

1 public education. The State board can serve to maintain
2 for education the place it deserves and has rightly
3 occupied in the structure of the State government.

4 Education is no longer the three R's. With
5 the passing of time the tree has grown, and many branches
6 have come forth. The State board continues to meet
7 challenges in discovering new social demands in devising
8 effective ways in meeting them. As a matter of internal
9 operating, the board has chosen liaison among its mem-
10 bers, not blind agreement but rather an atmosphere of
11 mutual understanding; by extending this atmosphere to a
12 geographical area where board members live, each board
13 member comes to look upon his community as a part of a
14 whole, rather than a walled district whose social interests
15 must be defended.

16 The layman and educators, each portion of the
17 State could be headed to this end by their educational
18 interests where they are part of the concern of a State
19 program of high quality.

20 A State board has been a part of the history of the
21 State. In 1870 the General Assembly established the State