

1 primarily from political scientists and economists, rather
2 than from people who are greatly interested in education.

3 In the book, The Reorganization of State
4 Governments in the United States by A. G. Burke, he says,
5 Even when managed by able, well-intentioned men, boards are
6 not altogether satisfactory. They tend to be slow to act
7 and difficult, if not impossible for the governor and
8 legislature to supervise. Consequently, it becomes one of
9 the principal tenets of the State reorganization movement
10 to replace boards and commissions with single officials.

11 The democratic way may often have been at a
12 slower pace, but in this country, it produces superior
13 results. Would anyone suggest that we should sacrifice
14 our democracy for the efficiency of dictatorship? But
15 why are we so concerned with education, and why spend such
16 a large proportion of our budget on schools? It is the
17 child. He is the heart of the matter. His future is dear
18 to us. He is the reason we cling to our traditional be-
19 lief that the policies and operational management of our
20 public schools should be in the hands of lay boards of
21 education, responsive to local needs, fully endowed with