

The procedure to be followed by school officials and local tax levying bodies for obtaining these educational funds would be the same as prescribed by law for the raising of funds for public school purposes. The educational funds so raised would be expended by the local school board for the payment of tuition grants for elementary or secondary school education and could, in the discretion of the board, be expended for transportation costs. Local school boards should be vested with the authority to pay out such grants and costs under their own rules and regulations.

Localities should be granted and allocated their share of State funds upon certifying that such funds would be expended for tuition grants. Any person who expends a tuition grant for any purpose other than the education of his child should be amenable to prosecution therefor.

6. *That school budgets be required to include amounts sufficient for the payment of tuition grants and transportation costs under certain circumstances; that local governing bodies be authorized to raise money for such purposes; that provision be made for the expenditure of such funds; and that the State Board of Education be empowered to waive certain conditions in the distribution of State funds.*

This would be companion legislation to that dealing with the assignment of pupils and compulsory education, respectively. It would be designed to further prevent enforced integration by providing for the payment of tuition grants for the education of those children whose parents object to their attendance at mixed schools. Without such a measure, enforced integration could not be effectively avoided since many parents would then be required to choose integrated schools as the only alternative to the illiteracy of their children.

The division superintendent of the schools of every county, city or town wherein public schools are operated should be required to include in his estimate of the school budget an amount of money to be expended as tuition grants for elementary and secondary school education. The locality would be authorized to include in its school levy or cash appropriation an amount necessary for such tuition grants.

The educational funds so raised would be expended in payment of tuition grants for elementary or secondary school education to the parents, guardians or other persons having custody of children who have been assigned to public schools wherein both white and colored children are enrolled, provided such parents, guardians or other persons having custody of such children certify that they object to such assignment.

Each grant should be in the amount necessary for the education of the child, provided, however, that in no event would such grant exceed the total cost of operation per pupil in average daily attendance in the public schools for the locality making such grant as determined for the preceding school year by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Provision should be made for the payment of transportation costs in the discretion of the board to those who qualify for tuition grants.

No locality that expends funds for tuition grants should be penalized in the distribution of State funds. Any person who expends tuition grants for any purpose other than for the education of his child should be amenable to prosecution.

7. *That provision be made for the reimbursement by the State of one-half of any additional costs which may be incurred by certain localities in payment of tuition grants required by law.*