Twenty-Sixth Council Meets in Utah
Approves Establishment of Six Chapters;
Calls for Active Practice of Basic Freedoms

THIS IS THE PLACE,” said Brigham Young in 1847, as he looked into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake with the company of Mormon pioneers who had journeyed to the Great Basin to establish their own institutions without interference or persecution. The delegates who attended the twenty-sixth triennial Council of the United Chapters at the University of Utah on August 28-30—more than two hundred representatives from 135 chapters and 16 associations—can endorse that statement.

The host chapter, Alpha of Utah, provided intermountain Western hospitality in abundance, and planned imaginative, informative events for after business sessions, including a film and commentary on the history of Utah, a canyon chuck wagon dinner, complete with folk singers, a special organ recital and talk on Mormon cultural history at the Tabernacle of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and a guided tour to a canyon at a vantage point high above the Great Salt Lake. Everyone agreed that the picturesque backdrop of the Wasatch Mountains played its part in contributing to the success of the meeting.

One of the most important items on the agenda for the Council meeting, as at all meetings of the governing body of the United Chapters, was the granting of charters for new chapters. Six institutions were recommended for charters by the Senate and the Committee on Qualifications, and the Council voted to grant charters to the Phi Beta Kappa faculty members at all six. They are Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts; Chatham College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Fordham University, New York; New York; Hollins College, Hollins College, Virginia; Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois; and Scripps College, Claremont, California.

In the triennium 1958-61, the Committee on Qualifications received requests for consideration from thirty-three institutions. Eleven of the thirty-three colleges and universities in the applying group were selected for intensive study by the committee, but one institution withdrew its request after the Phi Beta Kappa faculty members, while preparing their report to the committee, became aware of weaknesses which they wanted to correct before the visit of inspection. The other ten institutions were visited during the triennium, with two members of the committee comprising each team of inspection. Six of these ten were recommended to the Council.

The petition for a chapter is granted to the Phi Beta Kappa faculty members at a college or university, rather than to the institution itself, since the initial request for a chapter must come from the faculty group. The new chapters will be installed as soon as the Charter members have completed arrangements for the establishment of the chapters.

The election of officers and senators also took place at the Council meeting. William C. DeVane, Sanford Professor of English and dean of Yale College, was elected president of the United Chapters, succeeding Laurence M. Gould, president of Carleton College. Whitney J. Oates, Andrew Fleming West Professor of Classics at Princeton University, was elected vice-president to succeed Dean...
DeVane. Both men will serve for the term 1961-64.

The Nominating Committee presented a slate of twelve names for the election of eight senators-at-large, and reported the names of two candidates nominated as District senators by each of four Districts. Re-elected as senators-at-large for the term 1961-67 were Eugene P. Chase, professor of civil rights at Lafayette College; Retiring President Gould; and Frederick Hard, president of Scripps College. New senators-at-large are H. Bentley Glass, professor of biology at Johns Hopkins University; Robert M. Lumiansky, professor of English and dean of the Graduate School at Tulane University; Rosemary Park, president of Connecticut College; Hallett D. Smith, professor of English and chairman of the humanities division at California Institute of Technology; and Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., Judge, U. S. District Court for Massachusetts.

New District Senators

The new District senators are Roy F. Nichols, professor of history and dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania, for the Middle Atlantic District; William Riley Parker, professor of English at Indiana University, for the East Central District; and R. F. Arragon, professor of history at Reed College, for the Western District. Helen C. White, professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, was re-elected to represent the North Central District in the Senate.

The seven Districts are geographical groupings of chapters and alumni associations which have two functions: to comment at the request of the Committee on Qualifications on institutions in their area under consideration for a chapter, and to nominate two candidates for District senator. Since senatorial terms run for six years, the Districts do not all present nominations at each meeting of the Council.

The Council approved by acclamation a resolution on freedom under the Bill of Rights, proposed by an ad hoc committee of the Senate. The resolution, called for the active "practice and defense of the American heritage of freedom" and reaffirmed the current statement of policy on academic freedom endorsed by the 1949 Council and the Council statement three years ago on the issue of desegregation in colleges and universities. The resolution, prepared by Senators Irving Dilliard, William T. Hastings, and Edward C. Kirkland, was presented in recognition of the rising danger in American life today from forces which seek to restrict freedom. The resolution reads in full:

"The Council of Phi Beta Kappa in 1949, at a time of wide-spread investigations of educational institutions for alleged subversion and of the punishment of individuals by extralegal devices and penalties, affirmed its devotion to the fundamental concepts of our democratic tradition, including the freedom to teach or publish the results of honest and competent inquiry. In 1958 the Council, on the particular issue of desegregation in colleges and universities, affirmed that the issue of 'equality of opportunity for qualified students regardless of race or color' should be discussed and debated in freedom without imposed restraint or punishment direct or indirect of those who professed minority or unpopular views.

"In times of crisis, historic freedoms may be manifestly abridged or even submerged. But liberties may also be undermined through an erosion unrealized by a citizenry that is either uninformed or apathetic. There are in American life today forces which seek to restrict freedom of inquiry, thought, speech, and action, not only in universities and colleges but throughout our society as a whole. Gains for freedom in some areas tend to obscure disturbing losses elsewhere.

"Because of these facts, the Council of Phi Beta Kappa calls attention to rising dangers and urges all scholarly and professional associations, civic groups, newspapers, courts and officials to inform themselves fully, to appraise the needs, to reaffirm more strongly than ever before the national allegiance to the liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights and to be active in the practice and defense of the American heritage of freedom."

At the banquet on August 30, delegates and guests heard Sterling M. McMurrin, U. S. Commissioner of Education and former academic vice-presi-

Time Out for Fun and Food

The meeting was not all business, and this group at the chuck wagon dinner was ready to devour the watermelon when a photographer caught them. From left, Herbert Golden of Boston, George R. Creger of Wesleyan, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bogorad of Vermont.
dent of the University of Utah, stress the need for the preservation of intellectual freedom and resistance to those who want to destroy “everything that is precious in the foundations of our society.” In his memorable address on “The Tasks of the American Scholar,” Dr. McMurrin told the assembly:

“It is disgusting to encounter in our midst demagogues and potential tyrants who have no respect for the principles and practices of democratic government, and it is discouraging and frustrating to find persons in positions of high public trust who do not hesitate to distort, lie, and defame to achieve their commercial or political ends.

“Today we are confronted by internal forces that are already injuring the spirit and morale of our people . . . They are raising their ugly heads in a shrewd and calculating manner that deceives large numbers of the unsuspecting and promises to bring serious support to their efforts to destroy intellectual freedom in the name of national security . . . Tyranny is tyranny, whether it is of the right or the left, and those who contribute to the destruction of freedom, whatever their purposes or intentions, are assuming for themselves an ominous responsibility.”

Athletic Statement Revised

Another action taken by the Council was to revise the statement of athletic policy adopted by the Council of 1955. That statement put the Society on record on a matter of educational principle and gave support to faculty and administrative officers seeking to establish adequate safeguards against recruitment practices that contribute to the professionalizing of intercollegiate athletics.

For the past decade, the Committee on Qualifications has inquired about athletic practices and procedures at institutions under consideration for a charter. The revised statement, approved by the Senate at its 1960 meeting and adopted by the Council reads:

“In studying the educational program at applying institutions, the Committee on Qualifications will inquire about athletic policy. Phi Beta Kappa is not particularly concerned whether or not institutions have agreed among themselves to regulate athletic practices in the interests of uniformity and restraint. Consequently, the stipulations and rules of regional conferences or of other regulatory agreements are largely irrelevant to the intent of the Committee inquiry.

“For Phi Beta Kappa, the dominating concern is the effect of athletic practices upon the educational goals and attainments of an institution; whether or not athletics distort the educational process, distract from it, or contribute to an un-

(Continue on back cover)
Six New Chapters for Phi Beta Kappa

The twenty-sixth triennial Council granted charters to the six institutions listed below. These thumbnail sketches will be supplemented by fuller accounts after the chapters are installed later this year.

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY—A private, coeducational institution in Waltham, Massachusetts, with an enrollment of about 1,300 undergraduate students, Brandeis was founded in 1948. It is named for the distinguished jurist, Louis Dembitz Brandeis, and was established with the aim of carrying out the desire of the Jewish community in America to make a corporate contribution to American higher education in the tradition of many secular universities that owe their beginnings to denominational generosity. Brandeis has concentrated its attention upon the development of a strong liberal arts program, and the A.B. is the only bachelor’s degree awarded. In 1954 graduate studies leading to the Ph.D. were introduced and there are at present doctoral programs in thirteen areas.

CHATHAM COLLEGE—Known before 1955 as Pennsylvania College for Women, the college is now named for William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham, for whom the city of Pittsburgh, where the college is located, is also named. A small, nondenominational college of liberal arts for women, Chatham was founded in 1869 by a Presbyterian minister to provide the educational opportunities not available to women at the University of Pittsburgh, at that time a men’s college. The student body numbers 500, and the full-time teaching staff is 45. A six-hour tutorial is required of every senior. It includes independent research and a thesis on which the student is examined by a faculty committee.

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY—A Roman Catholic institution conducted by the Jesuits, Fordham was founded in 1841 at Rose Hill in the Bronx, now part of New York City. “The College” is the undergraduate division of liberal arts and sciences for men, with an enrollment of about 2,000 students. There is a full-time staff of 250 at the college, which is composed predominantly of laymen. The College has an early admissions program, an advanced placement plan, and an honors program for exceptionally talented students, introduced in 1950. Fifty-one students were graduated under the honors program between 1953 and 1959, and all have won scholarships to continue their studies in graduate or professional schools.

HOLLINS COLLEGE—Though founded nearly one hundred and thirty years ago, the Hollins of today dates from 1932, when an independent board of trustees superseded the proprietary control of the family that had owned the college since the turn of the century. Located near Roanoke, Virginia, it is a private, liberal arts college for women.

For the past ten years, Hollins has been gradually increasing its enrollment, which last year totaled 674 students. The program of expansion has been geared to a concurrent development of faculty resources and plant facilities, and it aims toward an optimum enrollment of about 800 resident students. The full-time faculty numbers 68. The undergraduate program leads to the A. B. degree, and three years ago the college inaugurated a program of graduate work leading to the M. A. degree in three areas.

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE—Founded in 1861 as the collegiate division of Lind University, this institution was renamed Lake Forest University four years later for the lake shore town in suburban Chicago where it is located, although it does not now call itself a university. Affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., Lake Forest is a coeducational, liberal arts college with a student body of 750.

As the college does not plan to extend beyond an optimum enrollment of 1,000 resident students, it has been concentrating its efforts on the attraction of superior students in the belief that its particular function is the preservation of standards. The Trustees have backed this policy by authorizing smaller rather than larger entering classes to maintain or improve existing quality.

SCRIPPS COLLEGE—Founded in 1926 through a gift by Ellen Browning Scripps, the college is located in Claremont, California. It is a privately endowed, non-denominational college for women. As one of the associated colleges at Claremont, the others are Pomona College, Claremont Men’s College, Harvey Mudd College, and Claremont Graduate School. Scripps retains the advantage of smallness, and yet draws upon the larger total of faculties, courses, and facilities.

Prior to 1960, the enrollment was limited to 235 students. Upon the recent completion of a new residence hall, facilities were provided for an optimum enrollment of 300.

Since the founding of the college, the curriculum has been characterized by its humanities program, which stresses the development of Western culture from ancient times to the present.
ROY F. NICHOLS


The first four volumes of The Adams Papers inaugurate another series dedicated to the preservation and propagation of American wisdom. These contain diary and autobiographical writings of John Adams in the era of the American Revolution. They accomplish at least two things; they enable us to understand more clearly the approach of the American Revolution, and they restore to John Adams the humanity which was taken from him by editorial efforts of a century ago. The beginning of what is certain to be a notable contribution will also be interesting reading.


A scholar and a diplomat of great capacity, the subject of this biography, being an Adams, could not meet the world face to face with any degree of comfort. His biographer, however, fortunately has the capacity to introduce him and does.


One difficulty in writing political history is that there is a tendency to speak in the broad terms of issues and causes and to dignify impersonal forces as chief among the latter. This indefatigable and inventive historian, well versed in social science techniques, presents the necessary skills for the historian to consider history as human behavior. Basic analytic questions should not be "What caused?" but "Who caused?" This is a provocative book of great practical importance to those engaged in the serious business of research.

The Liberty Line: The Legend of the Underground Railroad. By Larry Gara. Kentucky. $5.

So much of history is legend, the "fable agreed upon," and the Civil War and its associated antecedents and events contributed much folk-satisfying lore. The underground railroad and Uncle Tom's Cabin present a picture almost universally accepted of slaves earnest for freedom, guided to the refuge of Canada by the North Star and dedicated "conductors" of a highly organized system of nocturnal transportation. Careful research shows this picture is highly exaggerated. Relatively few used anything

HUMANITIES

(Philosophy, Literature, Fine Arts)

Guy A. Cardwell
Robert B. Heilman
George N. Sluiter

SOCIAL SCIENCES

(History, Economics, Government, Sociology, Education)

Robert C. Angell
Frederick R. Artz
Earl W. Count
Lawrence A. Cremin
Louis C. Hunter
Roy F. Nichols
Norman J. Padelford

NATURAL SCIENCES

Ralph W. Gerard
Kirtley F. Mathe

but their own ingenuity and not many slaves sought escape.


This is a timely and revealing book which in convenient form presents the essentials of a basic problem in a democracy. The problems of racial relations have many legal ramifications, often difficult for laymen to grasp. Here are the facts.

Also Recommended:

To the Farewell Address: Ideas of Early American Foreign Policy. By Felix Gilbert. Princeton. $3.75.


About as near to the truth as we are able to get at present.

LAWRENCE A. CREMIN


These two texts represent the mature wisdom of one of our leading educationists. The former extends and refines the particular view of idealism Professor Ulich has chosen to call Self-Transcendence; the latter is a treatise on comparative education with emphasis on the Western tradition. Historical in approach and humane in outlook, both volumes run counter to the parochial positivism that seems to dominate so much of contemporary pedagogy.


Mr. Mayer combines incisive discussions of educational theory with firsthand observa-

THE REPORTER

Editor: Anne Plaut
Consulting Editor: Carl Billman

Published quarterly (Autumn, Winter, Spring, and Summer) by the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa at the Garamond Press, Baltimore, Maryland. Editorial and executive offices, 1811 Q St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C. No responsibility is assumed for views expressed in articles published.

Advertising rates upon request. Subscription, $1.00 for one year. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

Copyright © 1961 by the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. All rights reserved.

roy nichols: the adams papers

Professor boroff presents ten "portraits of american colleges in action," along with some general remarks about the current state of academe. His sketches sparkle with conversation and anecdote, and while occasionally they entertain more than they inform, they go far in documenting the essential richness and diversity of american college life.

higher education in the united states: the economic problem. edited by seymour e. harris. harvard. $5.50.

most symposia are notoriously uneven; this one is engrossing from cover to cover. conceiving economics in its broadest meaning, professor harris and his associates—mostly university administrators and social scientists—deal not only with budgets, grants, fees, salaries, and the like, but also with such matters as faculty morale, curricular innovations, and teaching methods.

the crisis of western education. by christopher dawson. sheed and ward. $3.95.

professor dawson suggests the study of christian culture as a remedy for the educational crisis occasioned by vocationalism, nationalism, and secularism. his volume includes a brilliant review of the western tradition in education.

education and income. by patricia cayo sexton. viking. $6.

citing data from detroit, professor sexton is able to show how far we as a nation are from anything approaching equality of educational opportunity.

also recommended:

the adolescent society. by james s. coleman. free press. $6.95.

education for public responsibility. edited by c. scott fletcher. norton. $4.50.

robert c. angell

freedom and communications. by dan lacy. illinois. $3.

our communications system—from books to television—ably analyzed, with informed and imaginative suggestions for improvement.

the black muslims in america. by c. eric lincoln. beacon. $4.95.

white man: a study of the attitudes of africans to europeans in ghana before independence. by gustav jahoda. oxford. $3.40.

two careful and important studies of race relations. it may shock white americans to learn that in the eyes of some 200,000 black muslims their image is far less flat-
tering than the image of British colonials in the eyes of African natives.

Race and Science. Columbia. $5.

A collection of the brochures on the race problem put out by UNESCO since 1950.


This is an analysis of the process of thought reform which the Chinese Communists used on American residents in China who were imprisoned there.


Sophisticated interpretation of survey data from Detroit shows the growing significance of the religious subcommunities in American life. Technical, but revealing.


This authoritative and clearly written report of a three-year study by the Stanford Institute for Communication Research will be of great service to parents and teachers. Hopefully it will influence the television industry and the Federal Communications Commission.

Also Recommended:


ROBERT R. HEILMAN


A very useful historical and critical guide from the beginnings to 1950, as readable as it is encyclopedic. Contains 550 pages of text, and 100 pages of bibliography and lists of English translations.


A lucid, orderly, often epigrammatic assessment of ten major playwrights and their historical roles. Shorter comments on others, and appendices on directors, productions, and first performances.


In this valuable study Professor Walsh measures the fashions and presuppositions of contemporary education against the educational ideas of a dozen writers from Coleridge and Wordsworth to Yeats, Lawrence, and Eliot. A convincing demonstration of what we have lost or failed to find, and of the philosophic reasons for this.


A fresh, intelligent, good-humored endeavor to revive the concept of "Nature" in novel and drama. Bayley writes of characters whom the author "loves," whose individuality he respects, and who exist independently of his own introspective consciousness.


This makes perceptive and balanced use of "typological criticism." The plays are viewed as incorporating meaning from Christian myth—for example, Richard II as a type of Adam-Christ" and also of "anti-Christ Cain." Conclusions are carefully qualified.

Jean-Paul Sartre: A Literary and Political Study. By Philip Thody. Macmillan. $4.50.

An excellent analysis, detailed and detached, of the literary and political writings. Mr. Thody achieves an unusual mingling of exegesis, inquiry, and balanced notations of excellences and shortcomings. An exemplary critical handbook.


Miss Brandeis writes a compact, selective commentary that reveals the methods and the sense of the whole poem. A clear, cultivated, and uncondescending exposition for the general reader.


Mr. Hyman sketches a history of literature by applying to four ages (three English) a theory of developmental phases, each represented by a single work: the standard (creative), the "poetics" (critical), the "challenge" (creative), the "sanction" (critical).

John Bunyan. By Ola E. Winslow. Macmillan. $5.

In recounting the mild but significant career of the unlearned village tinker who became a popular preacher and author of a classic, the biographer gives a broad panorama of the theological and political disputes, and the military, legal, and ecclesiastical practices of the day.

Also Recommended:


Last Periods of Shakespeare, Racine, Ibsen. By Kenneth Muir. Wayne State. $4.50.

NORMAN J. PADELHORD

Russia and the West Under Lenin and Stalin. By George F. Kennan. Atlantic-Little, Brown. $5.75.

A deeply thoughtful interpretation of Russia's relationship with the other powers during the Stalin era. The author pleads for peace, for accepting a world of relative and unstable values, and for utilizing the advantage of having two Communist adversaries. A book to be pondered as Khrushchev's policies and party program unfold.


A New York Times expert traces the growth of Soviet power and stresses the need for thinking in terms of a dynamically changing nation possessed of enormous material power.


A remarkably discerning, temperate, and well-written exposition of the background and course of one of the most tragic yet heroic wars of modern times.


Japan's wartime premier emerges from this elaborately documented biography as a conscientious public servant who rose by dint of personal capability and dedicated service through the ranks of a system that permitted high political decisions to be controlled by military staff personnel. On sifting the evidence, the author disagrees with several of the stands taken against Tojo at the war crimes trial.


A lucid exposition of the arms control problem drawing upon highly knowledgable scientific expertise and reflecting views close to Washington policy. The author favors concentrating upon achieving stable deterrence and an inspected halt in the production of nuclear explosives. A book that deserves to be on the reading list of every informed citizen.


A scholarly record by a former State Department officer.

The United States and the Southwest Pacific. By C. Hartley Grattan. Harvard. $5. Relationships with the nations "down under" brilliantly illuminated. Excellent perspective.


A case study of the emergence of a new political system; a commendable addition to the literature of comparative politics.
The West Indies Federation: Perspectives on a New Nation. Edited by David Lowenthal. Columbia. $3.

Four social scientists discuss the problems facing the racially pluralistic, economically dependent territories aspiring to independent existence. No easy future is seen for this unique experiment in federative effort.

Also Recommended:
The Dynamics of Communism in Eastern Europe. By R. V. Burks. Princeton. $5.
A research into the composition of the Communist elites.

An impartial survey with constructive recommendations.

A popularized biographical sketch.

A symposium of current issues.

R. W. GERARD
The Coil of Life. By Ruth Moore. Knopf. $5.95.
A first-rate exposition of the organization and development (not the behavior) of living beings, with emphasis on the large coiled molecules that carry the information of heredity. A happy blend of the color of history and the form of reason.

The Atoms Within Us. By Ernst Borek. Columbia. $5.
A somewhat ponderous presentation of modern biochemistry to the lay reader. The author interposes himself between his subject matter and his reader too much for this reviewer's taste.

Poison and Sonar. By Winthrop N. Kellogg. Chicago. $4.50.
A fascinating, yet careful, account of poisons, the sounds they and other marine animals make, and the use of these sounds to porpoise—and human—navigation. Good experiments are well presented in this book.

Address Changes
Members are requested to use a KEY REPORTER stencil if possible in notifying Phi Beta Kappa of a change of residence. Otherwise, the address to which Phi Beta Kappa mail was previously sent, as well as chapter and year of initiation, should be included in the notice. This information should be directed to Phi Beta Kappa, 1811 Q Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

Please allow at least four weeks' advance notice.

Collected essays, mostly by British physicians, on many aspects of modern medicine.

A disturbing compendium of observations and experiments "in a field in which the data appear to conflict with the basic assumptions of science."

The second series of Pegram lectures is directed to "science as a part of the social structure and of the humanistic tradition." With literateness and courage the author ranges over many aspects of scientific belief and behavior, often dropping intellectual explosives as he goes.

Partly technical, but much of general interest in this symposium in an incandescent area of exploration.

This expanded reprinting of the special supplement to Harper's Magazine (October, 1960) includes essays by eleven distinguished physicians, journalists, and others. It is a vivid, often caustic, appraisal of American medicine today.

Drug Addiction—Crime or Disease? Reports of the Joint Committee of the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association on Narcotic Drugs. Indiana. $2.95.
This paperback volume is a valuable review of medical and legal aspects of addiction, presented in relation to the social problem in the United States and to alternate ways of handling it. The punitive approach in this country is the exception, not the rule, and seems much less successful than the more medical approach of Great Britain and other European countries.

This highly readable summary of an extensive five-year study of the mental health of this national is factual, human, and courageous. All who have used or wished for psychiatric aid—and who has not?—will find much here to interest them.

The Integrity of the Personality. By Anthony Storr. Atheneum. $4.
A sensitive and literate consideration of mutuality in the development of personality and in psychotherapy.

Man and Dolphin. By John C. Lilly. Doubleday. $4.95.
A tasty hash of fact, adventure, and speculation, marking the author's progress from a dead whale to vocalizing dolphins.
derivation of scholarly performance by students. The Committee on Qualifications will therefore explore, among other matters, such questions as the size of the budget for athletics and for other departments of instruction, and the salaries received by coaches and by other members of the faculty. The Committee will ascertain how many athletes and non-athletes are awarded scholarships and other forms of financial aid, and in what amounts. The Committee will also inquire about the grades and fields of concentration of athletes. Finally, the Committee will ascertain how athletic policy is formulated and administered. No one item by itself will necessarily be decisive; all will be weighed in determining whether or not the athletic program as a whole is compatible with Phi Beta Kappa's emphasis upon liberal learning and the recognition of scholarly achievement.

The revised statement does not differ from the 1955 statement in any of the essentials. What it does do is to focus attention upon the intent of the Society's athletic policy, rather than upon the mechanics of the committee inquiry. The 1955 statement included a specific requirement with regard to the amount of financial assistance received by athletes and that received by other students. This requirement proved to be a procedural straightjacket that tied the committee's hands no matter what its investigations might have shown about the acceptability of the athletic program as a whole at a given institution.

Resolution on NCATE Standards

By a voice vote, the Council approved a resolution deploiring the "excessively professional standards" used by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education on the grounds that the principal equipment needed by teachers of elementary and secondary schools is expert knowledge of the subject matter to be taught. Proponents of the resolution said that the NCATE, an accrediting agency of institutions involved in the education of teachers, was demanding too many classes in methods, psychology, and allied fields at the expense of thorough understanding of the fields in which prospective teachers would offer instruction.

Other business transacted by the Council included:
- A vote to increase the Council Fund fee from $1 to $1.50. The Council Fund has been maintained with the $1 fees paid by the chapters for every new member elected during a triennium. The fund was established by the Council in 1937 to reimburse, insofar as possible, the round trip traveling expenses of one delegate from each chapter to the triennial meetings.
- The approval of a petition from the University of Delaware to transfer from the South Atlantic District to the Middle Atlantic District. The Delaware chapter requested the transfer because the logic of geography works in favor of closer academic ties with institutions in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, rather than with the great majority of the institutions in the South Atlantic District.
- The ratification of the revised chapter constitutions of Ohio State University and the State University of Iowa. Every chapter founded since the adoption of a model chapter constitution by the Council of 1889 operates under the constitution in force when the chapter was established. Both of the chapter constitutions which were ratified at the Council meeting are patterned after the current model chapter constitution in all of the essentials.

Highlights of the 1961 Council Meeting

In This Issue:

Phi Beta Kappa: 1889-1969

Published and printed at the expense and for the benefit of Phi Beta Kappa
(First Class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices)

THE REPORTER

www.pbk.org