THE MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)

Harry M. Gehman
Executive Director

SUNY at Buffalo (University of Buffalo)
Buffalo, New York 14214

Raoul Hailpern
Associate Secretary

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF SECTION OFFICERS
at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, August 26, 1968

The annual meeting of officers of the Sections of the Mathematical Association of America was held on Monday, August 26, 1968, in the Lake Shore Room of the Wisconsin Center at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Professor L. E. Mehlenbacher, Chairman of the Committee on Sections, presided and called the meeting to order at 7:10 p. m. Fifty-eight persons were present.

1. Roll Call. Twenty-seven of the twenty-eight Sections were officially represented:

Allegheny Mountain	F. E. Justis
Florida	R. D. Mazzagatti, Vice-Chairman
Illinois	F. E. Hohn, Governor
Indiana	B. E. Rhoades, Chairman
Iowa	Rev. J C. Friedell, Chairman
Kansas	Jeneva Brewer, Chairman
Kentucky	B. R. Nail, Chairman
Louisiana-Mississippi	Virginia Carlton, Governor
Maryland-D. C.-Virginia	Dorothy Bernstein, CUPM
Metropolitan New York	Abraham Schwartz, Governor
Michigan	E. A. Nordhaus, Chairman
Minnesota	W. J. Thomsen, Secretary-Treasurer
Missouri	W. A Vezeau, Chairman
Nebraska	D. M. Mesner, Chairman
New Jersey	Bernard Greenspan
Northeastern	G. L. Spencer II, Chairman
Northern California	H. J. Osner, Chairman
Ohio	Arnold Ross, Chairman
Oklahoma-Arkansas	J. F. Rieger, Chairman
Pacific Northwest	Joseph Hashisaki, Governor
Philadelphia	A. E. Filano, Secretary-Treasurer
Rocky Mountain	Jerrold Bebernes, Chairman
Southeastern	James Wahab, Chairman
Southern California	C. W. Seekins, Chairman
Southwestern	J. E. Nymann, Vice-Chairman
Texas	H. A. Luther, Chairman
Upper New York State	Paul Schaefer, Secretary-Treasurer
Wisconsin	Not represented

Others present included:

Allegheny Mountain	Frank Kocher A. F. Strehler, Governor
Florida	A. R. Bednarek, Chairman
Illinois	R. D. Boswell, Jr., Committee on Visiting Lecturers Arnold Wendt, Committee on Sections
Indiana	W. T. Fishback, Committee on Sections
Iowa	B. E. Gillam, Secretary-Treasurer
Maryland-D.C.-Virginia	A. B. Willcox, Executive Director, MAA
Metropolitan New York	A. A. Blank, Committee on Educational Media C. T. Salkind, Committee on High School Contests
Michigan	L. E. Mehlenbacher, Committee on Sections
Minnesota	E. J. Camp, Chairman
Missouri	Virginia M. Kern, Secretary-Treasurer
Nebraska	H. M. Cox, Secretary-Treasurer
Northeastern	R. G. Long, Individual Lectures Film Project N. H. McCoy, Governor-at-Large E. E. Moise, President, MAA
Northern California	H. L. Alder, Secretary, MAA H. M. Bacon, Committee on Secondary School Lecturers E. M. Beesley, Committee on Sections D. W. Blakeslee, Governor
Ohio	H. M. MacNeille, Governor
Oklahoma-Arkansas	R. B. Deal, Governor
Pacific Northwest	S. A. Jennings, Committee on Sections
Southern California	R. B. Herrera, Governor
Texas	D. E. Edmondson, Governor W. H. Fagerstrom, Committee on High School Contests
Upper New York State	H. M. Gehman, Executive Director Emeritus, MAA Raoul Hailpern, Associate Secretary, MAA F. D. Parker, Governor Nura D. Turner

2. Remarks by the President. President Moise emphasized the vital role played by the Sections of the MAA. He noted that not more than one-tenth of the membership is able to visit one of the two national meetings held each year, so that the Sections have to play a large part in giving effective service to the individual members of the Association.

3. Remarks by the Executive Director. Dr. Willcox expressed his feeling of happiness to be there. He reviewed the steps he has already taken to organize the new Washington office of the Association. He reminded the Section Officers that Washington is a crossroads; there is no one place where as many of us appear from time to time. For this reason, other professional organizations in increasing numbers have located offices in Washington.

He urged the officers of the Sections to visit the new office at 1225 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., located halfway between the Mayflower Hotel and DuPont Circle, to make suggestions on how the Association might better serve its membership and to ask for information.

He emphasized that he is particularly anxious to maintain and even increase the contacts between the Sections and the central office of the Association and, for this purpose, plans to visit the Sections whenever possible. He also announced his desire to expand and broaden the membership of the Association.

4. Report of the Results of the Participation of the Upstate New York MAA Contest Section in the Fourth British Mathematical Olympiad, May 20, 1968, London. Professor Nura D. Turner of the State University of New York at Albany reported that the idea of this pioneering attempt at an international mathematical competition in the "western" world originated at the ICM in Moscow in August, 1966 when Mrs. Hayman, London, and Miss Turner, met.

On May 20, 1968, teams from Upstate New York and London sat for a three-hour examination in London. They met on as equal a basis as could be determined: same age, same number of years of academic training, and same average scores on the 1968 examination of the Annual High School Mathematics Contest. The Upstaters came out second.

Possible, if not probable, reasons for the British ranking higher are: they provide 1) a curriculum that challenges the creative powers of students gifted with mathematical ability; 2) the opportunity for acceleration in secondary school preparation; and 3) training in subjective testing.

The USA can do several things to see that the child talented in mathematics obtains the attention he needs. We can 1) put bright students in mathematics together in some school in a community; 2) we can cut down on the amount of multiple-choice testing and add subjective type testing; and 3) we can organize national and international competitions in mathematics.

Professor A. F. Strehler noted that, when news of the Olympiad reached Pennsylvania, the impression seemed to be that it was sponsored by the MAA and that the team had been selected from across the country. He suggested that when teams are sent abroad in the future, care be taken to define the population and to make clear who the sponsoring agency is.

Professor Turner replied that no publicity had left her hands which could give anyone the idea that the MAA had sponsored this Olympiad; she had been very careful to explain that the team consisted of students from the Upstate New York Section participants in

the Annual High School Mathematics Contest.

In answer to a question by Professor Arnold Ross, Professor Turner replied that copies of the test given at the Olympiad in London are available and that she would be glad to send them to those who wish to write her for them.

5. The First Year of the Changed Format of the MAA Annual High School Mathematics Examination. Professor C. T. Salkind, Chairman of the Committee on High School Contests, reported that the Committee was concerned with two important objectives in experimenting with the changed examination:

(1) Maintaining discrimination in the higher scores
(2) Raising the lower scores to reduce the feeling of "frustration".

The results indicate success on both points. The following table relates to point (1):

Individual Honor Roll (80 or higher)

Range	1966	Adjusted to 300,000	1967	Adjusted to 300,000	1968
	275,000		285,000		300,000
140 - 150	-	-	2	2	4
130 - 140	-	-	3	3	14
120 - 130	3	3	6	6	26
110 - 120	9	10	4	4	55
100 - 110	20	22	17	18	110
90 - 100	48	52	29	31	178
80 - 90	96	105	59	62	305
Totals	176	192	120	126	692

School Honor Roll (300 or higher)

1966	1967	1968
7	7	50

The following table relates to point (2):

Composite Scores

	1966		1967		1968	
	Team	Individual	Team	Individual	Team	Individual
Q (upper quartile)	107	44	92	37	143	57
M (median)	77	31	66	27	105	42
q (lower quartile)	54	22	50	20	74	30

The overall increase is approximately 50 percent.

Professor Salkind, noting that 300,000 high school students had participated in this year's Contest, emphasized that a multiple choice test is the only type of test which can be administered to such a large number of students. For other purposes, however, such as the selection of top students throughout the country or from a particular Section, a multiple choice test is not the most appropriate test on which to base the selection.

There was further discussion concerning the reason why the British team had performed so much better in the Olympiad than the team from the Upstate New York Section. Professor H. L. Alder observed that the students from the Upstate New York Section had taken the test in London a day and a half after arriving there. He felt that this was an insufficient amount of time to become adjusted to the time difference and recommended that in the future students be given at least three days before the test in order to give the contestants time to adjust to the time zone.

Professor Ross felt that some of the contestants may not know how to express themselves. It is not only the solution to the problem which is involved, but also how to tell about it.

Professor S. A. Jennings of the Pacific Northwest Section reported that, for the last two years, his Section had offered a short subjective test to students who ranked among the top 25 in the MAA Contest. He noted as an interesting fact that the ranking in the MAA Contest was almost the same as the ranking under the subjective test offered by the Section. He suggested that for the purpose of ranking students, the MAA Contest be used and that it then be followed by an additional test consisting of a few problems of the type given in the Olympiad. The MAA test would then act as a screening device.

Various Section Officers reported that this procedure is already followed in their Sections.

Professor Dorothy Bernstein expressed concern that the grading of the tests was done by the high school teachers since some may not be honest. Professor Salkind replied that it was the responsibility of the local Contest Chairman to make checks to guard against this danger, but that occasionally honest mistakes in grading are made.

6. The Mathematics Speakers' Bureau of the Metropolitan New York Section. Professor Abraham Schwartz, Sectional Governor of the Metropolitan New York Section, reported that the Mathematics Speakers' Bureau of Metropolitan New York, which is a function of the Metropolitan New York Section, Mathematical Association of America, was organized in 1959. It provides a convenient means for high school student groups and their teachers to obtain speakers on mathematical topics usually uncommon to the classroom. The speakers hope to stimulate students in the field of mathematics, to make them realize the need for proper mathematics preparation for careers in teaching and in scientific and technical fields, and to acquaint them with the opportunities open to those with adequate mathematical training. The majority of talks to teachers are concerned with recommendations for the improvement of mathematical curricula.

The membership of the Bureau during the past year was composed of fifty-three mathematicians. Forty-five were from colleges, five from secondary education and three from industry. Their association with the Bureau came from personal contact made by the chairmen of the mathematics departments of their respective institutions or by members of the Steering Committee of the Bureau.

In September of each year a booklet listing the speakers and summarizing their respective talks has been sent to the public and private high schools of Metropolitan New York. The schools can use the booklet to select speakers for talks to Mathematics Clubs, Honor Classes or Staffs. They contact the speaker directly by phone or letter. In December, 1967, a revised booklet (Appendix) was sent to over 500 schools in the metropolitan area.

Since 1959 and until June, 1967, the National Science Foundation has given its generous support to the work of the Bureau. It has provided honoraria for the speakers as well as remuneration for their travel expenses. Funds for secretarial, publication and mailing costs were also provided.

This past year, however, NSF announced that its nationally supported Secondary School Visiting Scientists Program would be discontinued. This meant that the speakers would no longer receive honoraria or travel expenses. In spite of the disappointing decision, members of the Mathematics Speakers' Bureau volunteered their services so that the good work of the organization could be continued. The Metropolitan N. Y. Section of the MAA, and the Association as well, paid the publication and distribution expenses of the booklet. Queensborough Community College continued to donate secretarial and duplication services.

During the past nine years, members of the Bureau have spoken to more than 1250 Mathematics Clubs, Honor Classes and Staffs. In the first year of the Bureau's existence, 24 speakers gave 57 talks at 30 schools. In 1966-67, 48 speakers gave 167 talks at 59 schools. However, this past year, 25 speakers gave but 58 talks to 32 schools.

The great majority of the 58 lectures (36) were given to Mathematics Clubs. There were talks to eight Honor Classes, four student assemblies and ten groups of teachers. Approximately 2100 students and 120 teachers came into contact with the speakers.

There were 45 visits to schools in New York City, three to schools on Long Island, four visits in Westchester County, two visits in New Jersey and one in Massachusetts.

Both public and private schools made use of the Bureau's services. There were 41 visits to public schools and 14 visits to private schools. Three colleges in the Metropolitan Area used the services of the Bureau.

It is disappointing that the number of lectures given during the past year fell much below the number presented in 1966-67. In spite of the fact that the topic booklet was distributed in December rather than September, also that a school strike hindered to some extent, it seems valid to conclude that the discontinuation of remuneration is a major cause for the decline. However, the voluntary efforts of twenty-six members enabled fifty-eight groups of students and teachers to benefit from the services of the Mathematics Speakers' Bureau.

It was realized that some members did not report, since their expenses were not to be reimbursed and a questionnaire was sent to all on July 25, 1968. The statistics given in this report are based on questionnaires received up to August 7, 1968.

1967-68 SUMMARY

	Visits	M.C.	H.C.	Assem.	Staff	Schools	Atten.
N.Y.C. Public	32	22	2		8	11	785
N.Y.C. Private	13	4	6	2	1	11	691
L. I. Public	3			2	1	2	350
West. Cnty. Public	4	4				2	120
N. J. Public	2	2				2	50
Mass. Private	1	1				1	
Colleges	3	3				3	69
	58	36	8	4	10	32	2065

The following expenses were incurred in the operation of the Bureau during the 1967-68 academic year:

Mimeograph paper	$56.74
Stencils and envelopes	19.47
Typing of stencils	85.50
Postage	8.00
TOTAL	$169.71

In answer to a question from Professor D. W. Blakeslee, whether the Speakers' Bureau covered high schools only, Professor Schwartz replied that only high schools, junior high schools, and mathematics honor clubs were included. He knew of no talks being given, for example, to groups of disadvantaged students.

In answer to a question from Professor R. B. Deal, if as much publicity had been sent out this year as in previous years, Professor Schwartz noted that the brochure had been sent out rather late this year. There was considerable bitterness in the school system as a result of the teachers' strike of last fall and, therefore, some of the brochures may not have been circulated to the proper persons. He observed that the schools which involved more travel to reach them, received few speakers. He reported that the only outside support received was for the printing of the brochure.

7. The Work of the Committee on Secondary School Lecturers. Professor H. M. Bacon, Chairman of the Committee on Secondary School Lecturers, reported that the Committee, consisting of H. M. Bacon, B. H. Bissinger, J. N. Eastham, R. L. Finney, J. Hashisaki, N. D. Kazarinoff, and J. H. Wahab, held its first formal meeting of the year on August 25. This report is, therefore, a brief summary of what has been done since the January meeting of the Association in San Francisco.

In February the Chairman sent to each Committee member a review of the present status of the Secondary Lecturer program, together with a number of suggestions (from a variety of sources) for encouraging, in the absence of NSF support, some kind of program of lecturers under the auspices of the Association or of its Sections. These suggestions were intended to serve as a starting point for Committee discussions either by mail or at the formal meeting of the Committee scheduled for yesterday afternoon.

Early in March, Professor Eastham furnished enough copies of the brochure, "Visiting Lecturer Program to Secondary Schools," describing the lecturer program of the Metropolitan New York Section, to enable the Chairman of the Committee to mail one to the secretary of each Section of the Association. These were sent with a covering letter to secretaries noting that the brochure describes what one Section is doing, and asking for any information about similar Section activities that might be helpful to the Committee in its deliberations. This request brought virtually no response.

In May the Chairman was able to collect some information from Section secretaries by means of a brief questionnaire which he prepared. Responses were, hopefully, encouraged by a self-addressed stamped return envelope. The results are summarized here:

28 questionnaires sent out
22 replies received

Of the 22 Sections reporting, one (Illinois) reported having sponsored a High School Lecturer program prior to 1957, the first year NSF grants made a national MAA program possible.

14 Sections reported having participated in the national program during some or all of the years when NSF financing was available; 8 reported not participating.

5 Sections (Illinois, Metropolitan New York, Northern California, Philadelphia, Rocky Mountain) indicate current Section sponsorship of a lecturer program with varying degrees of financial support. Kansas reports that the State Academy of Science has a program and that the Section is drawing up a list of lectures for the Academy. Nebraska reports

a somewhat similar arrangement, although the Academy's Visiting Scientist program has been curtailed as a result of withdrawal of NSF support. It should also be noted that some High School Lecturer programs are operated under the auspices of state departments of public instruction and of different colleges. For example, a vigorous program of this nature has been called to the Committee's attention by one of our Committee members, Professor Bissinger of Lebanon Valley College, who has been instrumental in securing support from the Pennsylvania Depart nent of Public Instruction.

It would appear that a few Sections are operating programs using a variety of resources for financial support. Several programs that include lectures on mathematics operate under the auspices of state and local agencies. The Committee proposes to review what information it has about these programs with the possibility of formulating some useful suggestions. The question of financing of even a limited national program awaits the Committee's attention, and it is hoped that a start may soon be made on the consideration of this problem.

The Committee is encouraged by the reports of lecturer programs sponsored by some of the Sections. These efforts deserve commendation and whatever support they can be given. At present, this must be principally moral support, but we are optimistic enough to hope that support in more tangible form may eventually be developed.

At the meeting of the Committee on August 25 it was decided to renew efforts to find financial support for secondary school lecturer programs. The Committee will explore this matter with appropriate officers of the Association with the hope that some positive steps may be taken in the not too distant future.

8. The Work of the Committee on Visiting Lecturers. Professor R. D. Boswell, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Visiting Lecturers, recalled that the Visiting Lecturers Program has been sponsored by the MAA with financial support from the National Science Foundation since 1954. The Program is designed to give the smaller colleges a chance to expose their students to productive and creative mathematicians. From the reports which the Committee receives from colleges, it finds that many colleges utilize the visiting lecturer's time to good advantage. Often the lecturer gives two lectures per day, has conferences with administrators, conferences with students, and several conferences with the members of the mathematics department. Some departments report that they are so isolated that the visit of a lecturer under this program is the only personal contact that the members of the department have with the mathematical community during a year.

In the early days of the Program, a few lecturers were hired by the Committee to spend a semester or a quarter on a lecturing tour across the nation. This approach was expensive on a per visit or per day of visiting basis and was abandoned in favor of the present approach in which a larger number of lecturers are available to lecture in their geographic region.

During 1967-68, 226 institutions were visited and the lecturers spent 304 days of lecturing. The average cost of the Program was approximately $130 per institution visited or $97 per day-visit. The average length of visit has declined over the years and is now 1.35 days. Many members of the Committee and many lecturers feel that

a two-day visit is much more effective than a one-day visit in that the lecturer gets to know the institution better and can be more effective in conferences.

For 1968-69, the Committee has 77 lecturers lined up with 19 of them new to the Program or the region in which they will be lecturing. Thirty-two of the lecturers are new to the Program or have served only one year previously.

The Committee would happily receive suggestions about the Program or about lecturers from the Section Officers.

The meeting recessed for ten minutes at 8:30 p. m.

9. The Work of the Committee to Study the Reorganization of Association Publications. Professor Dorothy L. Bernstein, Chairman of the Committee to study the Reorganization of Association Publications, reported that, after reviewing the report of the Committee on Publications and other communications suggesting changes in the Association's publication policy, the Committee sent out a questionnaire to a sample of the MAA membership to determine what types of articles they were most interested in. They then tabulated and analyzed the results, and after a final discussion, drew up a report which they presented to the Board of Governors. Most of their recommendations were accepted, some with modifications. These included: no third journal at this time, a strong emphasis on expository articles on contemporary mathematics in both the MONTHLY and the MAGAZINE, survey articles, book reviews, interestingly written pedagogical articles, no 'minor research' papers, an attempt to make the MONTHLY a periodical of importance to anyone teaching collegiate mathematics and the MAGAZINE of importance to anyone with general mathematical interests, with a view to perhaps making the MAGAZINE also an official journal some day. There was also a suggestion, now being explored, of joining with other mathematical groups in the publication of a small mathematical newsletter.

10. New Procedures in the Michigan Mathematics Prize Contest. Professor E. A. Nordhaus of Michigan State University reported that the Michigan Section of the MAA has for the past eleven years sponsored an annual high school mathematics competition. Approximately 80 percent of the high schools participate.

The examination is given in two parts, scheduled about a month apart. Part I is a multiple-choice examination which is machine graded, and serves as a qualifying examination for Part II, which consists of five more difficult problems designed to test the mathematical ingenuity of the students. Each part takes 100 minutes to administer.

A fundamental difficulty arises in an effort to coordinate the dual goals of the competition, which are (1) to identify and suitably reward the best mathematics students in the state, and (2) to stimulate interest in mathematics throughout the school year.

Emphasis has in the past been largely centered on (1), resulting in a certain feeling of frustration by the 96 percent of the students who failed to qualify for Part II and

by their instructors. To implement goal (2), the Section plans to inaugurate state-wide team competition similar to that employed in the William Lowell Putnam Collegiate competition. It is hoped that this innovation will induce increased mathematical activity within each high school prior to the time of the examinations, reduce the number of unqualified students taking the examination, give the individual schools a better opportunity to share in the selection of bright students, and provide for team recognition as well as individual recognition.

More flexibility regarding qualifiers for Part II will be made as a result of a rather curious observation that many students who performed rather poorly on the multiple-choice examination, and as a result barely qualified for Part II, did surprisingly well on the more difficult part of the examination.

11. The Commission on the Mathematical Preparation of Teachers of Elementary Mathematics of the Illinois Section. Professor Arnold Wendt of Western Illinois University reported that three state-wide conferences, the first sponsored by the Departments of Education and Mathematics of Northern Illinois University, patterned after the CUPM Level I conference held in Chicago in 1962, showed a considerable variation in the content of and credit hours devoted to the courses in mathematics presented by Illinois colleges and universities for prospective teachers of elementary school mathematics, CU PM Level I recommendations notwithstanding. As a consequence, ISMAA has adopted an ad hoc committee appointed informally at the third of the above-mention ed conferences held on April 1, 1967, at the Chicago Circle Campus of the University of Illinois.

The committee, known as the Commission on the Mathematical Preparation of Teachers of Elementary School Mathematics, has been charged by the Section to consider the question "What mathematical background is necessary for the fully qualified teacher of mathematics in the elementary school?" and its activities supported financially by the Section. It is hoped that ultimately the Committee will be able to produce specific course objectives and concomitant course outlines for the guidance of those concerned with the mathematical competence of teachers of elementary school mathematics.

12. Report from the Individual Lectures Film Project. Dr. R. G. Long, Project Director of the Individual Lectures Film Project, recalled that the present Project developed from the earlier Individual Lectures Project of the Committee on Educational Media of the MAA which produced the series of films now being distributed by Modern Learning Aids under the title "Mathematics Today". The new Project was recently funded by NSF to produce over the next two years about ten films, each to be approximately 45 minutes in length.

The films in prospect will be designed for the broad audience consisting of the junior and senior mathematics major in the U. S. colleges and universities. The Project desires them to be of maximum service to the collegiate mathematical community. They will, in every case, fit within the normal one-hour periods ordinarily available for film showings, and each will be accompanied by a printed manual which goes further than restating the content of the film. Rather than being films on the classroom material that is already readily available, they will be on topics similar to those made use of by mathematics clubs: interesting new developments, applications of mathematics which have not yet assumed a standard position in courses, expositions that reveal connections between subjects familiar to the audience, etc.

The use of previous films has indicated that films of the kind described would be widely used. Moreover, two of the previous films have been prize winners in film festival competitions, specifically "Let Us Teach Guessing" with George Polya and "John von Neumann". Intense efforts will be devoted to educational quality and the Project will make maximal use of the considerable mathematical talents available to the Project through its connection with the MAA.

The Project hopes to take adequate account of the desires of the mathematical community for films which will be of significant use in mathematical education. The Project Director and the Advisory Committee will gladly consider interesting film ideas from the entire mathematical community and hope that the Section Officers, in particular, can act as agents to forward such ideas to the Project Director. The Project intends, at a later stage, when some preliminary versions are available, to seek advice from the mathematical community concerning these productions. The Section Officers may wish to consider precisely what form that assistance should take and perhaps to provide the means for such assistance.

In answer to a question as to when the films would be available, Dr. Long replied that, at the earliest, some would be available by next June, but most likely not until next fall. As to the content of the films, Dr. Long announced that the Advisory Committee would meet the following day, and that this matter would be discussed at that meeting.

13. Miscellaneous Items. Professor Mehlenbacher reminded the Section Officers of the existence of a fund available to the Committee on Sections for worthwhile projects of the Sections. During the past year, three requests for support of projects had been received. The total amount annually available to the Committee is $500, but it has never been spent.

Professor Mehlenbacher invited comments on a suggestion he had received that the national office collect the dues charged by some of the Sections and reimburse the Sections. This suggestion was made since in many Sections the only persons who pay Section dues are those attending meetings of the Sections.

Professor Gehman reminded the Section Officers that the national office at present pays each Section an amount of $50 plus $10 for each additional 100 members.

Professor Wendt observed that in the Illinois Section, the Annual High School Mathematics Contest is administered with a minimum of overhead so that the Section treasury actually profits from its administration of this Contest even after donating $100 to $200 to the national Committee on High School Contests. This profit is used for various activities of the Section.

Professor Bernstein felt that the Illinois Section is to be congratulated on this, but that a Section should have sufficient funds in its treasury to take care of its business without having to rely on the High School Contest. She favored, therefore, the suggestion that sectional dues be collected by the national office and forwarded to the Section.

Professor Alder noted that if sectional dues of $1 are collected by the national office, together with the current national dues of $8, this would be interpreted by many as an increase in dues from $8 to $9. He reminded the Section Officers that the Association is anxious to increase its membership and, for this reason, tries to keep its dues at

the lowest level possible. He felt that adding $1 to the national dues may act somewhat as a deterrent to membership in the Association.

Professor Mehlenbacher reminded the Section Officers that it is one of the duties of the Committee on Sections to look over proposed Section By-Laws. The Committee has gone over two or three such sets per year and found that some need to be updated. He recalled, in particular, the revision made by the Pacific Northwest Section to provide in their By-Laws for a Second Vice-President whose duty it is to take care of the interests of the junior college teachers. He suggested that other Sections might wish to incorporate such a provision into their By-Laws or check whether other revisions might be desirable or needed; if so, the revised By-Laws should be sent to him or to Dr. Hailpern for eventual approval by the Board of Governors.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.