This reprint from "College and University Journal" describes the higher education associations and organizations housed in the National Center for Higher Education at 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. In addition to an outline of the associations' goals, functions, and membership, their locations and staffs are identified. A directory listing suite and phone numbers appears on the back page. (JS)
Cooperation and coordination, perhaps the major rationale for associations of individuals and institutions alike, have seldom been achieved among associations themselves. For those of us employed as association staffs, we find it relatively self-soothing to say: “We’re spending all our time coordinating our members, and we just don’t have time to work with other associations. First things first, you know.”

It may be difficult for higher education associations to get by with such reasoning in the future, for as we enter the 1970s, we find many such associations under one roof—that of the new Center for Higher Education at One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C.

In the pages that follow of this special section of the Winter 1970 Journal an attempt is made to background higher education associations via an informal tour of the new Center.

8th Floor
ACE (American Council on Education)

7th Floor
AAC (Association of American Colleges)
AAHE (American Association for Higher Education)
AASCU (American Association of State Colleges and Universities)
AAU (Association of American Universities)
AGB (Association of Governing Boards)
ASC (Association of Student Governments)
CASC (Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges)
CGS (Council of Graduate Schools in the United States)
CPCU (Council of Protestant Colleges and Universities)
EPE (Editorial Projects for Education)
NCEA (National Catholic Educational Association)
NCA (National Commission on Accrediting)
NASULGC (National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, Oklahoma State University, University of Oklahoma)

6th Floor
AACTE (American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education)
ACE Library (American Council on Education)
ACPR (American College Public Relations Association)
AGM (Associated College of the Midwest)
CLR (Council on Library Resources, Inc.)
ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center)

5th Floor
NASA (National Association of Schools of Art)
NASM (National Association of Schools of Music)

4th Floor
AAC (American Alumni Council)
AAUP (American Association of University Professors)
NACUBO (National Association of College & University Business Officers)
GS (Gerontological Society)

3rd Floor
AAJC (American Association of Junior Colleges)
ASEE (American Society for Engineering Education)
AUPHA (Association of University Programs in Hospital Administration)

2nd Floor
AACRAO (American Association of Collegiate Registrars & Admissions Officers)
AALS (Association of American Law Schools)
ACTP (American College Testing Program)
ASAHP (Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions)
ETS (Educational Testing Service)
NCEA (National Catholic Educational Association)

1st Floor
AAMC (Association of American Medical Colleges)
Lobby
NECC (National Education Computer Center)
Lower Level
CCR (Cooperative College Registry)
Informal Tour of the National Center for Higher Education

"Bring us together," the challenge publicly accepted by President Nixon upon election, is also the aim of the American Council on Higher Education's (ACE) Logan Wilson as prime tenant and proprietor of the new National Center for Higher Education. ACE President Wilson best expresses this challenge in his letter accepting a $21/2 million grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation in 1968 to pay for a major portion of the eight-story, marble- and glass-fronted building. Speculating that the new Center would be "much more than just a building," Dr. Wilson wrote:

"The provision of headquarters space for leading educational agencies in a prime location and at the lowest possible rental will increase the efficiency and affect economies for these groups through the Center's library, vari-sized conference rooms, and such common services as purchasing, publishing, mailing, filing, bookkeeping, and a data processing center with an important bank of data about education in the United States. Conference, office, and research facilities will also be provided for many college and university representatives when they come to Washington."

"An intangible value fully as important as the services available is the unity of higher education. With the increasing involvement of the federal government in matters educational, it is more important than ever before for institutions of learning to be in effective communication with each other and to be well organized for the voluntary enterprise aspects of unified action. When the new structure is completed in 1970, the more than 300 educational organizations headquartered in the nation's capital will find the Center a focus for common interests, fostering a sense of community between private and public institutions, between colleges and universities, and between church-related and nondenominational educational institutions."

Concurring with Dr. Wilson, the Kellogg Foundation in its 1968 annual report noted (in advance of occupancy) that "since perhaps only 30 major organizations can be accommodated as permanent tenants, a system of priorities has had to be set up. Thus priority will be given to associations needing to be in frequent communication with each other, the so-called 'constituent organization group.'"

In the Beginning

Dr. Wilson and the Kellogg Foundation were not expressing an entirely new concept in these obser-
vations. In 1918 there were a sufficient number of national education associations to justify the creation (by 14 of these) of the American Council on Education. At first it was called the Emergency Council on Education because of World War I purpose—the coordination of higher education resources to meet war needs. A year later, ACE director Samuel P. Capen stated his young organization's rationale for existence in Volume 1, Number 1, of its official publication, The Educational Record:

"The American Council on Education is the central organization in which the great national educational associations are represented. Its general object is to promote and carry out cooperative action in matters of common interest to the associations and to the institutions composing them."

At this point, the end of 1919, there were 16 constituent members, "each represented by three delegates who vote as a unit at meetings of the Council through a designated person," to quote from the January 1920 Educational Record. Associate members ("educational or scientific organizations having interests related to the Council") and institutional members ("colleges, universities, professional and technical schools, contributing not less than $100 a year to the treasury of the Council") could send a single representative to meetings of the Council without right to vote.

The vote is open to all three membership categories today, assuming a federal tax exemption certificate is in hand. And such membership at last count came to 90 constituent organization members, 135 associated organization members, and 1,323 institutional members. In addition there are 90 affiliates.

Today's ACE Purpose

In serving this broad-based constituency, ACE lists as its purpose today: "to advance education and educational methods through comprehensive voluntary and cooperative action on the part of American educational associations, organizations, and institutions."

This is done as follows: "A Board of Directors, composed of outstanding leaders in education and broadly representative of the Council's membership, is the governing body of the Council. A chairman, vice chairman, and secretary are elected annually and take office at the Council's Annual Meeting in October."

"The chief executive officer of the Council is the president, who is elected by the Board of Directors (after appropriate consultation with the membership). Other executive officers are appointed by the board on nomination by the president."

"The Council operates through its permanent staff, through five national commissions, and through committees established to perform special services. Leading educators are appointed by the president to serve as members of the commissions and committees. Members of the Council's executive staff serve as commission directors and also have staff responsibilities for most of the committees established under the commissions. The president of the Council is an ex officio member of all commissions and committees."

In the 1960s the Council has grown in size and reputation—with its major role apparently no longer the coordination of member associations but rather the commitment to a set of goals and objectives of its own making.

The American Council on Education occupies the entire eighth floor. A look at its directory provides some idea of its current programming responsibilities.

DuPont Circle is Unique National Park

DuPont Circle, site of the new National Center for Higher Education, is the point at which Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire Avenues and P and 19th Streets converge to create an interesting traffic problem. On the ten protruding peninsulas between the ten rivers of traffic flowing into the Circle are found such edifices as the Dupont Plaza Hotel, the huge Dupont Circle Building of pre-World War II vintage, the exclusive Washington and Sullivan Clubs for women (the former once the home of Clissy Patterson of newspaper fame), and varied others not so notable.

Higher education's new Center (between New Hampshire and P, with 20th Street along its backside), is the new glamor occupant of the area. Across the Circle and one block down Massachusetts Ave. is the old home of ACE, ACPRA, and several other associations now in the new Center. Underneath the Circle flows express Connecticut Ave. traffic, and an enlargement of this underground area in the near future will result in a Dupont Circle subway stop—an integral part of Washington's new subway system, the first phase of which is scheduled for completion three years hence.

The wider circumference of the Circle is divided by narrow islands aimed at giving some direction to the four-lane one-way traffic with its ten steady inputs. Even so, getting into the proper lane to make a proper turn frequently causes problems.

The National Park Service occupies that part of the Circle not involved with vehicular traffic. Approximately four acres in size, this circular park features in its center a handsome fountain flowing into its own circular pool of water. A wooded circle of benches accommodates perhaps 100 persons in the vicinity of the fountain, while a wider wooden circle of benches only a few feet from the street seats another 500. Most of these seats are occupied in spring, summer, and fall by brown-baggers for lunch and untidy youths at night. In spite of heavy pedestrian traffic thru the Circle's paved arteries, the sun worshippers on its grounds, and the fountain loungers, the area is maintained in a park-like manner by National Park workmen and police—the latter on a 24-hour basis.
The Crowded 7th

Most crowded floor of the National Center for Higher Education is the seventh. Fourteen associations have signs out—and most of these organizations are the ones with which ACE has maintained its closest working relationships in the past.

In Suite 700 is the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), an organization of state teachers colleges from 1915 to 1961, at which time it acquired its present broader designation. Its 254 constituent members are all four-year institutions either wholly or partially state-supported. In the Association’s fact book for 1969, it is noted:

“Last year they (the 254 schools) awarded one-fourth of all the nation’s bachelor’s degrees, one fifth of all the master’s degrees and graduated 44 percent of the country’s potential crop of teachers.”

As for its purpose, AASCU “through its Washington headquarters provides its members with a listening post close to Congress and the federal government and with a voice in national affairs. It serves as a vehicle for coordinated action and research programs and as a clearinghouse for information. It is a cooperative mechanism by which member institutions can work together to improve and advance higher education.”

Effective Leadership

In Suite 710 is the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC), an organization with goals similar to AASCU but whose focus is the 111 major state universities and land grant institutions located in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Tracing its ancestry to 1887 and the early land grant institutions, NASULGC merged the state universities’ organizations with the land grant forces in 1963.

The very nature of its membership, coupled with its astute executive secretary of the past 22 years, Russell I. Thackrey, have combined to make NASULGC one of the most effective higher education associations in Washington in dealing with the federal government. Re-calling the not-so-distant past when private universities dominated the higher education scene, Thackrey, until his retirement January 1, promoted the public university concept with a vigor bordering on relentlessness. In the past few years, his office has taken particular pride in citing statistics related in part to his effectiveness—that in an age of multiple degrees, it is easier today to find a key person in almost any walk of life with at least one degree from a NASULGC institution than not.

One of the best structured associations of higher education, NASULGC takes pride in a staff that “has remained small because much of its work is carried out voluntarily by officials of member institutions” (to quote from its Fact Book).

New executive head Dr. Ralph Huitt comes well-equipped to maintain NASULGC’s federal relations leadership. A former assistant secretary of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, he recently completed a book on legislative-congressional relations as a guest scholar at Brookings Institution.

The Sub-Tenants

Subletting space from NASULGC on the seventh floor are the Association of Student Governments (ASG), 712, and Editorial Projects for Education (EPE), 717. In each instance these organizations maintain other offices as well—ASG for a staff of 15 in the Woodward Building at 1416 H St., N.W., in Washington, and EPE for a growing operation in Baltimore, Md.

ASG, with 350 student governments in membership, has located its research arm in 712—ideal for getting facts on the higher education establishment and for passing on information regarding its constituencies. It distinguishes itself from the older and larger National Student Association (NSA) by stating, "They're political, and we're not!"

EPE is best noted today as publishers of the Chronicle of Higher Education, and Suite 717 houses the Chronicle’s Washington office. A two-room facility, EPE’s headquart-
Moving Ahead Slowly

In Suite 720, the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges (ASG) goes about its business of providing "a means by which members of governing boards of universities and colleges may exchange ideas" and promoting and encouraging "wise policies of university and college administration."—AGB fact brochure. It accomplishes this through publications and meetings and conferences.

While its charter dates back to 1922, AGB has maintained a national office only since 1964. Its constituency consists today of 260 boards encompassing approximately 500 campuses, with boards of 6,000 individual trustees. Executive Vice President J. L. Zwingle keeps his finger on every detail in moving this potentially powerful organization ahead.

AAU's New Thing

Conveniently located next door to A\textsuperscript{2}U is the Association of American Universities (AAU). With a constituency of only 46 American and 2 Canadian universities, its meetings through most of its existence have been called simply for an informal exchange of ideas and opinions among the member presidents. While its charter dates back to 1900, AAU has maintained a national office only since 1964. Its constituency consists today of 260 boards encompassing approximately 500 campuses, with boards of 6,000 individual trustees. Executive Vice President J. L. Zwingle keeps his finger on every detail in moving this potentially powerful organization ahead.

Seeking Accreditation

In Suite 750, the Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges (CASC) goes about its business of assisting approximately 100 small colleges to get ahead. This, at the time of its establishment in 1956, meant accreditation, but while 69 CASC members out of a total of 128 have achieved accreditation partly through guidance from CASC, many of these have retained membership in CASC in search of additional help toward improving "their educational programs and administrative processes"—CASC fact book.

Funded heavily by grants from business and foundations, CASC's program is implemented via workshops and consultant services in most areas academic and administrative. Newest services include public and federal relations.
Both Sides of the Fence

Conveniently located in Suite 760 is the National Commission on Accrediting (NCA). Since its creation in 1949, NCA has sought to serve as a coordinating agency for accreditation activities in higher education. Its membership of 1,425 colleges and universities testifies to its effectiveness. NCA counsels accrediting organizations and institutions seeking accreditation alike.

Of particular concern to the Commission today is the creation of a new set of standards in teacher education and a similar program in the area of occupational education.

Three to a Suite

Suite 770 is shared, interestingly enough, by the Division of Higher Education of the National Catholic Education Association (NCEA), the Council of Protestant Colleges and Universities (CPCU), and the Association of American Colleges (AAC). NCEA’s main headquarters is on the third floor of the building, while AAC’s head office remains at nearby 1818 R Street, N.W.

AAC maintains only a conference room in the suite but is well represented by NCEA and CPCU, most members of which are active in the numerically stronger AAC. Founded in 1915, its purpose remains: “The promotion of higher education in all its forms in the colleges of liberal arts and sciences which shall become members of this Association, and the prosecution of such plans as may make more efficient the institutions included in its membership.”

AAC’s main function in recent years has been to define the role of undergraduate education. This is being done via a framework similar to that used by NASULGC and AASCU—commissions, councils, etc. AAC has become particularly active in the area of federal relations. Today, this veteran association is struggling to regain its lost rank caused by the break with NEA.

Executive Secretary G. Kerry Smith’s expertise in Washington and national higher education circles is a major strength of this organization. The AAHE National Conference in Chicago each March is traditionally a strong one with something for everyone.

Earning a Degree

Final tenant on the seventh floor is the University of Oklahoma in Suite 790. Not only does the University provide Washington space for its visiting faculty and administrators here, but also office manager
Andrew Marusak signs up students for a unique graduate program in which key professors from Oklahoma instruct seminar style for a full week and award two hours of graduate credit upon successful completion. Courses are taught in classrooms at the Johns Hopkins International Studies Center two blocks down Massachusetts Ave.

Research Headquarters

The sixth floor might best qualify as the research-information headquarters of the new Center. In addition to housing the ACE Library, its eight suites also provide space for two national Educational Resources Information Centers (ERIC), the Council on Library Resources' extensive holdings, and the library and research acquisitions of the American College Public Relations Association (ACPRA).

Closest occupant to the elevators in Suite 600 is ACPRA, the organization of professionals charged with such college activities as "university relations, news and information services, fund raising (annual, capital, deferred), federal relations, publications, alumni relations, educational television, films, computer programs and internal relations"—according to the ACPRA fact book.

Membership is by institution (more than 1,200), with approximately 3,500 individuals in these colleges and universities receiving ACPRA's varied publications and other mailings. Services to its members are divided between educational programming, publications, and research services. In recent years special workshops and seminars have been held in literally every interest area. And three years ago—the summer of 1967—the Association launched its week-long Summer Academy programs at the Center for Continuing Education on the University of Notre Dame campus, South Bend, Ind.

"The primary objective of the Association is to provide professional education and assistance to advance the understanding and support of higher education," reads the ACPRA fact book. Two areas this has taken ACPRA into of late have been (1) management concepts within the broad field of university relations and (2) federal taxation, particularly as it relates to philanthropy.

Teaching the Teachers

In Suite 610 is the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE), in its second half century of service. Quoting from its constitution: "The purpose of this Association is to provide, through professional organization and cooperation, for continuous search for and promotion of ideas and practices which are most effective in the education of teachers."

Most of AACTE's 830 member institutions are members of one or more of the associations on the seventh and eighth floors. Rather than duplicate services covering the entire institution, AACTE has concentrated its efforts in the area of teacher education training within the colleges and universities.

Because most member institutions of AACTE have expanded curricula to include more than one college or school, the organization is leaning toward becoming the official association of deans of teacher education—even though its membership continues to include most presidents and academic vice presidents as well.

Its programming is similar to that of ACPRA, with its workshops and seminars, publications, and a special School for Executives. Its National Office staff has grown to include an executive secretary, six associate secretaries, and 27 supporting personnel.

ERIC Means Research

In Suite 616—but with a connection to AACTE's offices—is the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) on teacher education. Under the direction of AACTE Associate Secretary Joel Burdin, the ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education is one of a "national, decentralized network of clearinghouses that acquires, abstracts, indexes, stores, retrieves, and disseminates the most significant and up-to-date documents on many aspects of education."—ERIC pamphlet.

Through its parent organization,
AECTE, the ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education encourages the forwarding of any significant documents on teacher education to the Clearinghouse for evaluation and possible usage.

**ERIC Number Two**

In Suite 630 is a second ERIC Clearinghouse—this one on higher education. Under the sponsorship of George Washington University's Carl J. Lange, this particular ERIC Clearinghouse operates in the same manner as its sixth floor neighbor. Its interest, however, is varied aspects of higher education—academic, administrative, business.

One advantage to the building occupants in having the ERIC Clearinghouses is their catalogued collection of microfiche of everything in the entire ERIC system—plus additional materials which are not necessarily put into the system. With no major constituency of their own, the two Clearinghouses devote most of their energies to evaluation and abstracting. They have expressed a willingness to cooperate with other associations in the building both in allowing them to consult their collections for research and in making hard copies of articles and reports from the microfiche via their reader-printers.

**Library for Libraries**

The Council on Library Resources, Inc. in Suite 620 has as its primary objective the solving of library problems. Heavily endowed by Ford Foundation, which was instrumental in its founding in 1956 with a grant of $5 million, the Council on Library Resources received an additional $13 million from Ford in the 1960s. Most of the money goes toward research, which is done chiefly through grants or contracts to appropriate organizations or individuals.

Fred C. Cole, Council president, notes in his 1968 annual report that most research today is in the area of automation. It relates to “the heady dream that all the recorded experience and knowledge of the nation, if not the world, can be made readily available to anyone anywhere through automated networks and all-encompassing computer memories.”

**Center Library**

The Council has volunteered to assist the ACE and its associates in the new Center to enlarge upon the present ACE Library in Suite 640. The Library has been open only in the mornings through February and has holdings which are quite inadequate for conducting many kinds of research.

At the urging of several of the associations in the building, a study of Association needs has been made by one of Dr. Cole's associates and turned over to the ACE for further discussion.

The Library is divided into the library section and a small conference room. The conference room presumably can be eliminated on short notice to make room for an expansion of the library. Library services, billed in Dr. Logan Wilson's acceptance of the Kellogg Foundation's $2½ million grant as one of the big things to be accomplished in the new Center, presently amount to limited services only for the building tenants.

**Art and Music**

The National Association of Schools of Music (NASM) and the National Association of Schools of Art (NASA) share headquarters and staff in Suite 650. Goals of both organizations are approximately the same and include such phraseology in their directories and facts books as: “to exercise leadership” and “to encourage excellence” and “to further understanding” and “to communicate to its members information” and “to provide a forum.”

With a very limited staff, the two associations provide information on which colleges in the U.S. measure up to basic standards in the fields of art and music. At last count, there were 329 schools of music in the NASM membership and 45 schools of art.

**Midwest Consortium**

In Suite 670 is housed the Washington office of the Associated Colleges.
of the Midwest (ACM), charged with interpreting to member colleges and their joint programs the federal activity possibly affecting them.

ACM member colleges are Beloit, Carleton, Coe, Colorado, Cornell, Grinnell, Knox, Lawrence, Macalester, Monmouth, Ripon, and St. Olaf. In combining their efforts under the ACM banner they offer such curricula as Urban Studies, Urban Teaching, Central American Field Studies, India Studies, Introductory Geology and the Rocky Mountains, Children's Theatre and Creative Dramatics, and others which could not be offered by a single institution.

Professors' Lobby

The fifth floor is dominated by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) in Suite 500. Chartered by 1,362 full professors in 1915, AAUP bills itself today as "the only national organization in the United States serving exclusively the interests of all teachers and research scholars at institutions of higher learning."

With a current membership of approximately 90,000 faculty members in every rank and discipline—and representing 1,800 institutions in the U.S. and abroad—AAUP is generally recognized as the authoritative voice of college faculty. Its large staff of professionals concern themselves with such matters as academic freedom and tenure, faculty salaries, college and university governance, professional ethics, rights and freedom of students, faculty role in accreditation, government and higher education, teaching and research. Their findings are generally published as part of AAUP's regular publications program or as special reports.

As the leader in its field—though competition is forthcoming from AAHE, a new National Education Association (NEA) affiliate, and The American Federation of Teachers (AFT)—AAUP works closely with institution-oriented ACE in providing it with a link to the college faculties.

Business Officers

In 510, the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO) is concerned with the development of "educational business and financial administration as a profession with professional ideals and standards"—NACUBO bylaw.

An organization of institutions, NACUBO is to higher education's controllers and business office personnel what ACPR is to the public relations and development staffers. One of the last administrative branches in higher education to open a fully manned national office, NACUBO has been in business in Washington approximately four years.

In addition to its promotion of the professional aims, NACUBO also maintains a strong program in federal relations, particularly in the area of procedures and policies of federal agencies sponsoring research and training on college campuses. This particular operation predates the National Office of NACUBO by six years, having been set up in 1961.

Study of Aging

The Gerontological Society (GS) in Suite 520 is a multi-disciplinary professional organization composed primarily of researchers and educators who have a common interest in aging—the process, not necessarily old people.

An organization of individuals, which was founded in 1943 and until recently headquartered in St. Louis, GS lists as its members professionals in the fields of biochemistry, the biological sciences, medicine, psychological and sociological sciences, and social research—planning and practice.

A major part of the national office's time is devoted to sorting through manuscripts based on original research in the field of gerontology. These findings are published in one of two quarters—The Journal of Gerontology or The Gerontologist.

Alumni Operators

The American Alumni Council (AAC) in Suite 530 works "to mobilize behind education the full strength of alumni and other
friends” — AAC Directory of Membership. The organization’s beginning was in 1913 when the Association of Alumni Secretaries was formed. By 1929, this group had joined hands with two younger alumni organizations composed of alumni magazine editors and educational fund raisers to form AAC.

Today an organization of institutions, AAC programs and publishes in the three basic areas of alumni administration, fund raising and publications. In many respects — particularly in fund raising — AAC’s activities duplicate those offered by ACPRA. For this reason, cooperation between the two organizations on regional and national levels has been extensive in recent years. Most colleges and universities belonging to one organization also belong to the other.

Junior College Office

The fourth floor almost belongs to the American Association of Junior Colleges (AAJC) in Suite 410. Only two other organizations share the space with AAJC.

In a sense the AAJC is the American Council on Education of the junior colleges in the country. While it maintains membership in ACE and cooperates with the Council in many areas, AAJC in many ways is like the poor relative on the other side of the tracks who has reluctantly been accepted by his prestigious cousins for many years — and now he has inherited more money than they have.

Two-year higher education programs have been developing rapidly and including greater percentages of American youth in their environs for several years now. AAJC, as its staff directory notes, provides professional counsel and programming in those areas of interest to its 600-plus junior college members.

Edmund Gleazer, Jr., has been executive head of AAJC since 1958 and has seen the Association progress from second class to first class citizenship in higher education circles. AAJC is presently in its 50th year.

Writing, Editing, and Publishing

National associations spend a major part of their time with publications: writing, editing and publishing their own — or reading what others in the field have published. In the National Center for Higher Education, most organizations publish fact books, newsletters, and annual reports of one kind or another. Books on timely subjects and special research findings are also issued at least monthly — taking the Center as a whole. In addition there are the old line journals and general interest newsletters anyone can subscribe to. Some of these latter and their annual rates are:

**AAUP Bulletin**, AAUP Quarterly, $4.50

**Alma Mater**, AAC bimonthly, $9 ($6 at member schools).


**College and University**, AACRAO quarterly, $4.

**College & University Journal**, ACPRA quarterly, $7.50.

**Education Abstracts**, ACPRA monthly, $8.50.

**Educational Record**, ACE quarterly, $10.

**Engineering Education**, ASEE monthly (10 issues), $16.

**The Gerontologist**, GS quarterly, with $20 membership.

**Higher Education and National Affairs**, ACE weekly (40 issues) $12.

**Journal of Gerontology**, GS quarterly, with $20 membership.

**Journal of Legal Education**, AALS quarterly (5 issues), $12.50 ($2.50 at member schools).

**Journal of Medical Education**, AAMC monthly, $15.

**Junior College Journal**, AAJC monthly (9 issues), $4.

**Liberal Education**, AAC quarterly, $5 ($2.50 at member schools).

**Momentum**, NCEA quarterly (5 issues), $7.
400 AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR
ENGINEERING EDUCATION

LESLEY B. WILLIAMS, executive secretary
W. LEIGHTON COLLINS, executive secretary emeritus
FRANCIS X. BRADLEY, JR., assistant secretary for projects
JOHN T. STRAKER, assistant secretary for administration
MRS. ELLE H. WRIGHT, assistant secretary for publications
BERNARD WOBBEKING, project director for summer institutes and fellowship programs
ARLEIGH H. MARKHAM, project director for residencies in engineering practice
JESSE J. DEFORE, project director on study engineering technology
D. R. HARLESS, business manager

420 ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS IN HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

GARY L. FILERMAN, executive director
GARETH K. HUDSON, associate director
ROBERT R. DETORE, associate director
KATHLEEN LANGLEY, administrative assistant

In Suite 400 is the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE). Founded in 1893, its membership is individual and institutional alike. The sixties saw individual membership jump from 9,120 to 12,368 and institutions from 420 to 593.

ASEE's bylaws read in part: "The purpose of this society shall be the advancement of education in all of its functions which pertain to engineering and applied branches of science and technology, including the processes, of teaching and learning, research, extension services, and public relations."

This goal has gotten the Association involved in projects with an original value estimated at $1.5 million. Most of this money is provided by foundations and industry. In addition, ASEE lists two of its greatest interests as "the young teacher and the introduction of new areas of knowledge into courses and curricula."

ASEE is divided into 26 divisions representing the varied professional fields. In addition, 12 geographical sections hold regional meetings.

Hospital Services

The Association of University Programs in Hospital Administration (AUPHA) in Suite 420 was first organized in 1948 with its goal the improvement of health services through graduate education for administration. Its fact book reads: "The Association is organized as a consortium of faculties, assisting each university in achieving its objectives. Its work is supported by a unique partnership of industry, health organizations, foundations, government and universities."

There are currently 30 universities in AUPHA. The national office was in Chicago until the move into the new Center. Programming is supported generously via the Association's "partners" outside the universities.

A National Wire Hookup of Campuses

One idea strictly in the idea stage by several associations in the new Center calls for the setting up of a national teletype service to reach every college campus in the country. This wire hookup would be owned by the Center or a subsidiary and could be coded in such a way that a sender could have his message punched out on 2,000 campus receivers simultaneously or any specialty grouping—all junior colleges, Catholic colleges, state universities, etc. The wire could be used 24 hours a day, 365 days in the year, if desirable.

Possibilities for using such a wire are endless. Appropriate associations could improve their services to members manyfold. For example:

- ACPRA might provide a daily Education Abstracts of the news
- ACE might do a daily Congressional report
- AASCU could provide a daily federal agency report
- And all associations could communicate with their members in this manner, possibly eliminating considerable printings and mailings

Biggest obstacles to overcome:

- Receiving full cooperation from the colleges with regard to appropriate installation and manning of this potentially vital communication service

Perhaps the healthiest thing that could develop from such a service would be greater communication and understanding within the Center itself and on the individual campuses. If all messages and information sent were posted in appropriate and attractive gathering rooms outside the sending and receiving areas, they might just have a drawing and broadening effect on academicians and administrators often concerned only with their own specialties.
The Youngest Association

Perhaps the youngest association in the new building is the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions (ASAHP) in Suite 300. The national office was set up in Washington in the fall of 1968.

One of ASAHP’s major roles has been keeping its members—institutional, associate, and individuals— informed of federal involvement in health matters. Meetings, referral services, and publications are the basic techniques used.

ETS Washington Office

In Suite 310, the Educational Testing Service (ETS) maintains its Washington office. ETS began its formal operations in 1948, having been founded a few months prior to that by the American Council on Education, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and the College Entrance Examination Board.

Its major purposes “to aid in the discovery and development of human talents by providing the best possible tests and testing services for the special needs of schools and colleges, governmental agencies and the professions; to assist test users in sound application of measurement techniques and materials; to conduct educational and measurement research; and to explore hitherto undeveloped areas in testing” —ETS Annual Report.

Main office today is in Princeton, N.J., with others in Berkeley, Calif., and Evanston, Ill.

ACE Subsidiary

American Council on Education maintains its Overseas Liaison Committee office in Suite 320.

Registrars’ Headquarters

In Suite 330, the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (AACRAO) “concerns itself with advancing education, particularly higher education, and enhancing the professional growth of the work and the positions in offices of admissions, financial aid, institutional research, and records and registration”—AACRAO fact booklet.

From its 1910 beginning with 24 member institutions, AACRAO has grown today to include over 1,600 colleges and universities with some 4,500 member representatives in its varied interest areas.

With a strong tradition of volunteer leadership in all areas, AACRAO did not actually set up a national office until three years ago; rather, its appropriate services to members were organized and administered through vice presidents.

ACT Gets into Act

Providing competition to ETS, both on the third floor and nationally, is the American College Testing Program (ACT) in Suite 340. Its purpose is virtually the same as that of ETS, having commenced its operations in 1959.

ACT’s participating institutions in a decade have grown to number more than 1,600 and its research reports rival the older ETS in quality and usefulness. A Washington office was opened in the fall of 1968 with the purpose of exchanging information with other associations and participating—where appropriate—in policy development nationally.

NCEA Staffing

In Suite 350 is housed the National Catholic Educational Association (NCEA) staff—elementary and secondary education included. Resource and staff personnel here work closely with the NCEA Higher Education Division people on the seventh floor.

Extension Specialists

The National University Extension Association (NUEA) occupies Suite 360. Like AACRAO; its small national office staff leans heavily on volunteers to man educational programs for its member institution personnel and to edit publications.

Located in Silver Spring, Md., until its move into the new Center, NUEA has been quite active in recent years in the field of adult education, having received grants from the Office of Education under the Adult Basic Education (ABE) Act of 1966 to conduct many summer institutes for training ABE teachers.
In 1967, 782 teacher trainers and 442 administrators participated in these institutes:

## The Legal Arm

In Suite 370 is the Association of American Law Schools (AALS), purpose of which is “the improvement of the legal profession through legal education” — new Articles of Association.

Dating back to 1900, the AALS maintains a conservative policy regarding a national office. Its main function is to “provide adequate facilities and personnel to carry on the Association’s business and to maintain its records and the records of committees” — Articles of Association.

The AALS sets standards for member law schools — and would-be members — to follow in order to keep in good standing. Its dues would seem to be among the steepest of associations in the new Center, ranging from $800 to $2,000 annually.

### A Good Place to Visit, but . . .

Association personnel, like members of Congress and federal employees, have at least one thing in common. Their main purpose is to serve their respective constituencies, which in turn pay their salaries and provide them with working quarters sometimes bordering on the elaborate.

Congressmen are most aware of this fact and welcome their constituents whenever they pay a visit to their offices on Capitol Hill.

Federal employees sometimes forget to whom they owe their paychecks, but generally speaking the taxpaying public receives a cordial response to visits or inquiries of U.S. civil servants.

Most association staffers urge educators in the field to consider visits to their colleges’ associations when they are in Washington. This is a side of education with which many persons are not familiar — and perhaps should be. And while many staffers may think at the time of such a visit that they’re too busy to spend a few minutes talking with someone from a member school, most will welcome a chance to get some personal inputs from the campus.

Almost without exception, the associations in the Center have a guest room, board room, conference room, or the like. And ultimately, the Center’s library (now the Council library) should be so organized as to be an inviting target for anyone interested in doing serious research on almost any matter related to higher education — and there are two ERIC centers on the same floor with the library.

All in all, we’re a good place to visit, even if...
A Doctor in the House

The second floor is occupied entirely by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC). Suite 200 is divided into a sufficient number of offices to house a staff of 85 persons involved in a variety of activities (note staff directory).

Dating back 94 years, AAMC lists as its purpose the advancement of medical education and cooperation with all educational programs that are important to the nation's health. This is accomplished via studies and research and the communication of this work through publications and meetings.

Among its membership are 116 medical schools, 364 teaching hospitals, 29 academic societies and 2,504 individuals.

AAMC is actually broken down into three groups: the Council of Deans, the Council of Academic Societies, and the Council of Teaching Hospitals. Its leadership, in cooperation with the American Medical Association, maintains an active program of accreditation visits to the nation's medical schools.

Computer Services

Just off the main lobby of the Center, and with windows facing out on New Hampshire Avenue and 20th Street, is the National Educational Computer Center, Inc. (NECC).

Founded in the spring of 1969, NECC is owned jointly by the American Council on Education and Innovation Management, Inc. —the latter a group of young computer management professionals with better than 30 years combined experience in the design, implementation, operation, and management of computer center activities.

Initially, much of NECC’s work has fallen in the area of computerizing membership, publications subscriptions and financial records on behalf of educational associations in the building. More refined services are also provided.

Serving on the NECC advisory board, and meeting with them each month, are representatives of all customers.

In Search of Academicians

Located on the lower level of the National Center is the Cooperative College Registry (CCR), a nonprofit organization which assists more than 300 member colleges and universities in their searches for faculty and administrative personnel. While most of the participating colleges are Protestant-supported in part, the Registry also serves several Catholic and independent colleges and is presently working with 67 private Negro colleges and universities under terms of a special three-year program.

Anyone may register at no cost with the CCR, which forwards copies of the registration form to those institutions looking for someone of his qualifications and background. In 1968-69, approximately 11,000 individuals registered for over 2,000 vacant positions listed by participating colleges.

Higher Education’s Nonoccupants

There are several times as many higher education-related associations not in the National Center for Higher Education as are. A recent study by Harland G. Bloland, “Higher Education Associations in a Decentralized Education System,” totaled up 409 such groups: 80 which were institutionally tied; 285, learned professionalizing; 2, faculty-inclusive; and 42, special task. Of this total, 102 maintain Washington offices.
In Closing . . .

We hope you've enjoyed this informal tour of the new Center. For more complete information, write to the particular association of interest to you at One Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. In putting this section together, the editor leaned heavily not only on fact books and publications of the organizations in the Center but also found the following booklets on associations helpful:


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*Principal office—1818 R Street, N.W. **Principal office—1416 H Street, N.W.