Edison Tower. Apart from blowing a fuse or two and temporarily disabling a loud-speaker system, no damage was done.

Several weeks later, however, on August 11, the old adage of "Lightning never strikes twice in the same place" was shattered, as a bolt struck and demolished the temporary steel tower around which the concrete structure was to have

been erected.

Construction, as a result, was necessarily delayed, but The Edison Tower finally was built and dedicated on February 11, 1938, the ninety-first anniversary of the inventor's birth.

THE "ETERNAL LIGHT"

The "Eternal Light" is made to represent the original Edison incandescent lamp of 1879, but is without filament. Its illumination is effected by reflected light from nine lamps beneath it. Four of these lamps are on two circuits supplied by Edison Primary Batteries of 128 cells in two banks of 64 each, each bank lighting two lamps; and five on one circuit are controlled by current furnished by Public Service Electric and Gas Company through suitable transformers.

Originally placed at the base of a temporary steel structure, destroyed by lightning August 11, 1937, and illuminated by Mr. Edison on October 21, 1929, as he pushed a button at Dearborn, Michigan, on the occasion of Light's Golden Jubilee, the "Eternal Light" is enclosed in a heavy plate glass box in the entrance room of The Edison Tower. This may be seen through the glass aperture in the bronze door at the

base of the Tower.

THE EDISON TOWER

AT A GLANCE

Marking site of Edison's Menlo Park activities, 1876-1886				
Total height				
Concrete structure				
Incandescent lamp replica				
Comprised of amber tinted Pyrex glass 2 in. thick				
Made with				
Weight of glass 3 tons				
Total light capacity 9500 watts				
Tower constructed in 8 months				
Tower required . 1200 barrels Edison Portland cement				
Tower required 50 tons steel				

Commemorating the invention of the first practical incandescent lamp is the huge lamp surmounting the Tower

Commemorating invention of the world's first sound reproducing machine—Edison Phonograph

Eight loud speakers, 150 foot radius

Four wide-range loud speakers

Heavy duty amplifiers and controls

Transcription turntable for reproducing all types of records

The Tower complete gift of William Slocum Barstow
To The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation Incorporated
In behalf of Edison Pioneers

All lighting of the Tower is a gift from the Public Service Electric and Gas Company of New Jersey

Built June-December, 1937

Dedicated February 11, 1938

Massena & DuPont, Architects

Louis H. Doane, Consulting Engineer

Walter Kidde Constructors, Inc., Builders

Giant Lamp made by Corning Glass Works

Sound System, RCA-Victor, installed by William C. Kelly, Jr.





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EDISON:
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