

**ICPSR**  
**Inter-university Consortium for**  
**Political and Social Research**

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**Annual Report,**  
**1966-1968**

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Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

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**INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR  
POLITICAL RESEARCH**

**Biennial Report**

**1966-1968**





# *INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH*

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March, 1969

To: The Council of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research

From: The Executive Director of the SRC Staff to the Consortium

Subject: Combined Report for Fifth and Sixth Years, 1966-1968:

- I Introduction
- II Summer Training Program
- III Data Repository
- IV ICPR Administration



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## I. INTRODUCTION



## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

Considerations Leading to the Establishment of the ICPR.--The Survey Research Center believed that substantial gains could be made in the areas of study with which it is concerned by joining its interests and resources with those of scholars outside its own staff. Over the years many fruitful associations have developed with individual scholars who have drawn on the Center's archives of data or have used the services of its technical personnel. These experiences led the Center to seek ways in which groups of scholars or institutions with common interests might become associated with one or another of the research programs at the Center.

The Survey Research Center has developed an extended program of research on political behavior. A series of studies, supported by grants from the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the SSRC have been conducted and reported in the scientific literature. This series has included an elaborate program of studies of the political perceptions, motives and acts of the American electorate. In recent years the Political Behavior Program of the Survey Research Center has also embraced studies of organizational communications, primary group influence, the interaction of constituents and congressional representatives, and the congressional campaign. In collaboration with scholars abroad it has included work in comparative analysis of European and American electoral behavior as a major extension of earlier activity.

The Center has made a continuing effort to bring outside scholars into contact with this program. In 1950 a grant was obtained from the Carnegie Corporation which made it possible to bring two post-doctoral fellows from the field of political science to the Center for a two-year period. In the summer of 1954 and again in 1958, under the sponsorship of the SSRC, post-doctoral training institutes were conducted in political behavior research. In recent years a number of political scientists have come to the Center on fellowships or sabbatical leave. The Center increasingly has served as a source of data for scholars who are acquainted with our studies in this area. Many of these individuals have published articles or books based wholly or in part on information provided by the Center. The development of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research was not intended to displace these contacts with individual scholars, which are valuable and rewarding, but to create a mechanism for a more intensive program of collaboration.

Organizational Premises.--The time, effort and expense which an Inter-University Consortium requires can only be justified if it holds promise of scientific advances beyond the present level of accomplishment. We are confident that the Consortium, based on the following principles, can indeed lead to important gains.

1. Institutional rather than individual participation.--The Consortium has been organized on the basis of institutional rather than individual participation. There is considerable evidence from recent years that an individual's freedom to acquire new skills is relatively meaningless without subsequent support for and facilitation of his efforts to utilize those skills. The most productive members of previous Survey Research Center Political Behavior seminars have profited from active and continued support from their home departments. Seminar members who participated solely on their own initiative or who came from departments not equipped to sustain the interests and exploit the skills developed in the seminar may have returned home no worse for the experience; but these people have found it very difficult to maintain their interests, and the effort expended in their training appears to have been largely dissipated.

With a formal introduction to new research problems and methods through summer seminars and other organizationally sponsored contacts, and with sustained departmental support, it is reasonable to expect individual Consortium participants to continue to enhance their own contributions to knowledge and to graduate instruction. This will result in part from their ability to share intellectual interests with one or more departmental colleagues who are participating in the same program, and in part from the opportunity to organize better training experiences for selected graduate students. Continued benefits from participation also should result from continuing cooperation and active contact with members of other departments sharing the same general interests. Although Consortium sponsored data collections cannot hope to satisfy all of the developing research interests of participants, new data acquisitions should encourage continued fruitful activity by each of them.

The Consortium, organized on the basis of university participation, provides a unique channel of communication among interested scholars in the universities, both in the United States and abroad; in particular it facilitates contact among the younger men on these faculties. It also guarantees a substantial measure of institutional support for those individuals who are attracted by the research opportunities this arrangement makes available.

2. Continuing rather than episodic relationships.--The Consortium is organized on the assumption of long-term association. The advantages to be gained by the creation of groups of scholars with continuing commitments to given subject matter areas are substantial. The exchange of ideas will be maximized through the continued interest, over time, of academic departments committed to the endeavor and represented by their appropriate staff members and graduate students. The cumulative effect which results from building closely on one's own work and the work of colleagues will be exploited. The sporadic work of individuals with diverse interests and little or no direct association with the work of predecessors or contemporary colleagues often produces worthwhile results but through the Consortium the power of extended and cumulative programs of research can also be realized.

3. Facilitation of advanced training in research methods.--The scholars who have made effective use of the Center's political data have almost invariably been people of considerable sophistication in research methodology. People who lack experience in behavioral research but who could acquire



research skills from continuing contact with our resources are unlikely to find an opportunity to do so without the aid of some organizational device such as the Consortium.

Training in the broad array of techniques now associated with the exploitation of the survey method constitutes a major interest of the Consortium. Beyond the selection of samples, the construction of questionnaires and the conduct of interviews lies the extensive repertoire of analysis procedures which are useful to researchers and which are best transmitted through the research practicum. Advanced graduate students as well as faculty members will be able to develop skills relevant to many of the newer types of analysis now being explored as well as to the established concerns of behavioral research. The many methodological and technical problems of integrating different kinds of data in a single study design receive systematic attention. Considerable emphasis is placed on combining survey information with the results of content analysis of the communications media, with the public records of legislative bodies, and with aggregated census and election statistics.

Both the training experience and the research materials will be directed in part toward the facilitation of subsequent teaching in the classrooms and seminars of Consortium participants. The Consortium is intended to serve not only the research interests of the participating individuals but the training of their students as well.

4. Efficient access to major bodies of data.--The integration of microcosmic and macrocosmic analyses, so crucial to many problems of concern to the student of political behavior, often depends on the availability of massive collections of data. This constitutes a major impediment to significant research when even the single definitive collection of election returns, census statistics or judicial or legislative materials from the public record is as much beyond the capabilities of the individual scholar as is the execution of a national or cross-national sample survey. Through the Consortium, the administrative, technical and professional resources of the Survey Research Center are organized to develop and maintain a major repository of data.

The scope of the repository was originally defined by the data collected by the Center's research program in political behavior. Expansion of the repository will continue to follow the lines laid down by the active research needs of the entire Consortium constituency. Major acquisitions of recent years, and those planned for the immediate future, reflect widely shared interests in electoral, legislative and judicial behavior.

A major goal in the operation of the repository is to relieve the individual researcher of all possible costs in carrying out his research. Since time is one of the scholar's most valuable commodities, the repository is organized and administered to minimize the lag between specification of data needs and access to the data. A corollary of the emphasis on institutional support for all Consortium activities calls for elimination of all capital investment and overhead charges to the individual user of the repository. An extension of the premise of institutional participation has led to the policy of levying marginal or incremental costs of data

retrieval and processing for research needs only where very major analysis projects are involved. All costs of consultation and technical assistance and most costs of data preparation for dissertations and small monographs are borne by the operating budget and are, therefore, essentially free to individual Consortium participants. This policy will be implemented as long as it is financially practicable to do so.

5. The stimulation of new research.--The general commitment to facilitate research may be expected to result in a number of activities less programmatic than the training and repository efforts. Given the heterogeneity of the Consortium constituency, it is probably not reasonable to expect the organization to conduct specific research in the name of the collectivity. Nevertheless, Consortium resources can be devoted to encourage both individual and collaborative research efforts. In this connection the Consortium has participated in the organization of a number of research conferences. By providing a vehicle for the widespread sharing of new data collections, the organization has also added to the promise of research proposals advanced by both the Center and by the scholars from other participating institutions.

The specialized summer seminars sponsored in conjunction with the training program may be used to bring together researchers with mutual interests in new research endeavors. The initiative that results in new research plans remains with individuals, but the seminars can be shaped by interested individuals to maximize the possibility of direct research results.

In an even more decentralized fashion, individual research efforts are supported by the Consortium staff and by professional members of the Center staff. Personnel are made available for consultation on a wide range of problems, from research design and data collection to procedures for analysis and complex processing of data. The members of the Consortium staff are explicitly commissioned to offer these services; they also provide liaison with relevant technical and professional personnel on the SRC staff.

## MEMORANDUM OF ORGANIZATION

The Inter-University Consortium for Political Research is conceived as a partnership between a group of universities (referred to hereafter as the member universities or members) and the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan (SRC). The purpose of the Consortium is to promote the conduct of research on selected phases of the political process. It is expected that both partners will contribute to the success of the Consortium and that each will benefit from the association.

### Principles of Membership

1. All institutions of higher education offering work in content areas such as political behavior, politics and government are eligible for admission. Membership will usually be initiated by departments of political science, but larger administrative units, research organizations and other departments such as sociology, history, psychology or communications will also be encouraged to participate.

Membership categories will be based upon use of Consortium facilities, as follows:

- CATEGORY A: Institutions offering graduate work in appropriate content areas. Their faculty and graduate students are eligible for all services of the Consortium.
- CATEGORY B: Undergraduate institutions and those with limited graduate degree programs. They are eligible for limited services such as data for class instruction and faculty research, for faculty participation in summer seminars, and other services that may be determined by the Council.
- CATEGORY C: Educational institutions outside the United States and Canada. These will have full access to all Consortium resources except those general funds made available for support of travel.

Membership fees for Category A shall be \$3,500 per year, for Categories B and C, \$2,000 per year.

The decision as to whether two or more departments or research organizations from a single university provide the budgetary support for a single membership in the Consortium should be entirely a matter for decision by the institution concerned. If the relevant departments of a member university so decide, each could become an independent member of the Consortium on equal footing with all other members.

Each participating unit (department, division, inter-departmental committee, etc.) will be responsible for determining the eligibility of its faculty and students for participation in Consortium activities. Each unit will designate one of its faculty members as the official representative to sit on a Committee of Representatives and take action on behalf of the participating unit.

2. Membership requires the annual transfer of a membership fee to the Survey Research Center. These contributions are to be used exclusively to finance services to the member universities by an SRC staff to the Consortium. They are to be administered through the SRC ICPR Project Account.

The SRC staff to the Consortium will endeavor to insure equal services to each membership unit. Given the variety of functions, the limitations on time and space in the performance of some activities, and the variable pace of research activities by individual participants, the goal should be equality in service over a period of years. If over a period of years, use of the services of the Consortium varies markedly between institutions, additional charges may be levied or the fee adjusted by agreement between the Committee of Representatives and the SRC to reflect relative use.

3. Any member is free to withdraw at any time. However, a full year's notice of withdrawal should be given. The Consortium may require that research materials provided by the Consortium, including data, be returned upon termination of membership.

Budgetary inability to make a single year's annual contribution will not necessitate termination of membership provided the member university is willing to make up the deficit the following year. (If a member on a biennial budget is deprived of institutional support in the second year of a budget, assurance that the deficit will be eliminated the following year will be sufficient to allow full continued participation in the Consortium.) Although payment of the annual contribution will be considered due on July 1, at the beginning of each fiscal year, payment may be made during the fiscal year of expenditure at the earliest convenience of the member.

Membership should be sought only with the full expectation that maximum benefits will accrue over several years' participation. Membership which contemplates only one- or two-year membership will be entered into only with the confidence that relevant officials of the member institutions understand membership to imply a continuing relationship and agree to attempt to provide the necessary funds on a continuing basis.

4. The Consortium is not designed to interfere with the research activities of any individual participant. There is no expectation that personal research interests need be related to Consortium activities other than insofar as those activities can be utilized by the researcher for his own purposes. There is no obligation to make personal research resources, including data, available for use by the member universities. However, whenever an individual makes use of Consortium data and facilities in an article, monograph, or book, he is expected to deposit two copies of the publication in a special collection to be maintained by the Consortium staff. If a thesis or dissertation is involved, then a copy of the abstract should be deposited.

#### The Organization of Member Universities

1. Each member university will be represented by one person chosen by each participating unit. That person will sit on the ICPR Committee of Representatives. There will be an annual meeting of the Committee of Representatives.

The Committee will be responsible for establishing policies regulating the participation of individuals in those activities where limited facilities preclude the simultaneous participation of all who might be interested. It also will be responsible for approving activities to be carried out on behalf of the Consortium such as seeking outside financial support or undertaking a major data collection.

2. The Committee of Representatives will elect a Council of nine members at its annual meeting to serve until the next annual meeting. The Council will choose a Nominating Committee prior to each annual meeting of the Committee of Representatives. The Nominating Committee will be composed of the outgoing chairman and two representatives not members of the Council. It will present to the annual meeting the names of a proposed chairman and Council members. Three new members will be elected EACH year TO SERVE THREE-YEAR TERMS. The chairman will ordinarily be selected from among the members who will be serving the second year of their terms and will, in turn, normally serve a two-year term as chairman.

The Chairman of the Council, serving without compensation, will also act as Chairman of the Committee of Representatives. He will have responsibility for calling meetings of the Committee and signing documents which are the joint responsibility of the member universities.

The Council will be the executive committee of the Representatives and will have authority to act on behalf of the Committee of Representatives. It will recommend the creation of standing committees to the annual meeting of Representatives. It will create interim ad hoc committees when necessary. The Council will normally meet at least three times during each year. FIVE MEMBERS WILL CONSTITUTE A QUORUM FOR COUNCIL ACTION.

The Council will receive an annual report from the executive director of the Consortium regarding the staff's activities during the previous year. It will also receive general statements of expenditures from Consortium accounts held by the SRC. The Council will transmit these reports and its recommendations to the annual meeting of the Committee of Representatives.

The Council, or subcommittees created at its behest, will select and approve the participants in ICPR program activities. It will advise the staff to the Consortium in the execution of approved program activities and will have the authority to amend and supplement the decisions of the annual meeting of the Committee of Representatives. It will have the authority to arrive at agreements with the SRC; such agreements will constitute decisions by the ICPR and will be sufficient to authorize action on behalf of the ICPR.

A meeting of the Council may be called by the Chairman, the SRC staff members, or four members of the Council.

#### The Role of the Survey Research Center

1. The Survey Research Center will administer the activities of the Consortium through provision of the necessary professional and technical staff and of the administrative services appropriate to the management of Consortium funds. The SRC will participate as a partner of the member universities in the development of training and the conduct of research by the ICPR.

2. In general, separate accounts will be maintained by the SRC for the operating budget, supported by the annual membership contributions to the ICPR Project Account, and for each research, conference or training grant received by ICPR. Budgets for each account will be created by agreement of the SRC and the Committee of Representatives or the Council. The SRC staff to the Consortium will submit a general statement of expenditures from each account to the annual meeting of the Committee of Representatives. Interim transfers of funds from the ICPR Project Account to another account may be made on agreement between the SRC and the Council.

3. The SRC staff to the Consortium will consist of a program director and such additional personnel as are deemed by the SRC to be necessary to accomplish the program objectives agreed upon by the Consortium. This staff will be supplemented as needed to accommodate unusual demands or special activities of the participants.

4. The SRC will cooperate wherever possible in the execution of Consortium activities. It will house the data storage facilities and make available the other facilities and personnel necessary for the reproduction and processing of data. The SRC staff to the Consortium may call upon the various units of the SRC for assistance on Consortium activities just as the same individuals would utilize the same resources in carrying out other projects which they have contractual obligation to complete.

The Survey Research Center will cooperate wherever possible in the execution of studies under Consortium sponsorship or under the direction of individuals from the member universities. It will provide technical consultation on sampling, questionnaire design, pre-testing, etc. It will provide data collection and processing facilities at cost, including sampling, interviewing, coding and data processing. Only capacity of relevant personnel and facilities will limit SRC support of Consortium research activities. Consortium members will not be under any obligation to use SRC facilities.

5. An authorized member of the Survey Research Center staff will normally be present at the annual meeting of the Committee of Representatives and at regular meetings of the Council or the subcommittees created by it.

The SRC staff member will not be a voting member of the Committee of Representatives, the Council, or any of the subcommittees. Action by the ICPR will be taken by agreement between the SRC and the Committee of Representatives or one of its appropriate organs.

The SRC will select the personnel for the staff to the Consortium and will determine the availability of its facilities for research in residence. Beyond the clear obligation to provide a general statement of expenditures from ICPR accounts which it administers, the SRC staff to the Consortium will be free to pursue the agreed-upon program objectives of the ICPR within the general limits of the established budgets.

The SRC will also be free, as will each participating member, to pursue its own research objectives independent of the Consortium research program.

### Relationship between Consortium Members and Other Scholars

Because of the Survey Research Center's established relationship with the academic community, prerequisites of membership for the constituency of the Consortium must conform to the basic principle of facilitating research by all responsible individuals. The SRC will undertake, however, to give priority to members of the Consortium in any claim on its archives, services or facilities insofar as they relate to the field of political research. Two general operating rules will cover the problem posed by the conflict between prior commitment of the SRC to professional services and current rights which Consortium members have established: (1) Service will be rendered to non-members by the SRC staff only where no handicap is thereby imposed on the Consortium participants; (2) When services, data, or facilities are made available to non-members, they will pay full costs. The costs will compensate the staff for time expended in their role as SRC staff members and defray expenses by member universities in making possible or facilitating the provision of the services, data or facilities.

No general request for data storage cards from a non-member will be approved by the SRC.

#### 1. Status of non-members, graduate student training

Participation in those graduate training functions supported by contributions by the member universities would not be open to non-members. Attendance at SRC Summer Institutes in Survey Methods will, of course, remain open to anyone heretofore eligible to enroll; but participation in the advanced seminar in analysis of political data or in special research conferences will be restricted to students from the member universities.

#### 2. Status of non-members, faculty research, research conferences

In general, participation in special research conferences organized by the Consortium for faculty members from the member universities will not be open to anyone from a non-member school. On recommendation of the Committee of Representatives, however, it may be feasible to allow individual participation of a non-member for the expenditures in planning and executing the conference.





## THE BROADENING BASE OF PARTICIPATION IN CONSORTIUM ACTIVITIES

At the time of the first organizational meeting of the Consortium there was substantial discussion of the implications of including the modifier "Political" in the organizational name. The individuals present at that meeting were almost all political scientists; the institutional base for each of the prospective members was a department of political science; the participants from the Survey Research Center were all associated with the Center's Political Behavior Program. Despite all of this, there was consensus on the point that "political research" was not to be narrowly defined. The various needs motivating prospective members were, of course, needs born of the developing behavioral mode in political science, needs for data, for training in research techniques and for professional research assistance. One or another element might be of interest to persons from other disciplines, but the concatenation of needs was thought to be almost unique to political science. Nevertheless, it was agreed that the concept "political" was no more than the most general of indicators suggesting the modal but not the limiting case by which intellectual interests of participants could be described.

In the course of the past years, two important developments have affirmed the wisdom of maintaining a broad, or loose, definition of the substantive interests which the organization is committed to serve. On the one hand, many of the new member institutions have initiated their membership with inter-departmental support. In particular, political sociologists, political psychologists and political historians have seen the Consortium as having resources sufficient to lead them to want to join with political scientists in seeking membership.

During the same period, the elaboration of holdings in the data repository has attracted the attention of persons other than political scientists at institutions where political science had borne the burden of creating organizational and budgetary support for membership. Thus historians, sociologists and, occasionally, economists have begun to seek access to Consortium facilities.

In a very limited sense, the problems created by this proliferation of disciplinary involvement are of no direct concern to Council or staff. Within our particular version of a federal system of organization, the internal allocation of resources accruing to an institution because of its membership is a matter of interest to that institution alone. Our Memorandum of Organization asks only that each institution designate an Official Representative who is responsible to the budgetary unit supporting the membership. If each of two departments, or a department and a research institute within a single institution, want separate memberships we would welcome the two Official Representatives and would make our resources equally available to both in response to the two contributions of the annual fee. Since we in fact do not enjoy more than one contribution to our budget from any of the current members, we are happy to assume that allocation of

training opportunities and the like is being successfully balanced among the interested parties within each member institution.

Without proposing in the slightest to interfere with established local autonomy, the Council and staff do now urge serious consideration of the real and potential broadening of the base of participation in Consortium activities. Our major preoccupation is with the large objective of promoting the growth and improvement of basic research in the behavioral sciences. To this end the Consortium should be an instrument for facilitating the work of all serious scholars, not a means of creating relative advantages for some while creating an increased sense of relative deprivation for others. In this context we should note that we explicitly reject the assumption that we are playing a zero sum game in which making resources available to one person reduces the resources available to the other. Indeed, our recent experience is very much to the contrary. Our willingness to respond to the needs of the political historian has now produced a series of developments in data acquisition and data processing that will greatly enhance the research potential of the political scientist.

We are also mindful of the occasional advantage to be gained by broadening the internal base of budgetary support for the institutional membership. In a number of instances a department of political science has secured administrative support for the Consortium membership because of the promise of dividends to faculty and students in other departments.

Of more exalted (and hopefully greater) importance is the frequent intellectual consequence of a multi-departmental base for Consortium participation. The process of planning for multiple use of Consortium facilities has, upon occasion, brought together staff members with common research interests, faculties facing common graduate teaching problems, and graduate students engaged in similar research projects. A shared concern for making optimal use of Consortium resources has led to inter-departmental development of local facilities for data processing at several member schools.

The present and projected growth of Consortium activities is predicated in part on the desirability of responding to research and training interests shared with political science by a growing number of historians and sociologists. At present the number of such scholars and students is not large. Even under the most propitious of circumstances the numbers will increase only slowly in the near future. Nevertheless, it is appropriate for each Official Representative to review his institution's situation.

## THE CONSORTIUM AS A RESEARCH FACILITY FOR HISTORIANS

The intent of the Consortium is to offer comparable facilities to the complementary objectives of the political scientist and the political historian. Realization of this objective rests on an expansion of the data repository, some redirection of the training program, and a continuation of efforts to bring political scientists and historians together in common enterprise. All of this is most reasonable under the assumption that some members of both disciplines share an interest in the study of intrinsically comparable phenomena. This memorandum presents one perspective on the potential, if not the present, commonality of interests.

Only in very recent work has the systematic, empirical study of political behavior by political scientists taken more than casual cognizance of the context of the phenomena under investigation. Their research has typically centered on individual behavior observed at one point in time. Despite awareness that the individual is always located in a complex institutional setting, exposed to a continuous barrage of external stimuli, few attempts have been made to associate individual variation with contextual variation in the same rigorous mode used for the analysis of co-variation among individual behaviors, cognitions, evaluations, and expectations. At the same time, virtually no student of political behavior has assumed his work to have relevance only for the unique set of phenomena captured in his study. The entire collective enterprise has been devoted to the development of generalizations applicable to other individuals in other situations in other times.

The continuity of research efforts through recent years has now produced a natural--if extremely limited--ability to assess the assumption that such generalization is possible. Repeated verification of relationships among individual attributes has been obtained, for different people in different settings. This natural variation in contexts through time has encouraged speculation about generalizations across social space and through larger segments of time. Comparative, cross-cultural and cross-national investigations are being pursued in direct extensions of work completed in more homogeneous populations. And impatience to validate other theses--along with a desire to meet the explicit challenge to their applicability--has turned attention to historical materials. Thus the search for powerful generalizations about electoral behavior in America has produced a number of conclusions that are supported by data from the contemporary scene. These conclusions are not thought to be unique to the middle years of the 20th Century. If they have a more general relevance, they should be manifest in an appropriate examination of historical data.

The definitive test of their relevance in years past rests on the solution of the most important and most perplexing intellectual and methodological problem of behavioral science--that posed by the conceptual relationship between the individual and the aggregate as units of analysis. We know that one moves facilely from one unit of analysis to another with great risk. We also know that disciplinary insistence that one or the other is really real breeds sterile polemicism. But we clearly do not

know as much about the potentialities for integrating data from different levels of aggregation as we can learn from empirical exploration. The raw materials needed for such exploration have typically not been collected in even the most ambitious research undertakings. (The Matthews-Prothro study of political participation stands as a notable exception to this assertion.)

One of the strengths of the Consortium data repository lies in the commitment to bring together an extensive if not exhaustive array of differing types of data that share relevance to common problems of interpretation of political behavior. For the contemporary period the data include individual data from survey research and from public records of elite attributes and behaviors, e.g., congressional biographies and roll call votes. These can and should be extended to public records of individual behavior such as the record of individual electoral participation obtainable from poll books. Contemporary data also include aggregate materials from election returns and from census reports. With a modest effort it would be possible to generate counterpart measures of aggregative attributes from the series of survey research data collections carried out by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. In small part through repository holdings, and in much larger part through our contacts with the Survey Research Center and the Institute for International Studies at Berkeley and the Political Science Research Library and the Yale Political Data Program at Yale, Consortium participants also have an avenue of access to counterpart materials for foreign countries.

The extension of the data collection to embrace the greatest possible time depth will be continued as fast as resources can be developed. Processing of election returns at the county level is almost complete. These data are being supplemented by correlative data on the ethnic, religious, social and economic attributes of the county (populations) with the total collection eventually embracing the entire history of national popular elections in the United States. With a comprehensive and yet practicable recovery scheme, comparable data should be added for a large national sample of the minor civil subdivisions. The mutual interests of historians and political scientists in the affairs of Congress have prompted plans for extending the definition of the units of analysis to include the congressional district. Data pertaining to constituencies, Congressmen, congressional institutions and actions are to be included in the Consortium repository.

Finally, it should be noted that the major principle defining the limits of the repository is that of responsiveness to the research needs of participating scholars. Present organizational resources are too limited to permit the collection of data in the vague hope that someone someday may use them. By the same token, the resources of scholarly talent directed to the task of comprehending political behavior are too limited to warrant a decision to withhold support from any serious commitment wherever that support can be provided. For better or for worse, Consortium resources will be allocated in response to the best judgment of the research scholars that are its constituency in an attempt to facilitate their work. The active participation of historians in an enterprise originated by political scientists promises only to enrich the work of both, but that enrichment will be maximized only if the historians accept re-

sponsibility for sustaining the organization and for helping to shape the organization's activities.

In the research training program, for example, there has been an increase in attention given to the evolution of methodologies and techniques of historical analysis as a consequence of the 1965 Conference on Quantitative Methods in Historical Analysis. Of course, it is not unreasonable to assume that the historian benefits every bit as much as the political scientist from a command of the research skills that have been regularly covered by the Consortium summer program. Certainly many of the specific problems of interest to the historian differ from those of interest to the political scientist only in the date of their occurrence. The task of reconstructing a description or explanation is often not fundamentally different and is often carried out with very similar data resources. At the same time, historians often do take unto themselves problems of a different scope than do most contemporary behavioral political scientists. The Civil War, as a national decision, and our entry into the Korean War, as an occasion for national decision making, represent two very different methodologies for research. The training program of the Consortium has been amplified to reflect the needs of historians. Such amplification is consonant with the general decision to offer training that will fill lacunae in existing programs of graduate study of political behavior without sharp discrimination among disciplines.

The Consortium also presents a potential for communications and collaborative organization only laboriously possible on an ad hoc or individual basis. In addition to the growing collection of data held in the repository, the Consortium staff has distributed to the membership an inventory of other data collections held by various individuals and institutions around the country. This inventory of resources will be maintained over the years and supplemented by an ongoing inventory of active or planned research projects being carried out by individual scholars. It should be possible for the AHA Committee on the Collection of the Basic Data of American Political History to continue to utilize Consortium resources to provide similar inventories of extant data collections and ongoing research activities concerning American political history. The first specification of the functions to be carried out by the Consortium reflected the demands which were being expressed by a relatively small number of political scientists. In shaping a program to meet those demands, other demands were generated and still more are being anticipated. The organization will succeed on its ability to meet the expectations of an energetic constituency. It will prosper in its capacity to respond to new demands and anticipate new expectations.



## II. SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM





## POLICY STATEMENT ON RESEARCH TRAINING FOR ADVANCED GRADUATE STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN ICPR ACTIVITIES

Formal training and research experience in quantitative analysis must be provided for a relatively large number of persons if the Consortium is to do more than facilitate the work of already established research scholars. Only a minority of participating universities are prepared to offer a full range of professional research training in behavioral methods to their graduate students. Among member institutions, the burgeoning interest in behavioral research has been reflected in major curricular changes in a number of programs of graduate study; and, more generally, limited staff resources are being rapidly expanded. Often, however, the new staff members are not well prepared to offer formal training in research to their students. A relatively large number of participating faculty members are essentially self-taught practitioners of the research arts and are interested in extending their competencies in the actual conduct of their own research. The pressures produced by these situations, as well as those stimulated by the successful operation of other elements of the Consortium program of activities, have been reflected in a demand for training in research methods and techniques open to faculty participants as well as advanced graduate students.

Each summer since its inception the Consortium has sponsored two series of training and research seminars, one designed mainly to give instruction in research method, the other to provide a substantive review of work in specialized research areas.

Training Seminars.--The training program arose out of the belief of Consortium members that it was desirable to supplement the methodological training offered graduate students at a majority of member institutions and to permit faculty members to extend their methodological training. Although the evolution of training programs offered at member universities may eventually reduce this function, the demand for training seminars has risen steadily over the first several years.

During its brief history the Consortium's training program has changed a good deal in response to the changing needs of member schools, the increasing number of participants, and the growth of the Consortium's data archives. In 1963 and 1964 the program consisted of two consecutive four-week seminars, the first on research design, the second on data analysis, each carrying three hours' credit. In 1965 the entire eight-week period was devoted to a single seminar on data analysis, carrying six hours' credit. In 1966 three differentiated eight-week seminars, each carrying six hours' credit, were offered: the first on research design, the second on data analysis, the third on applications of mathematics to political research. The first and second of these seminars were distinguished partly by the broader range of research topics covered by the seminar on design, partly by the greater statistical preparation expected of participants in the seminar on data analysis. The pattern was similar in 1967 and a special eight-week course tailored to the needs of historians was to be added in 1968. A more detailed description of the offerings is given in memoranda prepared for each summer program.

The training program makes extensive use of the Consortium's archives and data-processing facilities. Each participant in the seminars on research design and data analysis is expected to participate in analysis projects during the seminar period, typically using data from the archives. He is assisted in this by members of the Consortium's technical staff through frequent consultation, amounting in many cases to tutorial sessions in data-processing.

There has been a marked change in the degree of preparation, as well as the number, of participants over past summers. Persons attending from universities which have participated in each summer program have shown a steadily higher average level of preparation. This trend has been partly offset, however, by the lesser average preparation of persons attending from newer member institutions, many of which have smaller graduate departments and give less methodological training on their own campuses.

Although the training seminars are organized primarily for graduate students and faculty from member institutions, they are available to other qualified applicants. It seems probable, for example, that as many as six foreign scholars will attend each summer's program under an agreement with the International Social Science Council. Some faculty members from smaller universities or colleges which are not Consortium members, and occasional students from these institutions, can also be expected to participate.

Specialized Research Seminars.--Each summer two seminars are organized to review research in various substantive areas. In 1963 one seminar dealt with comparative political research, another with research on judicial behavior. In 1964 one seminar dealt with research in developing nations, a second with research on legislative behavior. In 1965 one seminar dealt with research on community power structures, another, sponsored jointly with a committee of the American Historical Association, dealt with quantitative historical research. More recently they have dealt with the research problems in the areas of political socialization, political elites and strategies for studying the political processes at the state level. Tentatively planned are special seminars related to international relations and international organizations, roll call analysis, small group analysis and curricula changes necessary to incorporate stronger methodological training in undergraduate education.

In view of the proliferation of research findings and of the presence of unresolved problems of method, the Consortium seeks to provide the systematic inquiries and confrontations necessary to aid further research. Preliminary plans for research conferences are initiated in response to requests for a conference expressed by prospective participants. A judgment that a conference could make a significant contribution to a major domain of behavioral research usually depends on two related considerations: (1) during the preceding years, major resources will have been invested in a number of independent research projects and the data from many of the projects will be available for reanalysis; (2) it will be evident that a series of crucial problems of conceptualization, design, and measurement have emerged and should be attacked with the combined resources of the new evidence and experience produced by contemporary work.

Therefore, a conference usually is organized around examinations and re-analyses of data available from the leading contemporary studies. The goal of a conference will be the inspection of major research problems, both of substance

and of method, and conference participants are concerned with exploring the most significant problems of concept, method, and technique confronting innovative research. A conference seeks to provide an opportunity for research scholars to engage in discussion with the principal investigators of the major projects. Through the use of the data-processing facilities of the Consortium, conference participants engage in a direct exchange between theoretical questions and the empirical materials relevant to these questions. Conference leaders and participants are concerned, as well, with identifying the lacunae in the evidence pertaining to major conceptual constructions and with defining unresolved problems for empirically-based theory.

Financial Support.--The summer training program is financed by pooling diverse sources of support. Direct costs of operating the program are shared by the Consortium, the University of Michigan and various external funding agencies. Recently the National Science Foundation has become the primary outside source of support for both operating costs and special research seminars. Where the Consortium operating budget once provided virtually all of the financing, these other sources of support now carry the major share of the administrative and instructional costs. In like manner, the cost to participants is distributed among a variety of sources of support, and again, it is now the case that the National Science Foundation has become the primary source. Funds available to the Consortium for subsidizing participation are, by established practice, used to make up the difference between the basic cost of participation (including travel, tuition and living expenses) and the money available to the prospective participants through their schools. In recent years these funds, supplementing the operating budget which is based on the members' annual subscription fees, have offset much as half of the total costs to participants. Experience has indicated that it is possible, over the long run, to balance the diverse objectives of maintaining participation at the level set by the availability of staff and teaching facilities while achieving an equitable distribution of supplementary funds among the member schools.

Selection of participants, within the limits imposed by the availability of funds and the need for their equitable distribution, is the province of the member institution. The usual procedure is one in which the Official Representative nominates candidates for participation, indicates the financial resources of each nominee--including funds available from the institution, and provides some preference ranking for the guidance of the staff. Selection is then made by a special Admissions Subcommittee of the Council which is guided by the aforementioned criteria. Difficult decisions are made in the consultation with the relevant Official Representatives.



FINAL REPORT ON CONFERENCE ON COMPARATIVE RESEARCH  
IN STATE POLITICS, AUGUST 1-12, 1966

In planning the Research Conference on Comparative State Politics we had several objectives in mind. We hoped to bring together leading researchers in the field for a mutual assessment of their efforts and of the appropriateness of their conceptual frameworks; we hoped to develop new ideas for research which would extend beyond the traditional boundaries of specialization in the area; we hoped to stimulate a number of younger researchers (including graduate students) to begin work on problems of state politics.

The first two objectives were met. The most significant product of the conference was a cross-fertilization among various sorts of specialists leading to a more critical awareness of the limits of their methods and of unexplored potential in using methods more commonly accepted by specialists in other fields. John Grumm's application of factor analysis in the examination of legislative organization and output was an important stimulant in that direction. At the same time, a general consensus arose that no major theoretical scheme was acceptable to most of the participants. Systems theory in general was appealing but not David Easton's version of it; role theory and developmental theory each had its attractions but their limitations became quite clear in our discussions. The traditional eclecticism of political scientists was, if anything, reinforced by these discussions.

Despite the rejection of Easton's systems theory, the framework provided by systemic analysis was repeatedly referred to, even by its severest critics. Clearly, if state politics is to exist as a separate field of research, viewing states as smaller political systems offers one of the most attractive means of planning research and interpreting findings.

Our discussions of various areas of research produced some surprise. Least interest was expressed in research on political parties. Although not everyone accepted the conclusion of Dawson and Robinson and other scholars that party activity has little direct impact on what states do, most felt that classifying states according their party competition was not fruitful nor does continuing research on the basis of party competition have much potential for advancing a more intensive understanding of state politics. In contrast, the subject which generated most discussion was the conceptualization and study of outputs. One afternoon's session was devoted to it, but it pervaded discussions of legislative, executive, and judicial research as well.

The conference also provided an unexcelled opportunity for specialists in the field to exchange information about current research. At least four major efforts (by Ira Sharkansky, John Grumm, John Crittenden, and Richard Hofferbert) to analyze the relationship between output levels and other aspects of the political system and its environment were identified. Harmon Zeigler was able to tell us about his comparative study of state legislative lobbyists while Deil Wright discussed the studies on the state executive with which he is associated. Other research projects were also examined.

General enthusiasm became apparent for a centrally located archive for machine-readable data on state politics. Some extensive collections already exist or are being developed--notably those of Ira Sharkansky at the University of Georgia, John Grumm at the University of Kansas, and Steven Stephens at Yale University. These collections focus principally on current data that are regularly reported by one or another governmental agency. It was the consensus of the conference that a small committee be formed to study the possibility of centralizing these holdings in an archive which would engage in at least two major tasks: 1) the dissemination of already collected data to interested scholars and students, and 2) the collection of further series of data, particularly comparable data for earlier periods of American history. At the same time, a committee chaired by Daniel Elazar of Temple University was formed to seek ways to develop more empirically systematic examinations of state political cultures. Some of the phenomena this group will examine are differences in the degree of corruption, differences in leadership styles, and differences in issue styles among the states.

The least successful phase of the conference was our hope to attract and generate research by graduate students at the Consortium's summer session. Perhaps the conference's impact was greater than I perceived it. We did not have many students in attendance. The view that the field of state politics is an unattractive one for behavioral research apparently needs more persistent assaults than the one we mounted.

This brief report may be closed with several comments about the conference's organization, accommodations, and timing. The collegial leadership provided by Professors Grumm, Patterson, Price, and Vines was invaluable in maintaining the pace of the conference. In addition, several participants led extremely interesting morning sessions and Professor Hayward Alker gave a stimulating discussion of problems of correlational analysis. Where the objective is to discuss rather than teach (as it was at this conference), such a multiple leadership is one of the keys to success. The prepared papers were also indispensable springboards for the discussion.

Housing the group together in a motel is preferable to scattering them throughout Ann Arbor, but every effort should be made to house the group in a facility within walking distance of campus and with a lobby. The latter would facilitate informal meetings and discussions that do not occur as readily elsewhere.

Finally, serious consideration should be given to an even more intensive schedule of meetings but only for 5 or 6 days. Not only would this make such a conference considerably less expensive but it would avoid the second-week fatigue which caught this conference during its last several days. It would also avoid the useless weekend during which people are bored and frustrated by the dearth of things to do in Ann Arbor (especially if they are without transportation).

Herbert Jacob

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FINAL REPORT ON CONFERENCE ON THE STUDY OF POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION  
IN MODERN MASS SOCIETIES, AUGUST 7-18, 1967

The conference was organized and chaired by Fred I. Greenstein, Wesleyan University; Jack Dennis, University of Wisconsin; and M. Kent Jennings, University of Michigan. Morning and afternoon sessions of two to three hours each were held on the first four days of each of the two weeks; the fifth day of each week and the weekend between the two weeks were reserved for sessions of working groups dealing with common problems. Four of the meetings were formally opened to students and faculty attending the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research summer program. While this is in no sense a rapporteur document on the substance of this extraordinarily productive conference, in what follows some indication will be given of the main presentations and discussions during the approximately sixteen plenary meetings of the core conference group.

An initial two and a half days were devoted to consideration of the state of the field of political socialization, the theoretical issues and frameworks that seem fruitful, and certain general issues of research strategy. The first doctoral degree for a dissertation based on political learning and falling under the heading "political socialization" was awarded in 1960. There are presently at least 40 theses in progress or completed that fall under the political socialization heading. This, it was suggested, makes it especially desirable to attend to theoretical issues and questions of relevance, lest there be a blind proliferation of work that does not add up to any cumulative conclusions. In addition, the great explosion in this research area means that investigators find it difficult to keep up with current findings because of publication lag. It was soon established that the conference--formally and informally--could do much to hasten the flow of research findings.

Presentations were initially made by Fred Greenstein, Jack Dennis, and Kent Jennings, and there was extensive discussion of overarching issues in the study of political socialization, both by the entire group in plenary session and by small groups. David Easton then portrayed the relevance of systems theory for studying and understanding the political socialization process and, in turn, the place of political socialization in the functioning of the political system. A concern for theory, methodology, and normative implications all brought out during these early sessions carried on into succeeding sessions of the conference.

Beginning mid-week, the theme of the conference shifted to substantive questions and to methodology. Jennings and Richard Niemi presented separate reports on the Survey Research Center's study of high school seniors. Jennings outlined the general nature and design of the SRC's study of high school seniors stressing the use of multiple data bases and noted some of the results thus far as they bear on the family and the school as agents of socialization. Richard Niemi used the SRC data to discuss the methodological problems of using respondents' reports about other members of the family, by drawing upon students' and parents' reports about each other and then comparing these reports with those rendered by the respondents themselves.

One aspect of the SRC study was picked up by Harmon Zeigler in the following session. Working with a sample of social studies teachers, he presented data showing how occupational and community values operate to depress or raise the expressive role orientations of teachers, both within the classroom and in the community. The place of the teacher as a socializing agent and as a resultant of socialization processes was discussed.

Relatively little work has been reported with respect to the political socialization process during the college years. But a multitude of studies exist concerning non-political value changes during the college years. Theodore Newcomb, a social psychologist, presented a resumé of the major findings and methodological problems associated with these studies. The implications of these for research in political value change involved the conferees. The conferees also seized upon Newcomb's presence to talk in some detail about the classic Bennington study and the subsequent follow-up study.

Having spent a relatively taxing four days in formal sessions, the conferees unanimously agreed on the utility of a three-day break on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. It had become quite clear by this time that a number of informal groups had developed, organized around central substantive or methodological issues. There was, of course, substantial overlapping membership among these groups. Thus, the three days were useful, not only in breaking the format of formal sessions, but also in facilitating informal, but purposeful interaction among the conferees.

After a Monday morning report of methodological problems in ascertaining pre-adolescents' orientations toward government and authority relations led by Roberta Sigel, and based on her Detroit research, the theme again shifted. Whereas the first week had been devoted to theoretical issues and American-based research, the second week focussed heavily on cross-national and sub-cultural work.

Robert Hess and Judith Torney first presented some of the central developmental patterns revealed in the Hess-Easton study of American elementary school children. With this as a springboard, Hess then engaged the conferees in discussing and analyzing with him some of the basic data gathered in his five-nation study, which deals largely with the child's cognitions and feelings about various authority figures. Questions brought up in this session were to be echoed throughout the week--the type of instruments and techniques to be used in cross-cultural research, the problem of comparability (or non-comparability) with respect to political institutions and processes, and the interpretation of the findings.

Jack Dennis continued the thread of cross-polity research by drawing upon American, Italian, German, and English data. With his colleagues, Leon Lindberg, Donald McCrone and Rodney Stiefbold he presented findings concerning the development of three different types of democratic orientations in children from 9-16 in the four nations: sense of political efficacy, toleration of minority dissent, and support for a competitive party system. In the discussion which ensued a number of important questions about research strategies for the future were brought out.

Although not cross-cultural in the true sense, the report of Dean Jaros and Fred Fleron on political cynicism among Appalachian pre-adults took on

much of the flavor of cross-cultural analysis. Suggestions about the intensive analysis of socialization among subcultures within a single culture emerged from this work.

A departure from the more customary approaches to studying political socialization appeared in the three-country data reported by Joseph Adelson, a psychologist. Adelson's basic concern was with the growing and changing sense of political community as the child matures. The approach relies heavily upon cognitive theories of learning. One of the more exciting features of the conference was the injection of psychological perspectives, represented not only by Adelson, but also by Hess, Torney, and Newcomb, and also by a core of political scientists particularly concerned with these matters.

In order to give a number of people working on cross-cultural research an opportunity to share their experiences and materials with the conference participants, two omnibus panels were organized. One dealt with problems of research in non-Western systems and included Frederick Frey (Turkey), Robert Grey (Ethiopia), Kenneth Prewitt (Tanzania), and Joseph Massey (Japan). Problems of sampling, access, political repercussions, data analysis and adequacy of theoretical perspectives developed in Western nations when applied to developing areas were discussed. A general conclusion was that in spite of the great potentialities of such investigation for understanding the future course of rapidly changing systems, little had been done as yet to take advantage of these opportunities.

The second omnibus panel focussed on work in progress in Western nations: the participants were Leon Lindberg (Italy), H. D. Forbes (Canada), Paul Abramson (England), Annick Percheron (France, and Timothy Hennessy (Italy and Ireland). Brief profiles of the process of political socialization and its outputs were given for each of the countries, together with a discussion of difficulties in achieving comparability of findings, given the rather divergent interests of scholars working in these areas in the past and the considerable variations of political structure and experience of these countries.

The concluding session of the conference addressed itself to the relevance of political socialization research for civic education. Planned and organized by Lee Anderson, Robert Cleary, and John Patrick, the discussion dealt both with transforming the results of socialization research into the curriculum and with the kinds of research which could be most profitably used by professional educators.

A number of the papers and working documents distributed in connection with the conference are appended. In addition there were a good many ephemeral memoranda and individual and committee documents. In all the participants seemed to be uniform in feeling that the conference had been enormously useful in regard to their individual professional needs and that its collective impact on the study of political science would certainly be substantial and positive. A number of collaborative enterprises were organized and a much larger number of communication patterns developed that promise to make for a much more coordinated intellectual dialogue in the realm of political socialization.

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APPLICATION TO THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
FOR FUNDS FOR THE SUPPORT OF A RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON THE COMPARATIVE  
STUDY OF PUBLIC POLICY IN THE AMERICAN STATES

In recent years the study of American state politics has experienced changes undergone earlier by other fields of political science. Out of a past characterized by single-state studies, a normative orientation on the part of authors and a lack of concern with rigorous social scientific techniques, the study of state politics has become empirical, comparative and oriented toward the development of explanatory rather than prescriptive theory. Perhaps the first group of political scientists to focus on comparative state analysis were those interested in voting, parties and electoral systems. Subsequently, students of the judicial process, administrative agencies, interest groups, the legislature and public opinion have employed sophisticated techniques to identify critical differences between the states and assess the factors that influence these differences.

This proposal reflects the growing interest in the comparative study of public policies in the states. "Public policies" represent the decisions of government officials that result in expenditures, regulations, and services that flow from government agencies to the public served by the agencies. In the language of systems theory, public policies are the outputs produced by state authorities. The nature of policies varies between states, and within states from one period of time to the next. In studying public policies and their correlates, political scientists are dealing with questions that have basic social utility: What is the range in the values of outputs from the several United States? What states show the various levels of output? What factors are associated with different levels of output? What factors stimulate change in output? What are the social, political and economic implications of changes in output (i.e., what further events flow from changes in policies)?

The recent work on the analysis of state policies has been given enthusiastic if limited support by the activities of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research. During the summer of 1966 the ICPR with the partial support of NSF Grant GS-1008 sponsored a research conference on the comparative study of American political behavior related to state government and politics. Several of the recent contributors to the policy literature were participants from the 1966 conference. It appears that the highly additive character of their current research may be traced in part to the formal deliberations of the 1966 conference and the informal associations formed there. The 1966 conference also led to the establishment of a State Data Committee by the Consortium, chaired by Professor John G. Grumm of the University of Kansas and including Professors Herbert Jacob and Allan Bogue of the University of Wisconsin, Richard I. Hofferbert of Cornell, David Legee of the University of Missouri, and Ira Sharkansky of the University of Georgia.

The activities envisioned by this proposal result from the deliberations of the State Data Committee and deal with the special needs and problems of political scientists who study public policy in state government. Research in the field of policy analysis has advanced considerably since the 1966

conference. In Politics, Economics and the Public, Thomas R. Dye has provided the fullest statement of the thesis that economic characteristics of states are more influential vis a vis the outputs of public policy than are certain aspects of state politics that have been the focus of traditional analyses by political scientists. In a paper delivered at the annual meeting of the Southwestern Social Science Association in 1967, Richard I. Hofferbert showed, moreover, that relationships between social-economic and political characteristics associated with policy decisions have changed dramatically from one period to another during the time span of 1896-1962. Continuing this line of research, Hofferbert expects to be able to document the importance of particular historical contexts in producing variations in the determinants of public policy. A series of conference papers by John Grumm continues the analysis of the impact on policy of various major institutions of the state legislatures. One of the early statements of Grumm's work was presented at the 1966 ICPR conference; subsequent papers have been presented at the March, 1967 Southwestern Social Science Association and the December, 1967 meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Legislative Services Project.

Ira Sharkansky has recently argued in the National Tax Journal and the Midwest Journal of Political Science for the need to concentrate investigations on the explanation of changes in levels of spending and other public policies. He has found that the variables that succeed in predicting current levels of policies typically do poorly when they are used as correlates of change. Sharkansky has also found that state government activities do not respond to the same influences that weigh heavily upon local governments. Further, in a recent article in the American Political Science Review, he shows that measures of spending do not readily translate into measures of service. With this empirical assumption called into question it seems necessary to look with skepticism at many of the output measures that have been employed in policy analysis.

While some political scientists are employing a growing array of variables with a wider variety of statistical tests for the purpose of analyzing public policies, other scholars are trying to step back from the empirical battle in order to suggest helpful conceptualizations. At a recent conference on policy research organized by the Social Science Research Council Committee on Governmental and Legal Processes, Robert Salisbury reviewed the conceptual categories used by various scholars, along with constructive criticisms offered by Theodore Lowi and Lewis A. Froman. Salisbury suggests that policies may be grouped or typed in categories that seem likely to respond to different sets of economic, social, and political stimuli, and seem likely to have different impacts on public affairs; following Lowi's lead he proposed a distinction among distributive, re-distributive, regulatory and self-regulatory policies. Although the operational problems inherent in these categories make them more difficult to work with than the old-line categories of education, highways, public welfare et al., the Salisbury-Lowi policy types may offer greater illumination of the basic determinants of governmental activity than do the departmental categories presently in use.

More generally, the papers and discussion at the SSRC August conference highlighted the basic change in emphasis that is occurring in the field of policy analysis. Instead of analyzing single policies for their implications vis a vis articulated or unarticulated normative standards, there is a growing movement in the direction of classifying policies so they may be aggre-

gated and analyzed with respect to other measurements that describe likely stimulants or results of specific types of policy. The political scientists who are doing this work are beginning to use comparable measurements and concepts; several of them are in frequent communication with one another and their work is showing a cumulative quality that is lacking in most other fields of political science.

The intellectual progress in the field of policy analysis testifies to the richness of the data that are presently collected by the Census Bureau, Office of Education and other Federal agencies. At the same time, however, the new lines of analysis are beginning to identify gaps in the existing data base. They are also exposing new problems of reconciling the available data with long-standing hypotheses about the determinants or effects of certain policy types.

The State Data Committee and the Executive Council of the ICPR have concluded that the field of policy analysis has developed to the point where further progress is largely dependent upon establishing channels of communication among scholars working in this area so that there can be a sharing of concepts, method, and approaches. In the opinion of these committees a specialized research conference aimed at achieving a greater collaborative effort in this field should be held as part of the ICPR 1968 summer program. The conference will be interdisciplinary in its composition, and will have as its theme "The Measurement of Public Policies in the American States." As in the case of previous ICPR conferences, this conference should provide further stimulus to a rapidly developing segment of social science. Its primary purposes will be:

1. To focus on the conceptual and methodological problems inherent in measuring public policies. Salient issues to be faced include the choice of analytic categories for policies (e.g., expenditure or service levels in the fields of education, welfare, et al. vs. conceptualizations that denote certain behavioral inclinations such as distributive, re-distributive, regulatory); the applicability of scaling devices for the aggregation of policy measures; and techniques for aggregating the policies of different state and local governments so they will support comparative research;
2. to specify priorities for the collection of policy-relevant data for the guidance of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research or other research centers now developing new data resources;
3. to provide a medium for communication between academic political scientists involved in state and local policy research and officials of Federal agencies who are engaged in complementary data-gathering or research activities (e.g., the Bureau of the Census; the Advisory Commission for Intergovernmental Relations); and
4. to subject the latest work in the policy field to the scrutiny of demographers, sociologists and econometricians who can bring expertise from their own specialities to bear on relevant aspects of a new developments in the policy field being tilled by political scientists.

The work of the conference will focus on topics that will provide tangible benefits for subsequent scholarship. Those invited to participate will

be scholars who have earned reputations as experts in the analysis of policy-relevant phenomena. Those invited would be people such as James Coleman (Equality of Educational Opportunity, Washington, U.S. Office of Education, 1966); Werner Z. Hirsch ("Some Benefit-Cost Considerations of Universal Junior College Education," National Tax Journal, March 1966); Murray Edelman (The Symbolic Uses of Politics, Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1964); Rufus Browning ("Innovative and Non-Innovative Decision Processes in Government Budgeting," a paper delivered at 1963 American Political Science Association Meeting); John P. Crecine ("A Computer Simulation Model of Municipal Resource Allocation," paper delivered at 1966 Midwest Political Science Conference); Thomas J. Anton (The Politics of State Expenditure in Illinois, Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1966); Gilbert Y. Steiner (Social Insecurity: The Politics of Welfare, Chicago: Rand McNally, 1966); Daniel J. Elazar (American Federalism: A View From the States, New York, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1966); Eugene Webb (Unobtrusive Measures: Nonreactive Research in the Social Sciences, Rand McNally, 1966); Eliot R. Morss ("Fluctuations in State Expenditures: An Econometric Analysis," Southern Economic Journal, April, 1967), and those other political scientists whose work is mentioned earlier in this proposal.

Participants will also include social scientists on the staffs of Federal agencies and private organizations that are actively involved in the development and publication of policy-relevant data, such as the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Education, Department of Transportation, the Advisory Commission of Intergovernmental Relations and the Council of State Governments.

The discussions that surround the formal papers should alert the practicing scholars to specific problems of data reliability and validity, as well as provide an opportunity to generate fruitful contacts among the Consortium, working scholars and relevant Federal agencies. These contacts will promote greater familiarity with the range of data resources available from Federal agencies and private organizations. At the same time, the opportunity for protracted discussions among scholars working on related problems may well stimulate the development of new individual or collaborative projects or provoke alterations in projects already under way. The discussions of measurement of policy outputs and their determinants will certainly promote useful standardization in the use or interpretation of various dependent and independent variables; this should produce even greater additivity in subsequent research.

In order to maximize the opportunities for scholarly interchange, the discussions of the conference will use as a point of departure a collection of readings (primarily the work of participants) that has been circulated well in advance of the conference. Some examples of the pieces to be circulated are listed below in conjunction with a tentative list of conference sessions:

#### I. Conceptions of Public Policy

Robert Salisbury, "The Analysis of Public Policy: A Search for Theories and Roles"

Lewis A. Froman, Jr., "An Analysis of Public Policies in Cities"



## II. The Measurement of Public Policies: Symbolic and Regulatory Policies

Thomas J. Anton "Roles and Symbols in the Determination of State Expenditures"

## III. The Measurement of Public Policies: Levels of Public Services

Werner Z. Hirsch and M. V. Marcus, "Some Benefit-Cost Considerations of Universal Junior College Education"

## IV. Environmental, Structural and Political Influences on Public Policy

Thomas R. Dye, "Malapportionment and Public Policies in the States"

John G. Grumm, "Structure and Policy in the State Legislature"

Phillips Cutright, "Political Structure, Economic Development and National Social Security Programs"

Ira Sharkansky, "Regionalism, Economic Status and the Public Policies of American States"

## V. The Initiation of Public Policies

Jack L. Walker, "Innovation and Change in American State Governments"

## VI. Historical Analysis of Public Policy: Problems of Data and Theory

Richard I. Hofferbert, "Stability and Change in Some Social Correlates of Political Participation and Policy Outputs in the States"

Ira Sharkansky, "Economic and Political Correlates of State Government Expenditures: General Tendencies and Deviant Cases"

## VII. The Impact of Public Policy

Ira Sharkansky, "Government Expenditures and Public Services in the American States"

## VIII. States as Units for Policy Analysis

Richard I. Hofferbert, "The State as a Unit of Analysis for Social and Political Research"

Herbert Jacob, "State Political Systems"

## IX. The Simulation of Policy-Making

John P. Crecine, "A Computer Simulation Model of Municipal Resource Allocation"

## X. The Collection of Policy Relevant Data

A panel composed of social scientists on the staffs of Federal agencies and private organizations that have collected and published policy-relevant data.

The conference leaders will be Professors John G. Grumm (Kansas), Richard I. Hofferbert (Cornell), Ira Sharkansky (Georgia) and Jack L. Walker (Michigan).

The budget provides travel and per diem support for 30 participants for a period of eight days. It also provides for two planning meetings of the conference leaders (one in the early part of 1968 and another shortly before the conference begins); travel and expenses to permit one member of the leadership group to visit Washington in order to arrange for participants from relevant Federal agencies; reproduction costs to produce a conference volume of readings that will include approximately twenty article-length manuscripts; and appropriate administrative costs for the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research. Honoraria for the conference leaders will be provided by the University of Michigan and the balance of administrative costs will be borne by the Consortium.

APPLICATION TO THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR FUNDS FOR SUPPORT  
OF ADVANCED SCIENCE SEMINARS ON QUANTITATIVE POLITICAL RESEARCH

On behalf of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan requests support for two eight-week Advanced Science Seminars in Quantitative Political Analysis during the summers of 1969 and 1970. The seminars will offer a unique opportunity for training in research design and in techniques of data analysis, helping to remedy a critical deficiency in the professional training of political scientists and other social scientists committed to careers in teaching or research.

The Consortium's experience in offering advanced training seminars over the past five years has led us in strongly experimental directions. Two innovations are fundamental to our future plans. First, we would increasingly organize instruction in data analysis and research design around a series of modular course 'elements,' from which participants would choose several on the basis of interest and need as well as prior preparation. Second, we would continue to give a central place within each modular course element to actual experience by participants in the analysis of significant sets of data.

Modular seminar elements.--The experience of the past five years has shown that there are striking advantages to be realized by making it possible for participants to select from a differentiated collection of course elements a set which best matches their preparation and professional interests. Locating an extensive training program in one place makes such differentiation possible. It should be exploited to the full by allowing participants to tailor their summer's program to their individual interests and training needs.

We would therefore extend the plan, introduced experimentally during the summers of 1967 and 1968, of organizing the seminars about a set of modules which allow full scope to the participants' preparation and interests. The modules offered in 1968 treat analysis design and the validation of measures; dimensional analysis of metric and non-metric data; causal analysis; stochastic models in panel analysis; the analysis of time series; the transformation of measures; and classical and Bayesian statistical inference. These would be complemented in 1969 and 1970 by modules treating additional topics from applied statistics, particularly regression analysis and variance and covariance analysis, and certain related topics, especially computer simulation of social and political processes.

The number of modular elements selected into a given individual's summer program would ideally vary according to how wide an exposure to the areas of data analysis he requires. Those with little prior experience of empirical research or data analysis would be grouped in a distinct, more structured seminar that treats various issues of study design as well as of analysis. In this sense we are requesting support for two distinct seminars of advanced instruction.

Participant experience in data analysis.--The experience of the past several years strongly underscores the importance of providing participants the opportunity of applying techniques in actual analytic work. Therefore, each module would include one or more analysis projects of this kind. Such projects have been included on an experimental basis in the seminars offered in 1967 and 1968. These would be extended in number and kind over the next two years. The presence of this practicum element does not by any means preclude lectures and readings; we seek in each module to combine reading, systematic exposition, and applied work. But the practicum experience, moving participants from a passive to an active role, is in our view essential to the development of the analytical skills required in later research. This point of view has been expressed by a number of commentators on data analysis<sup>1</sup> but is as yet not very well reflected in the nature of existing courses.

The possibility of providing intensive experience of data analysis is greatly enhanced both by developments of computer technology and by the presence of the extensive political data which the Consortium has archived. These things make it possible in certain respects to simulate the data environment in which an investigator would work as he applies analytical tools to a range of substantive problems of political research. Indeed, a carefully prepared analysis project can confront the participant over a relatively brief span of time with a number of the strategic choices and issues of interpretation which might arise in a fairly extended and complex analysis of research data.

Computer developments also make it feasible to contrive a complex set of data, a procedure which was used with high success in the 1967 seminars. By utilizing a data-simulation or model sampling routine to construct data appropriate to various analytic techniques participants can gain remarkable insight into the logic and assumptions of the techniques. Indeed, the insight gained from this sort of gaming extends also to questions of research design: by constructing data appropriate to certain types of analysis, rather than working only with data already gathered by prior research, participants are led to a more sensitive understanding of directions in which existing research design and data collection need to be extended. For example, constructing a data set representing a process with important reciprocal causation or feedback creates a sense of the importance of future studies of making observations over time.

Special curriculum development project.--To develop the simulated analysis projects required by the several 'modules,' the Consortium has received a major grant from the National Science Foundation's Office of Computing Activities. The materials to be produced by this special project over a three-year period will ultimately be available for use beyond the Consortium's own training program. But a close bond would exist between the development project and the Consortium's seminars in the immediate future. On the one hand, the materials developed by the

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<sup>1</sup>See particularly John W. Tukey, "The Future of Data Analysis," Annals of Mathematical Statistics, 33 (1962), pp. 1-67.

project would enhance the value of the training seminars. On the other, the seminars would provide the major arena for testing and improving these experimental curricular materials. Indeed, the latter tie is an important additional reason why we attach such importance to the continuation of the Consortium's training program through the summer of 1970.

This effort is part of an evolutionary process of developing an integrated package of substantive instruction materials, and computing support, from which others may select any or all of the final products to meet needs on their own campuses. As part of its regular servicing work for members the Consortium staff is now distributing, upon request, the computing system for the IBM 360/40 developed at ISR. In the next few months the Consortium will add the analysis routines used on the 360/67 for the summer courses. The service will include extensive technical and operational assistance and will be extended beyond users of IBM equipment, with special initial emphasis for CDC users. Funding for these activities to give broader access to some of the major products of the summer seminars is not requested in this proposal since these costs are met by the membership directly.

Seminar Structure.--The seminar for those with limited experience in empirical research will embrace research design as well as data analysis. As in past years it will give attention to the full range of operations that constitute the conduct of empirical research, but it will give increased attention to the need for experience in handling data and executing actual data analyses. It will also be possible for participants to take advantage of the less advanced modules prepared for the analysis seminar.

In general, the seminar in research design and data analysis will again involve a series of presentations by senior staff members, ad hoc involvement with lectures and discussions on special topics (both as a planned part of the seminar--typically afternoon and evening sessions--and as a consequence of opportunities afforded by the other portions of the summer program), and extended contact with one or more of five major bodies of data selected for use in group analysis projects. The participants should experience the benefits of tutorial work in data manipulation, small group discussion on special topics (including some remedial work in statistics), and the benefits of extended contact with a diverse group of peers confronting common tasks in the regular meetings of the seminar.

The more advanced seminar will find relatively less time absorbed in plenary sessions of the entire group and more time given to the working sessions of the several modules. The need for additional instructional material will be met in part by the involvement of senior and junior colleagues from the Consortium's member universities. Indeed, a number of these are being invited to play a continuing role in the work of the special project in curriculum development.

Personnel.--In addition to drawing on the professional talents of colleagues at other institutions (grouped together in the budget under the heading of "Lecturer"), we plan one other major use of personnel not located at the University of Michigan. Senior assistants would be

recruited from the set of advanced graduate students who have been outstanding participants in previous Consortium summer programs. Their participation in the actual conduct of the seminar would constitute a very significant addition to their own professional training while they contribute to the training of others. Even the limited experience with the planning and preparation of simulated analysis projects for the 1967 and 1968 programs proved a valuable experience for those involved. The anticipated scope of activity reflected in this proposal will mean an intensive practicum in pedagogy for six to eight pre-doctoral students who are soon to become teachers and researchers in their own right. The need to expand this portion of the staff beyond the range of talent available from our own personnel was made clear this past summer. Even though future enrollment is limited, as planned, to the numbers enrolled in 1967 and 1968, the increase in manpower at this level is mandatory. Beyond the set of lecturers and senior assistants, both the professional and supporting personnel would be drawn from personnel now associated with the Consortium or with allied social science disciplines at the University of Michigan.

Computer Utilization.--The heavy concern with statistical analysis in the content of both seminars makes it essential that the computational capacity of the University of Michigan IBM 360/67 be utilized.<sup>1</sup> During the summer of 1968 the time-sharing feature of this computer has been tapped via an interactive prompter system which greatly aids the student or instructor in establishing the run commands and controlling parameters for the desired chain of statistical programs. Using the time-sharing facility of the 360/67 to start computer runs provides immediate feedback in those tasks where human error and misunderstanding are extremely common. Normally the job which is constructed is then run in batch output mode to minimize overall costs. This selective utilization of the time-sharing feature should provide an excellent balance between cost and the maximum overall level of work and learning. The development of this mixed-mode use of the computer is a significant advance in providing quicker and easier use of a large, growing system of statistical routines. It is virtually essential in the context of the intensive and large-scale seminars in analysis methods contemplated by this proposal. Indeed, without the ability to reduce the waste and frustration generally associated with complete reliance on batch mode operation, much of the richness of the modulated seminar would be lost.

Moreover, experience with past summer seminars, including preparation for those of 1968, have clearly shown that a substantial portion of special-purpose and integrative work by the seminar staff is needed to tie general development of computer analysis systems into the individual course modules. Time-sharing access is especially valuable to the instructors in providing these final adjustments of the computing system and special routines.

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<sup>1</sup>It is impossible to utilize the Institute for Social Research's IBM 360/40 for this purpose, owing to the limited capacity and lack of time-sharing capabilities in this machine.

PROPOSAL TO THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR SUPPORT OF A SPECIAL  
PROJECT IN CURRICULAR DEVELOPMENT FOR TRAINING IN DATA ANALYSIS

On behalf of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan requests support for a Special Project in Curricular Development. Over a three-year period this development program would create a set of simulated analysis projects for intensive use in instruction in methods of data analysis. These analysis projects will become the central element of the Consortium's own continuing program of training seminars, in quantitative political analysis, and the seminars will provide the ground for extensive experimentation and testing. At the end of the development period, however, the specifications of the analysis projects, related data sets and computer routines, and complementary readings will be made generally available to the Consortium's member universities and others who wish to use them. A number of the Consortium's member institutions have expressed strong interest in such materials, and their dissemination can be expected to decentralize methodological training in political analysis, reducing the size, if not the scope, of the Consortium's own training program. Indeed, the development and extensive use of such analysis materials in methods courses can have far-reaching influence on the teaching of applied statistics.

The development of these practicum materials would be closely coordinated with the Consortium's movement toward a 'modular' design of instruction in data analysis, under which participants choose according to their interest and preparation a limited number of modular elements from a larger number available during a seminar. Simulated analysis projects would be created in each of the twelve to fifteen course modules which are to be included in the Consortium's training program. Several of these deal with subjects, such as the methods of variance and covariance analysis, which are part of the usual curriculum of data analysis; others deal with subjects, such as the methods of causal inference with recursive and non-recursive systems, which have yet to be included in the standard curriculum of applied statistics.

The Evolution of the Consortium's Training Program. --The Consortium was organized in 1962 in response to two pressing needs felt within political science: the need for quantitative data for research, and the need for training in the creation and use of quantitative data. The Political Behavior Program of the Michigan Survey Research Center provided the organizing focus by virtue of its command of one major collection of data--the SRC election studies--and of its ability to offer more or less unique training opportunities. In the ensuing years both components of the Consortium program have changed dramatically. The boundary definitions of the data resources have been redrawn to encompass a more heterogeneous archive of data, one which is responsive to many different research and training interests. The training program has expanded from the single course offered to 60 participants in 1963 to the four core courses that will be exploited by at least 250 graduate students and faculty members in 1968.

From the beginning, the Consortium Council and staff have sought to maintain the training program as a unique venture. For the most part this has meant offering instruction not available elsewhere. In the last two years, with the explosive growth of Consortium membership, it has also come to mean offering training of a kind that smaller or less affluent institutions cannot make available to their own students and staff members even though such training has become a part of the regular offerings at some of the major schools around the country. During the next year, three of the four core courses will continue to be unique ventures in the sense of being innovative attempts to provide unusual--and otherwise largely unavailable--experiences in methodological training. The three include a seminar in the use of mathematical models in political analysis (sponsored by the Political Science committee of the Mathematical Social Science Board), a seminar in quantitative methods in historical analysis (organized at the request of the American Historical Association's Committee on Quantitative Data and funded by the Consortium, the University of Michigan, and a grant from IBM), and the seminar in quantitative data analysis (supported by the National Science Foundation) that will be the focus of the curricular development contemplated in this proposal. The fourth core course, research design and data analysis, will continue to be offered on a limited scale for those students and faculty members who otherwise would not be able to acquire the formal training necessary for more advanced work.

The commitment to innovation is reflected both in the changing content of the work in quantitative analysis and in the changing nature of the experience offered through the training program. In the first two years the program was clearly an adaptation of courses that had been well established in the Survey Research Center's annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Methods. The adaptation took two forms: first, the emphasis on survey research was diminished in favor of a concern for the wider set of methodologies useful to contemporary social research. Thus, attention was also given to problems of working with census statistics, election returns, and legislative roll call records. Second, the substantive focus was sharpened to emphasize the problems of political research. This change was not at all exclusively disciplinary; it high-lighted the domains of the political sociologist, and the historian as well as those of the political scientist.

Experience with the training program over the past five years has led very strongly to the view that the Consortium's training seminars in the analysis of data ought to move toward a 'modular' design under which instruction would be offered in twelve to fifteen clusters of methods, from which participants would choose a smaller number according to their training needs. Striking advantages can be realized by making it possible for participants to select from a differentiated set of course elements a set which best matches their preparation and professional interests.

The experience of the past five years also strongly supports the view that instruction in the analysis of data ought to include intensive and sustained experience of actual data analysis. However important the participant's exposure to method in lecture and reading, his analytic skills have been found to mature much more rapidly if he can probe fairly complex bodies of data, carrying through the steps of extended specimen analyses. For this reason, an experimental effort was made during the summer of 1967 to develop several simulated analysis projects which would place participants



in a data environment much like that of a full-scale empirical study. In the main, the data for these projects were drawn from actual studies whose data are held in the Consortium archives. But in some cases data were generated by a computer model-sampling routine to simulate the empirical materials of hypothetical research, such as a study of the recruitment of higher executives into the federal service. And some simulated analysis projects utilized a mixture of actual and hypothetical data so that participants could pursue their analysis beyond what the data of an actual study could sustain.

Indeed, this 'gaming' aspect of the training experience was further emphasized at times by having the participants themselves simulate the data of analysis projects, using the data-generating routine written by the Consortium staff. This procedure proved an excellent instructional device, giving participants rare insight into the assumptions of analysis techniques. For example, by changing the magnitude of errors in a set of variates which are analyzed by the methods of product moment correlation and regression, participants developed a much sharper view of the dependence of these statistics on errors of this kind--and of the consequences which such differences can have for inferences as to the causal relationships of the variates.

Approaching data analysis as a game in which participants were at times invited to play nature's, as well as the investigator's, hand seemed also to impart a better understanding of changes which might be introduced into prevailing research designs. For example, by introducing measurements over time into a non-recursive causal system participants came to a clearer view of how longitudinal designs could help solve certain problems of reciprocal causation in cross-sectional data. This critical faculty seems especially important as larger numbers of investigators, especially in their early pre- and post-doctoral years, come to work with data gathered by prior studies. The accessibility of such data through various archives greatly extends the reach of investigators who would otherwise be deprived of significant data. But those who undertake secondary analyses ought to be sensitive to the dependence of their findings on a number of design decisions taken by the original investigators. This sensitivity is increased if the secondary analyst is able hypothetically to 'repeal' these decisions by modifying or extending the original data file, examining the impact of such changes on the conclusions he wishes to draw from his own analysis. Such a critical, activist orientation toward research design can be developed by including within the curriculum of data analysis experience in the design of data sets which are suited to various analytic objects.

The success of the experimental analysis projects introduced in the 1967 data analysis seminar strongly confirmed the value of such an approach. Carefully-designed projects of this kind can be an exceedingly important complement to lecture and reading, giving the participant an experience of analysis with the complex data sets of past or potential studies. The maturing of analytic skills of many of those who joined in the experimental analysis projects of this past summer was very impressive indeed.

A number of observers have argued the value of such an approach to the teaching of data analysis,<sup>1</sup> but it has as yet found remarkably little expression in actual instruction. A principal reason for this lag is the formidable difficulty of providing adequate practicum materials. The Consortium's experimental development of several analysis projects makes clear that this is a demanding task, one that calls for time, technical skill, computer capability, and wide data resources. The preparation of effective analysis projects requires that sets of data, real or to be generated, be chosen to serve as a material for the methods or analytical objectives which are to be explored; that a series of tasks be worked out that will expose the assumptions, logic, and algorithms of the methods in question while maintaining the participant's motivation at a high level; that substantial data management be undertaken to prepare the empirical materials of the projects; and that companion descriptions be prepared of the data sets, the analytical objectives, and the set-ups of the necessary computer runs. Because the Consortium represents a pooling of resources by member institutions for data-archiving and training purposes, it is unusually well situated to undertake the arduous task of developing analysis projects for instruction in a wide range of analytical methods.

Proposed Development.--Therefore, the Consortium now seeks support for a three-year program to develop simulated analysis projects and related instructional materials. Some of these would be developed for bodies of methods which belong to the familiar curriculum of statistics, including variance and covariance analysis, product moment correlation and regression, factor analysis, ordinal and nominal scale measures of relationship, tests of significance, and so on. For areas such as these, the development of analysis projects can be viewed as an extension or revitalization of the standard curriculum of data analysis. But projects would also be developed for analytical techniques which are less familiar to social and political statistical training but which have been central to the Consortium's seminars in recent summers, including non-metric scale analysis and multidimensional scaling, causal analysis of recursive and non-recursive structures, and stochastic models and panel analysis.

The Consortium's continuing program of data analysis seminars would be the initial 'consumer' of these materials and would provide a setting for the intensive experimentation and testing in actual instruction which are indispensable if the projects are to be brought to a high level of excellence. Simulated analysis projects would become central parts of the various modular elements which will be included in the seminars in future summers.

But at the end of the three-year development period the Consortium would make these materials available to its member institutions and to all who wished to use them for instruction in data analysis. In particular, these items would be made available: 1) the specifications of the analysis

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<sup>1</sup>See, for example, the remarks on this subject in John W. Tukey, 'The Future of Data Analysis,' Annals of Mathematical Statistics, 33, (1962), pp. 1-67.

projects, including detailed descriptions of the data, of the sequence of analytical steps to be undertaken, of the required computer submissions, and of the issues surrounding the interpretations of results; 2) the machine-readable data-sets used in the analysis; and 3) certain computer routines utilized by the projects, including a model-sampling routine for generating hypothetical data.

The Consortium would also make available a companion set of readings and newly-written expositions of the methods comprising each modular area as well as certain more limited problems that complement the analysis projects. These readings and other materials would in all likelihood be combined with the specifications of the analysis projects in a single handbook that could be widely reproduced. The need for such a collection has been strongly expressed by the Consortium's staff by representatives of many of our member institutions.

The experience which analysis projects would provide participants, and the advance preparation which will be required, can be suggested by the outline of an illustrative project, one which would treat the methods of making causal inferences from observational data. Participants would at the outset be given a set of data drawn from a major empirical study and a thorough grounding in the project's substantive goals of understanding the causal relationships of the variates on which observations are available.

The initial stage of the participants' work would involve analysis of the data by the algorithms which have been developed for recursive linear systems having interval-level measurement, mutually uncorrelated external influences, and negligible measurement errors. Accepting these assumptions, participants would develop alternative causal models, represent each mathematically, choose among the models on the basis of certain empirical conditions implied by these mathematical representations, and argue the substantive implications of their choice. Participants would also gain experience in applying the complementary methods of path analysis to assess the relative importance of causal paths within the system.

The game that nature is presumed to be playing will then progressively be complicated by relaxing each of the simplifying assumptions--as to the linear and additive relationships of variates, the absence of reciprocal causation or feedback, the interval level of measures, the mutually uncorrelated nature of exogenous influences on the system, and the negligible character of errors of measurement. The treatment of each of these complications will seek to make clear how the departure from the simpler case can be detected, what the consequences of ignoring the departure would be, and how the methods of causal inference might be elaborated to take the departure into account. Non-linearity will be considered by having participants transform some of their measures, developing an understanding of the possibilities of, and constraints upon, such transformations. Non-additivity will be considered by fitting more complex mathematical models and utilizing algorithms which have been designed to search for interaction effects. Departure from interval-level measurement will be considered by examining the effects, in many cases agreeably slight, of such departures by means of computer model-sampling methods. Attention will also be given to the extensive, if less powerful, procedures of causal analysis with data

at lower levels of measurement, including selected uses of variance and covariance analysis, regression analysis with dummy variables, and control procedures with multivariate classifications. Incompleteness of the system would be considered by examining the effects on inferences about the remainder of a system which would result from deleting a variable known to have effects on other variates of the system. Participants would also gain experience in increasing the completeness of their models by introducing additional variates. The role of measurement error would be explored by having participants examine through mathematical analysis and computer model-sampling the consequences which errors of measurement have for inferences about the causal ordering and variables and the magnitude of path coefficients. Reciprocal causation or feedback would be considered by having participants introduce additional exogenous variables to test the magnitude of opposing causal effects in relationships of reciprocal influence. Participants would also examine the way in which observations of variables over time can permit a recursive model to be fitted to a system which is non-recursive if observations are limited to a single time-point.

Very considerable development work must be carried through to prepare such projects. Empirical data sets must be identified in prior studies or constructed, partially or wholly, to serve as a suitable material for each of the methods to be exposed. The analytical steps which participants are to undertake must be designed in detail to give a grasp of the methods while holding the participants' interest at a high level. It is especially important that the steps be strongly focussed on the substantive and theoretical objectives of the analysis and not seem to be discrete exercises or problems. Toward this end, the outcomes of various techniques must be explored in advance in sufficient detail to guarantee the careful pointing-up of interpretive issues which the participants' findings will raise. To prepare the data for analysis and to explore the analytical outcomes very extensive prior data management and data analysis will be needed. In addition, codebooks and other materials describing the data, the substantive problem, and the analytic steps will have to be assembled. Extensive readings in the theory and application of the methods under review will also need to be assembled.

Resources Available to the Consortium.--The Consortium is unusually well situated to organize the staff, computer capabilities, and data resources which will be required to undertake the development program. The Consortium staff, under the direction of Professor Warren E. Miller, will assemble the personnel needed to complete the project and perform the many organizational tasks which it will entail. The importance of closely coordinating the development program with the Consortium's on-going series of training seminars already has been noted.

The development work envisioned by the proposal will be undertaken by a staff drawn partly from the University of Michigan and partly from the Consortium's member institutions. The preparation of analysis projects and related materials for use in the training seminars and later dissemination will be supervised by Professor Donald E. Stokes, with the collaboration of Professor Philip E. Converse, who has been involved in the Consortium's training program since its inception, and of Professor

Herbert Weisberg, who has played a leading role in recent seminars. The development work will have the collaboration of Mr. Lutz Erbring of the Department of Political Science and several additional staff people in Ann Arbor who have contributed heavily to the seminars in recent years.

Senior colleagues from member universities will also be invited to guide the development of analysis projects in several of the modular areas to be covered by the program. The experience of recent summers offers encouragement that such an arrangement is feasible and that several scholars from member institutions could be involved in the detailed development work of designing a modular element of the training seminars and the associated project materials which would give participants experience of actual analysis.

In addition to the recruitment of a limited number of senior colleagues, a group of senior assistants would be recruited from among the advanced graduate students who have been outstanding participants in recent Consortium training seminars. Their participation in the conduct of future seminars, as well as in the development project, would constitute a very significant addition to their own professional training, while they contribute to the training of others. The experimental development work of the summer of 1967 made clear how valuable an experience this could prove for those who undertook it. A number of recent participants have indeed indicated their strong interest in playing such a role. Therefore, the proposed development work will offer an intensive training experience for six to eight predoctoral or immediate post-doctoral students who assist the project.

Two groups of technical personnel available to the Consortium will provide the programming and technical skills necessary to the project. The first of these is the Technical Services Group within the Consortium staff. A core group of some twelve to fifteen people has now had several years' experience in coping with the problems inherent in 'outsiders' using a complex data processing system. This staff is capable of providing the technical supervision for the programming and documentation work that would be essential to the project. An example of the needed documentation is provided by the attached ICPR User's Manual. This manual was created for the Consortium's recent data analysis seminars and has become something of a prototype for documentation activities at other Consortium schools. The Technical Services unit would be responsible for organizing the data files, developing analysis routines, and designing the overall data processing system needed to carry forward the development work in the context of the Consortium's training program. This group would be enlarged by the addition of programmers to meet the high volume of program writing and debugging which will be required. Indeed, the volume of this work will be such that provision must be made for extended consultation and use of local computer personnel during the middle portions of the project.

The Consortium will also benefit from the presence within the Political Science Department of additional staff assistants with extensive computer experience. This staff has been intimately involved in the Consortium's training program in recent summers and has strong competency in computer programming and documentation and in the teaching of computer utilization. This additional group will work closely with the Consortium's own

programming staff to guarantee a smooth transition of computer systems when the IBM 7090 is removed from the Michigan campus, and they will consult with the Consortium staff on the design, preparation, and documentation of the new system of social science computer routines needed to support the summer training program.

Some departures of programming technique will be employed in the development work and computer utilization within the training seminars, departures made necessary by the growing variety and sophistication of analysis methods. A limited number of standard computing procedures are involved in many different analysis techniques. Factor analysis, for example, requires the computation of a correlation matrix, the extraction of eigen values and eigen vectors, the inversion of the correlation matrix, plots of pairs of factors, as well as basic matrix operations and suitable input/output routines. Each of these operations enters a number of other multivariate techniques as well. For this reason it is desirable to exploit the capacity of the IBM 360 system to treat each of these operations as a separate 'program module.' A program would then call upon, or consist of, a particular sequence of program modules.

This modular approach will allow programs to be modified by changing only single modules at a time, and it will allow new programs to be built up out of previously written blocks. In particular, this approach will permit the addition to the system of several routines appropriate to specific modular components of the training program--such as a program to calculate a wide variety of nonparametric correlation coefficients directly from cross-tabulations, rather than raw observations, or a computer algorithm for direct factoring of data matrices, rather than the factoring of correlation matrices. A control language will be written allowing the participant to communicate with the computer in a manner close to the language of statistics so that the dialogue is in terms similar to his own conceptualization. The final product will be a macro-language for the social science computer user which can be adapted to similar computers at other universities across the country.

The computer facilities used for the development project will be those of the University of Michigan Computing Center, supported by those of the Institute for Social Research. Since the development work will involve more data analysis than data management, the capability of the Computing Center's IBM 360/67 must be relied on more heavily than ISR's IBM 360/40, which is made available to the Consortium through National Science Foundation support. The need to use the larger hardware configuration and to convert some of the computer routines now used on the University's IBM 7090 to the IBM 360/67, will call for a substantial programming effort. It should be noted, however, that the impact of this effort will be felt beyond the development project, and the preparation of a number of programs for use under the IBM Time Sharing System on the IBM 360/67 should be considered an additional product of the project, one which would benefit other institutions having compatible computer configurations.

The proposed development work would include extensive experimentation with interactive data analysis procedures, under which the investigator communicated directly with the computer at a console in time-sharing environment. The University of Michigan Computing Center now has a working

experimental version of IBM's Time Sharing System, and that facility would be used to develop several illustrative demonstrations of interactive data analysis for the 1968 training seminar. If the results are encouraging and if the University's computing installation can handle the load, participants would make extensive use of the time-sharing capability in the simulated analysis projects of the 1969 training seminar. The control language described above should permit the participant to interact with the computer in nearly verbal form as successive analysis techniques are applied to a given data set.

The broad variety of data from major empirical investigations and public records which have been brought within the Consortium archive provides a remarkable opportunity to choose data sets that are appropriate to each of the analysis projects. A description of the holdings of the archive is given by the attached listing, which is taken from one of the Consortium's recent reports. The types of data and the political and social phenomena to which they refer are by now sufficiently varied to interest participants of widely dissimilar theoretical or substantive concerns. These holdings constitute the final main resource required to carry through the project of curricular development.

Relevance of Curriculum Development Project to Undergraduate Instruction and to Training in Applied Statistics.--This project arose out of a program of training in data analysis designed mainly for graduate students in the social sciences. Yet the value of having available a series of specimen computer-assisted analyses of significant data sets is by no means limited to graduate instruction or to political or social science. The proposal itself speaks of the more general value which such materials could have for the teaching of applied statistics. Their potential value at the undergraduate level seems equally clear.

Training in Applied Statistics.--It is remarkable that the advent of computers should in one respect have retarded training in statistics. Yet the availability of packaged statistical programs has prevented many of those who use quantitative methods from acquiring the understanding of the logic and assumptions of various techniques that they would have gained in an earlier day by working statistical algorithms with paper and pencil or a desk calculator. The passing of unit record equipment has had a similar effect, especially in the social sciences. Investigators who now use packaged statistical programs to process their data often fail to develop the understanding of the logic of conditional distributions--and the likelihood of certain errors--which they would once have gained by feeding punched cards through a counting sorter.

What makes this trend so ironic is the fact that computers have greatly enlarged our capability for giving an understanding of the logic and assumptions of statistical techniques to those who use them. The desire to exploit this capability has prompted our request for support in preparing a series of computer-assisted analysis projects that can be used in training. Such a series could in fact give the user of quantitative methods a far deeper insight into the nature of the problems to which various techniques are relevant, the logical and mathematical structure of various

statistical models, and the importance of various assumptions, including those as to error.

The specimen analyses developed by such a project could be utilized in statistical training across a wide range of fields. Most of the analyses will involve political data, but a great variety of data types will in fact be used, including some fairly complex and realistic data sets which are generated for this specific purpose. The potential value of these materials for training in diverse fields will be kept in mind in designing the analysis problems and preparing the documentation needed by those who use them.

Undergraduate Instruction.--The materials developed by the project could be used at any level on which an attempt is made to expose students to the nature of quantitative methods. The proposal arises from a program of training for graduate students, but the approach has equal potential for undergraduate courses, and even for teaching at the secondary school level. Indeed, many graduate students in the social sciences need this sort of training because it was missing from their undergraduate education. This remedial demand will lessen with the spread of such training at the undergraduate level, much as the compensatory study of mathematics at the graduate level will diminish with the improvement of mathematical training at the undergraduate level.

Although the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research was created with the needs of the research scholar in mind, its resources have been widely used in undergraduate as well as graduate teaching. The Consortium Council and staff have discussed at length various means of providing greater support for undergraduate instruction and it seems certain the material developed by the project will be seen by many Consortium participants as a response to their needs in this area. In the first instance, materials developed by the project will be used in undergraduate courses at the University of Michigan. This use will provide direct and valuable experience in the application of the approach to undergraduate teaching. In the second and third years of the project, faculty members at several of the universities which are members of the Consortium will want to use these materials in undergraduate courses, and we expect to take advantage of this interest to gain additional experience in their use at the undergraduate level.



# ICPR SUMMER PROGRAM ATTENDANCE, 8-WEEK SEMINARS

	<u>1968</u>				<u>1967</u>			<u>1966</u>			
	<u>687</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>788</u>	<u>H799</u>	<u>687</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>788</u>	<u>687</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>788</u>	
Credit	54	49	6	14	36	73	9	43	46	11	687 Research Design
Auditor	28	27	4	5	14	59	6	9	40	7	787 Data Analysis
Ph.D. Guest	<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	788--Mathematical Political Analysis
	99	100	16	27	60	146	18	63	94	23	H799--Historical Data Analysis
	<u>Total: 242</u>				<u>Total: 224</u>			<u>Total: 180</u>			
*	93 of 112, 83%				77 of 95, 81%			56 of 73, 76%			

	<u>1965</u>		<u>1964</u>		<u>1963</u>		
	<u>687/787</u>		<u>687/787</u>		<u>687/787</u>		
Credit	62	62	23	19	12	11	687--1st 4 weeks Research Design
Auditor	35	36	19	16	24	19	
Ph.D. Guest	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	787 -2nd 4 weeks Data Analysis
	115	114	48	43	46	36	
*	36 of 58, 62%		27 of 38, 71%		20 of 25, 80%		

\* Number of member schools participating  
October 31, 1968



### III. DATA REPOSITORY



POLICY STATEMENT AND DISCUSSION OF PLANS FOR THE  
ICPR DATA REPOSITORY

One explanation for the belated interest in rigorously empirical investigations of political phenomena rests on the paucity of relevant data available for political research. The economists and sociologists have been the beneficiaries of an immense range of data collected for other purposes. Political science and history, among the social sciences, have been willing to remain bound to sources of evidence more appropriate to legal, literary, or philosophic traditions than to a concern with scientific investigation. Even those aspects of the public record which offer rich prospects for systematic analysis--legislative and judicial records, census and election statistics--have been inadequately exploited to those ends. Indeed, it is only within the last decade that professional effort has been exerted to prevent such basic information as presidential election returns from becoming fugitive materials lost to the study of electoral behavior.

The will to engage in behavioral research has been seriously handicapped by the magnitude of the task of data collection. The scholar who is interested in understanding or explaining a theoretically significant or politically important phenomenon is often, almost by definition, faced with the task of collecting data from an immense if not infinitely large universe of persons or events. Without the modern techniques of data collection, processing and manipulation, comprehensive and rigorous investigation has often been impossible. But with the advent of the methods and techniques currently used by psychology, sociology and economics, a number of impressive data collections pertinent to political research have been mounted and successfully completed.

One of the major functions of the Consortium is to establish, maintain and service a unique data repository. Within the nominal limits established to give priority to the ongoing work of Consortium participants, data and data-processing services will be available, as a matter of policy, to all scholars whether or not their institutions are members of the Consortium. Administrative and staff arrangements will, of course, favor the scholar whose school maintains a continuing affiliation with the Consortium. For either event, the successful administration of the repository will do much to minimize present inequities in access to data and to remove impediments which have served to limit the real utility of data resources heretofore available to scholars.

Moreover, the value of such a repository will be greatly enhanced by its association with the research and training activities of the Consortium. Inadequate as past data resources have been, they have been under-used. Their potential contribution to political research has not been realized because too few interested scholars have possessed the skills necessary to their exploitation. Through the Consortium, research scholarship and relevant data are brought together.

The presence of a professional staff, such as that supported by the Consortium, is vitally necessary to the successful operation of a data repository of the kind contemplated by the Consortium. Given the current state of research methodology in the social sciences, each important data collection is more or less unique in respects that have crucially important consequences for the subsequent use of data. Intimate familiarity with a study, acquired only through repeated experiences with the processing of data from the study, is absolutely essential in many instances if gross errors in data processing and interpretation are to be avoided. In some utopian future, social science data may be produced by procedures commonly understood or shared by a real community of research scholars. The processing of these data may then be routinized for handling by a bureaucracy of administrators and relatively unskilled personnel. In the unavoidable present, secondary analysis of data must rest on highly specialized judgment in the preparation of data ("cleaning" of data, codebooks, and other documentation; standardization of coding categories; consistency checking; error detection and correction; etc.) for widespread distribution if discontinuities between research procedures and research objectives are to be avoided.

The scope of the repository will be determined primarily by the active research interests of its users. The repository will include the only comprehensive collection of American national election statistics maintained in a form readily amenable to efficient manipulation and analysis. For example, it will include United States census materials of political relevance, similarly recorded on tape or direct access media and available for immediate analytic use. The legislative records reflected in House and Senate roll calls for the national Congress will also be a unique part of the archival holdings, as will the judicial decisions of the United States federal court system. In addition to these and other data provided in primary sources by the public record, a limited number of more specific sets of data collected in major research investigations will be included. These will be drawn from those studies which command widest interest among Consortium participants and which reflect the best in contemporary research procedures.

Apart from an initial interest in readily available data pertaining to the United States, priorities have not been established to define the limits of the possible data acquisitions. The goal is to maximize access to data for the extended range of all research interests represented by the faculty participants in Consortium activities. This will certainly include interest in comparative cross-cultural and cross-national research. Consortium resources will not be expended in the acquisition and processing of data possessing only an unspecifiable potential for use, nor will they be used in collecting data of inferior quality. The ultimate state of the Consortium archives may well find a very large body of materials pertaining to an extended range of research interests. Nevertheless, the data will represent only some fraction of those potentially available because the function of the Consortium repository is less that of establishing a general data library and more that of providing an efficient, discriminating facilitation of specific research and research plans of participating research scholars.

Another unique feature of the Consortium data repository pertains to the financial and administrative arrangements affecting access to the data. Part of the rationale behind the members' financial support of the Consortium is provided by the conviction that capitalization through various forms of institutional support is necessary to reduce marginal costs of access to research facilities. The charges for data services, for example, must be at a level commensurate with the limited funds available to advanced graduate students and members of the teaching faculty. Through creation of a permanent staff and provision of a budgetary allotment for data processing, the Consortium is able to provide data and services to participants with no cost to the individual. The same assistance is available to non-members for the basic marginal costs incurred.

On the administrative side, the Consortium staff and the data-processing facilities of the Survey Research Center and the Computing Center of the University of Michigan provide services of several kinds and levels of complexity. Where the participant has adequate facilities available on the home campus, he may simply request copies of any and all survey data for deposit in his own storage facilities. To meet other needs, the staff will construct special data summaries (analysis cards) or may carry out requested data processing--including simple tabulations or compilations as well as high-speed computer analysis. There is sufficient flexibility to adapt staff services to any level of demand, from provision of data cards or tapes to extended consultation on research design.

The development and maintenance of the data repository is supplemented by various efforts to improve Consortium participants' access to other data collections. Descriptions of data collections held by individuals as well as institutions, both within and outside the Consortium, will be provided to participants. Limited data collection, of no more than occasional relevance to the dominant research interests of the participants, will thus nevertheless remain visible to the possible users. Moreover, a decision not to give the Consortium administrative control over a data collection need not remove that collection from the resources available to participants. Indeed, wherever the person or agency responsible for a collection of data has the facilities for its administration and is willing to provide access to outside scholars, the Consortium has no desire to duplicate these services and is quite willing to do no more than publicize their existence. In this spirit the Consortium has assisted in the creation of the Council on Social Science Data Archives and is committed to supporting the efforts of the International Social Science Council in developing international cooperation among archives.

Finally, in anticipation of demands which may be felt in the near future, the Consortium is vitally interested in the development of data-processing and retrieval systems adapted to the constituency-oriented needs of the Consortium data repository.

The Strategy and Tactics of Repository Expansion.--An outline for the strategy of data collection has been suggested by our experiences in defining the county election data collection described in the 1964 proposal to the National Science Foundation and by the procedures now set for the recovery of an extended set of legislative materials. The basic principle defining the concerns of the Consortium repository has been applied in both instances: the scholars who are doing the research and using the data should establish the priorities for data collection. At some point the intellectual utilities must be balanced against the costs in expenditures of scarce and limited resources. But we assume the calculus of decision should be one in which the users establish the alternatives.

As an illustration, it may be useful to review the means by which we hope to bring about the recovery of a major collection of legislative materials. The strategy of collection--establishing data specifications and priorities for recovery--was laid in a series of meetings of the twenty or thirty leading research scholars. The first meeting was a conference held in April 1964. The conference was sponsored by the Consortium and financed by a grant from the Social Science Research Council. The objectives for this meeting were three: (1) identify major research objectives, (2) specify data needs for objectives, and (3) define the technical and methodological problems associated with use of the data. The same objectives were pursued in a second conference in late spring 1964--under the assumption that consensus beyond easy agreement on major data needs would not be easy to achieve.

With these preliminary conferences as preparation, the major effort was made in the course of a two-week seminar held as a part of the 1964 Consortium summer program of training in research. All told, those giving intellectual leadership to the systematic study of legislative behavior considered the problems of research strategy and tactics for a period of six or seven months. Their considerations were given point by the nature of the ultimate objective: the collection and processing of data presently not accessible to the research community, activities now funded and in process. Comparable efforts are needed in other domains. Although this planning activity can be supported with a minor part of the financial resources of the Consortium, it is of crucial importance to the Consortium's concept of repository development. The ideal of generalized data collections is certainly worthy of support and should remain the ultimate objective of the effort to improve the research facilities available to social scientists. At present, however, the resources to realize this aspiration do not seem to exist. Questions of organizational format and technical capacities aside, there are current research demands to be met and future demands to be anticipated. We have concluded that both immediate and long-run interests can be well served by an attempt to tailor archival growth to the active and emerging needs for data. This seems to offer the best prospect for maximum response to present deficiencies in our research establishment as well as for maximum return on the investment of resources.

It has never been the objective of the Consortium to collect, process, store, and service all data specifically relevant to current research demands of social scientists within its own archive. To



provide for other data needs, the ICPR financed another series of meetings which ultimately led to National Science Foundation support for the establishment of the Council on Social Science Data Archives: basic principles of this newly established body for cooperation among archives are that archival data should be rediffusable among archives and users, and that data should be readily available to any academic researcher. The Council on Social Science Data Archives provides important communication channels and other facilities for useful cooperation with the Roper Public Opinion Research Center, the International Data Service and Reference Library at Berkeley, and other academically based archives within the United States. We are also engaged in cooperative efforts to make data of the United States Government and transportation and regional studies more readily accessible to interested members.

In addition, we are cognizant of the importance of data produced outside the United States. Consequently, we have established or are developing working relations with the Zentralarchiv, University of Cologne; the Steinmetz Stichtung, Amsterdam; DATUM, Bad-Godesberg, Germany, and other archives abroad. The European community is actively working to establish a European Council on Social Science Data Archives, and we have had participant-observers at all of the organization and planning meetings which have been held.



## POLICIES FOR SUPPLYING HISTORICAL DATA

A summary description of the historical and congressional data now available from the Consortium is provided below. It should be recognized that these data are available in partially processed form and that the Consortium cannot assume full responsibility for their accuracy or provide complete assurance that the data are in optimal technical condition. Because of the very large size of these collections and because of the current stage of processing it is not practical to apply the same policies for supplying these data as are applied to survey materials. It is expected, however, that as processing continues and as computer capabilities are improved it will be possible to adopt policies for supplying historical and congressional data similar to those currently applied to survey materials.

Machine-readable codebooks are being prepared for all historical and congressional materials now being processed for integration into the repository, but due to their large size it is not practical to attempt to circulate these codebooks to potential users. The codebook for the demographic data collection alone, for example, will be some 6,000 to 10,000 pages in length. Obviously, codebooks of this size cannot be economically circulated to all potential users. Even if the costs of publication permitted, such a volume would be too large to permit effective assessment of the information contained in the collection. However, abbreviated lists of variables included in the demographic data sets now available for use can be provided in mimeograph form. It is anticipated that publication of the entire collection of county-election data, now scheduled to begin in early 1969, will not only provide full documentation for the collection but will also afford an effective means for potential users to assess the characteristics of the data. As an interim measure, special listings of parties and candidate names for particular elections, time periods, and states can be provided on request. Codebooks for particular Congresses can also be provided, although as yet only in the form of xerox copies or computer printout.

Individuals should anticipate some time-lag between submission of requests for historical and congressional data and receipt of the data requested. The historical data that can now be supplied to users is not yet in a form that facilitates rapid and efficient retrieval. Presently available programs for retrieval and transmission of data can best be described as providing interim capabilities and are such that extensive staff and machine time are required to fill requests for these data. As a consequence, requests for data cannot be filled as rapidly after receipt as would be desirable. Moreover, because of these problems and the massive size of the historical data collections the costs in staff and machine time of supplying these data are relatively high. In view of these costs it will be necessary, at least for the present, to ask that individuals requesting large bodies of data defray a portion of the costs of filling their requests. Where individuals at member institutions are concerned it will be necessary to ask that the individual or his institution bear all costs for computing and staff time in excess of \$100. Individuals at non-member institutions will be asked to defray the full costs of staff and computing

time required to fill their requests plus forty-five percent to defray overhead costs. The charges for filling non-academic and commercial requests will be full costs plus one hundred percent. In cases of unusual problems it may be possible to make some exceptions to these policies. A description of efforts to obtain funds from local, regional and national sources should be included with requests for exception.

It is anticipated that as processing continues and computational capabilities are improved these problems will be materially lessened, the condition of presently available data will improve, and additional bodies of data will become available. Individuals interested in particular bodies of data are invited to address inquiries as to their availability, condition, and cost to the Director of Historical Archives.

#### Historical Data Now Available For Use

Historical Election Returns, 1824 to the Present.--County-level returns for elections to the offices of president, governor and United States senator and representative from 1824 to the present. The data are available in partially proofed form. The raw vote and/or percentages can be supplied. Listings of candidate names and state and congressional district totals can be supplied on a limited basis, although these data are not yet in a form suitable for analytic purposes.

Historical Census Data.--Selected social, economic, population and political variables from the federal censuses of 1790 through 1870 can be supplied. Abbreviated listings of the variables included in the collection can be provided on request. Materials from subsequent censuses will be available within the next few months.

County and City Data Books for 1952, 1956, 1962, and 1967.--Materials from these sources are available as indicated below. The data have been edited to remove illegal characters and other idiosyncracies in the versions supplied by the Bureau of the Census. Standardization of county names is in progress.

1952	County data and state totals only
1956	County data and state totals only
1962	Entire
1967	Entire

National Council of Churches of Christ in America.--Survey of church membership by county, 1950. Converted to usable analytic format and available in several versions.

Congressional Roll Call Records.--Data for the congresses and chambers listed below are available. However, coding conventions are not consistent in all cases and codebooks are available only in the form of computer printout or xerox copies. Data for additional Congresses will be available during coming months.

Senate: Seventy-Fourth through the first session of the Ninetieth Congress, 1935-1967.

House of Representatives: Forty-Second Congress, second session, 1872; Forty-Eighth Congress, 1883-1885; and Seventy-Sixth through the first session of the Ninetieth Congress, 1939-1967.

Data for the following Congresses and Chambers are available at cost. These data were prepared by individuals at other institutions. Coding is in conformity with Consortium formats and coding conventions, but no check coding or other "cleaning" has been carried out.

Senate: Nineteenth through the Twenty-Third Congresses, 1825-1835; Fifty-Fifth and Fifty-Sixth Congresses, 1897-1901.

House of Representatives: Nineteenth Congress, 1825-1827; Twentieth Congress, first session, 1827-1828, Twenty-First through the first session of the Twenty-Fourth Congress, 1829-1936.



## PROGRESS REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE HISTORICAL DATA ARCHIVES

Congressional Roll Call Data.--During the past year significant progress has been made toward completion of the Consortium congressional roll call collection. It can now be realistically expected that within the next eighteen months complete roll call records for the period from 1789 to the present can be integrated into the Consortium repository. In processing these data both the responses of Congressmen on the roll calls and such supporting information as abstract descriptions of the issues to which the roll call were relevant and certain other basic biographical data, including the party affiliations of Congressmen, will be recorded in machine-readable form.

The work of processing roll call materials from the Congressional Vote Analysis Collection is well underway. This collection, which was received on loan from Columbia University, was created in the 1930's under WPA auspices and includes tabulations and descriptive materials for virtually all roll calls from 1789 through the mid-1930's as well as a variety of other information. Procedures and formats to facilitate efficient and economical processing have been developed, and programs to carry out necessary reformatting are now operational. In editing and keypunching these data anticipated difficulties such as problems of legibility and occasional missing data have been encountered, but the results of limited comparisons with original sources have been such as to inspire considerable confidence in the accuracy of tabulations and other materials contained in the collection. Of course, additional contingency checks and other tests of the accuracy of these data will be carried out as processing continues. While it is not yet possible to predict the time at which particular sets of these data can be made available, it is anticipated that it will be possible to supply limited bodies of data beginning in the fall of the present year.

Progress has also been made in processing data for recent congresses not included in the Congressional Vote Analysis Collection. The tasks of coding and keypunching data for the Eighty-Ninth Congress, the first session of the Ninetieth Congress and for the House of Representatives, 1939 to 1945, and the Senate, 1935 to 1945, have been completed, and data for the second session of the Ninetieth Congress are being coded almost as rapidly as roll calls occur. Attention has been devoted to eliminating coding and format discrepancies from data in the Consortium files for the period from 1945 through 1965, although this work cannot be completed for at least several months. However, usable data for the period from the mid-1930's (1935 in the case of the Senate and 1939 in the case of the House) through 1967 can now be supplied on a limited basis and it is expected that data for the second session of the Ninetieth Congress can be made available within thirty days after adjournment. Machine-readable codebooks for these data are being prepared, but at this time codebooks can be supplied only in xerox form or in the form of computer print-out.

Primary and Referenda Data.--Staff energies have also been devoted to collecting county-level returns for primary elections, particularly in south-

ern states, and for state-wide popular referenda, including the vote on constitutional amendments, initiatives, and other similar expressions of the electoral will. Primary and referenda data now in the Consortium files have been organized and inventoried, and a search of the University of Michigan Libraries as well as other near-by repositories for additional data is nearing completion. As yet no estimate of the time required to complete the process of collecting these data can be made. Little difficulty has been encountered to date in collecting primary data for the years after 1920 since the bulk of this information is available in published sources. On the other hand, much of the data for primary elections in earlier years is apparently to be found only in unpublished sources, and the task of recovering this information will be more difficult. The irregularity with which popular referenda have occurred and the resultant inability to define the universe of such data have seriously complicated the task of collecting this information. However, data for over 3000 referenda have been recovered or located, and it now appears that the total universe of these data is at least three times greater. While additional referenda data can be found in published sources, it will be necessary, as in the case of primary data for early years, to rely heavily upon individuals in the various states for aid in recovering this information.

County Election Data.--Processing of county-level election data has continued during the past year despite difficulties presented by conversion to new computer facilities. A variety of processing steps designed to check the recorded data for accuracy and to organize the collection for efficient use have been carried out, and errors and discrepancies discovered through these procedures have been corrected. The collection has also been recoded to conform to the requirements of the 360 Model 40. A final series of processing steps will be required both to detect and correct inaccuracies that may remain in the data and to achieve a form and organization that will allow greater efficiency of retrieval and use. It is expected that this work can be completed well before the end of the current year.

Concerted effort has also been made to collect data for very recent years. It was originally expected that information for the elections after 1952 could be obtained in machine-readable form from the Governmental Affairs Institute (the America Votes data) and integrated directly into the repository. However, the fact that these data are available only with the minor party vote aggregated to a single "other" category, coupled with an apparently high error rate in the machine-readable version of the data, rendered this strategy impractical. Thus, it has been necessary to collect and process these data independently. At this time, virtually all data for the years from 1954 through 1966 have been collected, keypunched and integrated into the collection, although returns for the 1964 and 1966 elections in several states have not yet been obtained.

Due to unexpected difficulties encountered in conversion to new computer facilities it was necessary, at the beginning of summer, 1967, to suspend efforts to supply election data to users. By the end of that year these difficulties had been overcome and since that date a substantial number of requests for these data have been filled. At present, county-level data for the years from 1824 through 1966 can be supplied in partially processed form. Listings of state and congressional district totals and can-



didate names are also available, although these data cannot yet be supplied in a form suitable for analytic purposes. Data for a relatively small number of elections which have presented special problems of either recovery or processing will not be available until a later date.

Demographic Data.--An appendix to this report provides a summary description of the demographic data now being processed, or scheduled for processing, for integration into the repository. It is also anticipated that presently available resources will permit processing of some additional arrays of data, particularly for later years, beyond those indicated in the appendix. As the appendix suggests, relevant state-level information has been processed in the absence of equivalent county-level data, and, of course, all county data are organized to allow aggregation to the state level at a later date. The data described in the appendix were selected primarily from federal census publications, and when available relevant data has been obtained in machine-readable form.

In selecting data for processing, the general guidelines provided by the report of the 1964 conference on historical demographic data held under Consortium auspices have been followed. (The text of the report is to be found in the Consortium Annual Report for 1964-1965). However, some deviation from the letter of the report has resulted from such considerations as availability of data, the characteristics of tabulations in original sources, and economy of processing.

During the past year processing of demographic data has progressed at a more rapid rate than was originally expected. The equivalent of approximately two million card images have been keypunched which includes, with a few exceptions, all nineteenth century data described in the appendix as well as a very substantial portion of twentieth century data. Given the current rate of processing, all data listed in the appendix, as well as some additional arrays of data, can be keypunched before the end of the coming summer. Data for the years from 1790 through 1870 can now be supplied in partially processed form, and it is expected that the entire body of nineteenth and twentieth century materials can be made available by the beginning of 1969. At the time of initial release, however, the data will not be in optimum technical condition and some additional processing by the user may be necessary before the data can be used for some analytic purposes.

Very substantial additional processing and editorial work will be necessary to facilitate efficient and economical data management and retrieval, to develop the capability of transmitting data in a form appropriate for most research purposes, and to achieve a collection characterized by maximum utility. Systematic but limited tests of the data have been carried out as the data were keypunched in order to gauge the level of accuracy of the recorded data. Although these tests have revealed only a negligible error rate, comprehensive contingency checks and other tests should also be carried out to provide further assurance as to the fidelity of the recorded data to the original sources and to identify discrepancies and errors in the original sources themselves. Economy of processing dictated that data from separate tables in the original sources be keypunched as separate data sets and when initial processing is completed, the collection will be composed of over 1000 data sets. For purposes of efficient data management and retrieval these separate data sets must be combined into a much smaller number. Extensive additional work will also be

required to attain comparability both within data sets taken from a single census and between data sets relevant to different years. County names must be standardized, attention must be devoted to changes in county boundaries, and in some cases it will be necessary to collapse tabulation categories or compute additional measures to attain maximum comparability from one census to the next.

The demographic data must also be brought into conformity with the county election returns. Along these lines, congressional district numbers must be added to the file of demographic data and, for that matter, to the files of presidential, gubernatorial and senatorial election returns to permit aggregation of county-level data to the congressional district level in order to facilitate use of the congressional district as a unit of analysis. This step will also be necessary to allow roll call data to be linked to demographic and election data. Various derived measures, such as population density per square mile, might also be computed in the interest of increasing the utility of the collection.

The tasks listed here do not, of course, provide a comprehensive indication of the editorial and data processing work necessary to achieve a collection characterized by maximum and general utility. A significant portion of this work can be carried out during the current year. It is expected that it will be possible to not only complete the initial processing of all county and state level data now scheduled for integration into the repository but to also complete the task of standardizing county names across the entire collection, to develop at least limited capabilities for retrieving data for individual counties and subsets of counties, and to add congressional district identification to the files of county-level demographic data and presidential, gubernatorial, and senatorial election returns. It will also be possible to carry out limited work designed to identify and correct errors in the recorded data, but this work will not be sufficient to provide complete assurance that the recorded data are faithful to the original sources nor will they provide all needed information as to the consistency and accuracy of the original sources. The remainder of the work indicated here will, in short, require a substantial investment of staff time and energy during the course of 1969.

#### AVAILABILITY OF HISTORICAL DATA

As indicated above the Consortium can now supply various bodies of historical data. It must be recognized, however, that these data are available in partially processed form and that the Consortium cannot assume full responsibility for their accuracy or provide complete assurance that the data are in optimal technical condition. As processing continues the condition of these data will improve and additional bodies of material will become available. Individuals interested in particular bodies of data are invited to address inquiries as to their availability and condition to the Director of Data Recovery.

Machine-readable codebooks are being prepared for all historical data now being processed for integration into the repository. Because of the very large size of these collections and because of the current stage of processing it is not practical to attempt to circulate these codebooks to potential users. The codebook for the demographic data collection alone, for example, will be some

6,000 to 10,000 pages in length. Obviously, codebooks of this size cannot be economically circulated to all potential users. Even if the costs of publication permitted, such a volume would be too large to permit effective assessment of the information contained in the collection. However, abbreviated lists of variables included in demographic data sets now available for use can be provided in mimeograph form. It is anticipated that publication of the entire collection of county-election data, now scheduled to begin in early 1969, will not only provide full documentation for the collection but will also afford an effective means for potential users to assess the characteristics of the data. As an interim measure, special listings of parties and candidate names for particular elections, time periods, and states can be provided on request. Codebooks for particular Congresses can also be provided although only in the form of xerox copies or computer printout.

Individuals should anticipate some time-lag between submission of requests and receipt of the data requested. The historical data that can now be supplied to users is not yet in a form that facilitates rapid and efficient retrieval. Presently available programs for retrieval and transmission of data can best be described as providing interim capabilities and are such that extensive staff time is required to fill each individual request for data. As a consequence, requests for data cannot be filled as rapidly after receipt as would be desirable. Improvement in existing capabilities during coming months will, however, significantly reduce this problem.

## APPENDIX

### 1790 County

Population:	Number of persons by color and condition of servitude by sex (for whites), and age (for white males); families by number of members.
Nativity:	Country of origin for white heads of family.
Slaveholding:	Families by number of slaves held.

### 1800 County

Population:	Number of persons by color and condition of servitude by sex and age (for whites).
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### 1810 County

Population:	Number of persons by color and condition of servitude by age and sex (for whites).
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### 1820 County

Population:	Number of persons by race and condition of servitude by age and sex.
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### 1830 County

Population:	Number of persons by color and condition of servitude by age and sex.
Citizenship:	Number of aliens.

1840 County

Population:	Number of persons by color and condition of servitude by age and sex.
Education & Literacy:	Number of schools by type; number of pupils by type of school, number of pupils at public charge; number of illiterate whites over age nineteen.
Communications:	Number of printing establishments; number of newspapers by type and period of issue, and number of employees.
Occupation:	Number of persons in seven occupational categories.
Manufacturing:	Total capital invested.

1850 County

Population:	Number of persons by color and condition of servitude by age and sex.
Nativity:	Number of foreign- and native-born.
Education & Literacy:	Number of schools and teachers; number of pupils by sex, race, and nativity (foreign- and native-born); educational income, number of illiterates by sex, race and nativity (foreign- and native-born).
Religion:	Number of accommodations and property value of churches for selected denominations.
Communications:	Libraries by type and number of volumes.
Agriculture:	Number of farms, acres of improved and unimproved farmland, value of farms and implements, value of commodities produced by four selected commodity categories, average value per acre of farmland.
Manufacturing:	Number of establishments; total capital invested, number employed, and value of raw materials and products.

1850 State

Families:	Number and average size.
Nativity:	Place of birth of native- and foreign-born (state and country).
Slaveholding:	Slaveholders by number of slaves held.
Occupation & Employment:	Number of free males over fifteen in ten occupational categories and total number employed.
Wages & Income:	Average wages for six selected occupational categories.
Property Value:	Value of real estate and personal property.
Agriculture:	Average farm size.
Banking:	Number of banks; total bank capital, loans, deposits, and money in circulation.
Manufacturing:	Labor costs and profit margin.

1860 County

Population:	Number of persons by race and condition of servitude by age and sex; number of families (free population).
Nativity:	Number of foreign- and native-born.
Slaveholding:	Number of slaveholders by number of slaves held.

Religion:	Number, accomodations, and property value of churches for selected denominations.
Property Value:	Value of real estate and personal property.
Agriculture:	Number of farms by size, average farm size, acres of improved and unimproved land, value of farms and implements, value of products by selected commodity categories, average value per acre of agricultural land.
Manufacturing:	Number of establishments; total capital invested, number employed, labor costs, cost of raw materials and value of products.

#### 1860 State

Population Distribution:	Land area, number of persons per square mile, number of dwellings, number of persons per dwelling and average family size.
Nativity:	Native-born by state of birth.
Education & Literacy:	Schools by type; number of teachers; educational income by source; number of pupils by type of schools, race, sex and nativity (foreign- or native-born); number of illiterates over twenty-one by race, sex, and nativity (foreign- and native-born).
Communications:	Number of libraries by type and number of volumes; number of newspapers by type, period of issue, and circulation; railroad mileage by year, 1850-1860.
Wages:	Average wages for three selected occupational categories.
Government:	Annual taxes by political unit.

#### 1870 County

Population:	Number of persons by race and nativity (foreign- and native-born) by age and sex.
Nativity:	Number foreign-born by selected countries of birth; number of native-born by state of birth; number of persons of foreign and mixed parentage.
Education & Literacy:	School attendance by nativity (foreign- and native-born), race and sex; illiterates ten years and older by race, nativity (foreign- and native-born), sex and age.
Religion:	Number of organizations, edifices, accomodations, and property value of churches for selected denominations.
Government:	Taxation and public debt by political unit.
Property Value:	Assessed and true value of real and personal property.
Agriculture:	Number of farms and farm size, value of farms and implements, labor costs, value of all products, average value per acre of agricultural land.
Manufacturing:	Number of establishments; total capital invested, number employed by age and sex, labor costs, cost of raw materials, and value of products.

1870 State

Population	
Distribution:	Land area and persons per square mile; number of dwellings and persons per dwelling; number of families and family size.
Nativity:	Foreign-born country of birth and race; native-born by state of birth and race.
Education & Literacy:	Number of schools by type; number of pupils, teachers, and income by type of school.
Communications:	Number of libraries by type and number of volumes; number of newspapers by type, period of issue and circulation.
Government:	Taxation and public debt.
Occupation:	Number of persons employed in five major occupation categories by age, sex and nativity (foreign- and native-born).

1880 County

Population:	Number of persons by age and sex, and by race.
Area:	Land area in square miles.
Nativity:	Number of foreign- and native-born; foreign-born by selected countries of birth.
Government:	Taxation by political unit.
Property Value:	Assessed value of real and personal property.
Agriculture:	Number of farms, size of farms, improved and unimproved farmland, value of farms and implements, value of selected products and total value of all products; average value per acre of agricultural land, tenure of operator by farm size.
Manufacturing:	Number of establishments, capital invested, number employed in selected industries, by sex and age; labor costs, cost of raw material, value of products.

1880 State

Population:	Number of persons by race and nativity by age and sex.
Population	
Distribution:	Urban population (places of 8,000 or more); number of families.
Nativity:	Foreign-born by country of birth; native-born by state of birth by race; native-born of foreign and mixed parentage by selected countries of birth of parents.
Education & Literacy:	Number of public schools by type, number of schools for colored persons, school accommodations, value of school property, education income; salary of teachers; number of pupils by sex and race, illiterates by race, sex, and age.
Communications:	Number of newspapers by type, period of issue and circulation; number of foreign language newspapers by language; number of religious newspapers by denomination; railroad mileage completed (1880).
Occupation:	Number of persons in major occupation categories, and for selected occupations by sex and nativity.

1890 County

Population:	Number of persons by race and general nativity (for whites), by age and sex; number of families and dwellings.
Nativity:	Number foreign-born by selected countries of birth; number native-born of foreign or mixed parentage.
Education:	Common schools by number of teachers and pupils, by race and sex.
Religion:	Number of organizations, churches, members, seating capacity of churches, property value, for selected denominations.
Property Value:	Assessed value of real and personal property.
Agriculture:	Number of farms, size of farms, value of farms and implements, production of selected commodities, total value of all products, average value per acre of agricultural land.
Manufacturing:	Number of establishments, total capital invested, number of employees by age, sex and function; labor cost; wages paid, by function; value of raw materials and products.

1890 State

Population Distribution:	Urban population (places of 8,000 or more); number of dwellings and persons per dwelling; number of families and family size.
Nativity:	Foreign-born by country of birth (all countries); state of birth of colored population; native-born whites of native and foreign parents by state of birth.

1900 County

Population:	Number of persons by race and nativity (foreign- and native-born), age and sex.
Voting Age:	Number of males of voting age by race, general nativity and literacy.
Population Distribution:	Urban population (places of 2,500 and over), number of dwellings, number of families.
Nativity:	Number foreign- and native-born by sex, race, and age; foreign-born by selected countries of birth; number native-born of foreign and mixed parents; stage of naturalization for foreign-born.
Education & Literacy:	Number of illiterates by race and nativity (for whites) by two age groups.
Agriculture:	Number of farms; size of farms, value of farmland, buildings and equipment; tenure and color of operators; average value per acre of agricultural land.
Manufacturing:	Number of establishments, capital invested, number of employees, labor costs, cost of materials and miscellaneous expenses, value of products.

1900 State

Occupation & Employment: Number of persons in major occupational categories.

1906 County

Religion: Number of members of communicants of selected denominations.

1910 County

Population: Number of persons by race and sex; number of persons by selected age categories.

Voting Age: Number of males of voting age by race and general nativity.

Population Distribution: Land area in square miles; urban and rural population; number of dwellings and families.

Nativity: Number foreign- and native-born by race and sex; number foreign-born by selected countries of birth; number native-born of foreign and mixed parentage and by selected countries of birth of parents.

Education & Literacy: Number attending school by race, general nativity, and age; number of illiterates by race, general nativity and age.

Agriculture: Number of farms; size of farms; value of farmlands, buildings and implements; average value per acre of farmland; color and tenure of operators; value of selected crops.

1910 State

Occupation & Employment: Number of persons employed in major occupation categories by sex and race.

Manufacturing: Number of establishments, capital invested, labor costs, cost of raw materials, value of products.

1916 County

Religion: Number of members of selected denominations.

1920 County

Population: Number of persons by race and nativity by age and sex.

Voting Age: Population over twenty-one by race, sex, nativity, parentage and literacy.

Population Distribution: Land area, urban and rural population, number of families and dwellings.

Nativity: Foreign-born by selected countries of birth; number native-born by foreign and mixed parentage; native-born whites over twenty-one of foreign and mixed parentage.

Education & Literacy: Number attending school by age; number of illiterates over age ten by race, nativity, age, and sex.



Agriculture: Number of farms; farm size; value of farmland, buildings and equipment; average value per acre of farmland; color, tenure and general nativity of operators, value of selected crops.

Manufacturing: Number of establishments, number of employees, labor costs, cost of materials and fuels, value of products, value added by manufacturing.

#### 1920 State

Occupation & Employment: Number of persons employed in major occupation categories by sex and race.

#### 1926 County

Religion: Number of members of selected denominations.

#### 1930 County

Population: Number of persons by race and general nativity (Foreign or native-born) by age and sex.

Voting Age: Number 21 and over by sex, race, general nativity, foreign or mixed parentage, and literacy.

Population Distribution: Land area; urban, urban-farm, rural-farm, rural-nonfarm population.

Nativity: Number foreign- and native-born by age; foreign-born by selected countries of birth; native-born whites of foreign or mixed parentage by sex and for whites over twenty-one.

Education & Literacy: Years of school attended by age categories; illiterates by age and by race, and general nativity (for population over twenty-one).

Agriculture: Number of farms; average size of farms; value of farmland, buildings and equipment; farm tenure; color of operators; value of selected crops.

Distribution: Number of proprietors, employees, and labor costs for retail establishments; number of employees and labor costs for wholesale establishments.

Manufacturing: Number of establishments and employees; expenditures for wages, rent, taxes and raw materials; value of products and value added by manufacturing.

Occupation & Equipment: Number employed in manufacturing and distribution (retail and wholesale); number of gainful workers; number unemployed by sex.

#### 1936 County

Religion: Number of members of selected denominations.

#### 1937 County

Unemployment: Number of persons totally unemployed, partially unemployed, employed on emergency work, by race, sex and residence (farm or nonfarm).

1940 County

Population:	Total population by age, and by race and sex.
Voting Age:	Number of persons over twenty-one by sex, general nativity and state of naturalization.
Population Distribution:	Land area, urban and rural population.
Nativity:	Number foreign- and native-born by race and sex; foreign-born by selected countries of birth.
Education:	Number attending school by age; years of school completed by sex.
Occupation & Employment:	Number of persons employed by employment status (wage-earners, proprietors, etc.) by sex; number employed in major occupation categories by sex.
Agriculture:	Number of farms, size of farms; value of farmland, buildings and equipment; average value per acre of farmland; tenure and color of operators; value of selected crops.
Business:	Number of proprietors, employees, and labor costs for retail, wholesale and service establishments.
Manufacturing:	Number of establishments, number of wage earners, wage costs, cost of materials and supplies, value of products, value added by manufacturing.

1945 County

Agriculture:	Average value per acre of agricultural land.
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1947 County

Manufacturing:	Number of employees; value added by manufacturing.
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1948 County

Business:	Retail trade by number of establishments and sales.
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1950 County

Population:	Number of persons by race, and general nativity for whites (native- and foreign-born), by age and sex; number of births, deaths, marriages, conjugal condition by sex.
Population Distribution:	Urban population (places of 2,500 and over), rural-farm and nonfarm population; land area; population per square mile.
Nativity:	Number of native- and foreign-born whites by sex; foreign-born whites by selected countries of birth.
Education & Literacy:	School attendance by age; school enrollment; years of school completed by sex.
Families:	Number of families; number of households; family income.
Communications:	Number of households with telephones, television, radios.
Housing:	Number of households; householding of married couples; movement of persons to other dwellings; number of dwellings by type, convenience (see Communication), nature of occupancy; nonfarm dwelling units by number, type, occupancy, and rent.

Occupation & Employment:	Number of persons in labor force, by sex; number of persons employed by employment status, occupational group.
Wages:	Wages and salaries for selected occupational groups.
Agriculture:	Number of farms; extent of farmland, and cropland harvested; value of land and buildings; average value per acre of farmland; value of farm products sold; number of farms with electricity and with telephones, value of farm equipment and work power; farm expenses; farmers' work off farms; farm tenure; color and nativity of farmers.
Banking:	Deposits in banks; number of savings and loan associations with capital invested and loans outstanding.
Business:	Retail trade - number of establishments, employees, sales; number of establishments and sales by selected types of retail trade. Wholesale trade - number of establishments, sales, employees. Services - number of establishments, receipts, employees.
Manufacturing:	Number of establishments; value added by manufacturing; number of employees, wages paid; number of production workers, wages paid to production workers; size of establishments (by number of employees).

#### 1952 County

Religion:	Number of members of religious denominations and number of churches (National Council of Churches data).
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#### 1954 County

Population:	Number of births, deaths, marriages.
Agriculture:	Land area in farms; size of farms; value of land and buildings; average value per acre of farmland; class and tenure of farms; value of selected farm products sold; value of farm equipment; farm expenses.
Manufacturing:	Number of establishments; size of establishments (by number of employees); number of production workers, wages; value added by manufacturing; capital expenditures; number of establishments by selected industry groups.
Business:	Retail trade - number of establishments, sales, payroll, employees, proprietors; number of establishments and sales by selected types of retail trades. Wholesale trade - number of establishments, payroll, employees, sales, proprietors. Services - number of establishments, payroll, receipts, employees, proprietors; number of establishments and receipts by selected types of service industries.

#### 1955 County

Communications:	Number of residential and business telephones.
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1956 County

Banking: Amount of deposits and time deposits.

1957 County

Government: Revenue, expenditures, debt of local governments.

1958 County

Manufacturing: Number of establishments; size of establishments (by number of employees); number of employees, wages; number of production workers, wages; value added by manufacture; capital expenditure.

## Mineral

Industries: Number of establishments, payroll, employees, value of shipments.

Business: Retail trade - number of establishments, sales, payroll, employees, number of establishments and sales by selected types of retail trades.  
Wholesale trade - number of establishments, employees, sales, payroll.  
Services - number of establishments, receipts, employees, payrolls.

1959 County

Agriculture: Average value per acre of farmland; number, tenure and size of farms; value of land, buildings, products sold; farm expenditures; number of farms with telephones, motor trucks.

1960 County

Population: Number of persons by race, age and sex; number of births, deaths, marriages.

## Population

Distribution: Land area in square miles, rank in population, population per square mile; percent urban, percent rural-farm population.

## Education &amp;

Literacy: School enrollment, median schools years completed.

Families: Number of families, family income.

Housing: Number of dwellings units, type of dwellings; occupancy of dwellings; convenience in dwellings.

## Occupations &amp;

Employment: Number in labor force; number of persons employed by sex; number employed by major occupation groups.

Wages: Total income of population.

Banking: Amounts of deposits, by type; savings capital and mortgages in savings and loan associations.

1962 County

Government: Revenue, expenditures, employees, payroll, debt of local governmental units.

1963 County

Manufacturing: Number of employees; payroll, number, man-hours, and annual wages of production workers; capital expenditures; number of establishments; establishments by number of employees and by industry.

Mineral Industries: Number of establishments, payroll, employees, value of shipments and receipts; value added in mining; capital expenditures.

Business: Retail trade - number of establishments; payroll; employees; value of sales; number of proprietors; selected types of retailing operations, by number of establishments and sales.

Wholesale trade - number of establishments; employees; payroll.

Selected services - number of establishments; receipts; payroll; employees.

1964 County

Population: Number of births, deaths, marriages.

Agriculture: Number, size, and tenure of farms; land in farms; value of land, buildings, selected products sold; number of farm households; number of commercial, part-time farms; amount of off-farm work by farmers.

Banks: Amount of bank deposits; capital in savings and loan associations.

Social Security Statistics: Number of employment units reporting; number of employees under Social Security; amount of taxable payrolls.



INVENTORY OF HISTORICAL ARCHIVES UTILIZATION  
(January 1, 1968 to September 30, 1968)

Institution	Type of Data Requested and Frequency	Card Image Equivalents Supplied
Arizona, Univ. of	Election 1	90,100
Berkeley, Univ. of Calif. at	Census 2	374,081
Brandeis Univ.	Election 1	47,172
*Carnegie Mellon Institute	Roll Call 1	10,471
*Carnegie Tech	Roll Call 1	15,000
Chicago, Univ. of	Roll Call 1	8,800
Columbia Univ.	Election 1; Roll Call 2	76,690
Connecticut, Univ. of	Election 1	**
Cornell Univ.	Election 3; Census 1	288,071
Duke Univ.	Election 1	29,500
Florida, Univ. of	Election 2	21,306
*Fort Lewis College	Election 1	**
Georgia State College	Census 1	1,158
Georgia, Univ. of	Census 2; Election 1	322,023
Harvard Univ.	Census 1	2,500
Hawaii, Univ. of	Roll Call 1	5,885
Illinois, Univ. of	Election 1	19,266
Indiana State Univ.	Election 2	42,742
Iowa, Univ. of	Election 1	976
Kentucky, Univ. of	Roll Call 1	500
*Knox College	Election 1	1,316
Louisiana State Univ.	Census 1	**
Michigan, Univ. of	Election 2; Roll Call 1	14,000
Michigan State Univ.	Election 1; Census 1	216,147
Minnesota, Univ. of	Election 1; Roll Call 2; Census 1	121,011
Missouri, Univ. of	Election 1; Census 2	10,600
*Montana, Univ. of	Election 1	**
North Carolina, Univ. of	Roll Call 1	4,000
Northwestern Univ.	Election 4; Census 2	868,049
Notre Dame, Univ. of	Election 1	5,272
Ohio State Univ.	Roll Call 1	10,802
Pennsylvania, Univ. of	Election 3; Census 2; Roll Call 1	174,331
Pennsylvania State Univ.	Election 2; Census 1; Roll Call 1	237,511
Princeton Univ.	Election 1	20,384
*Republican National Committee	Census 1; Election 1	271,906
Rochester, Univ. of	Roll Call 3	17,488
San Francisco State College	Election 1; Roll Call 1; Census 1	268,127
Santa Barbara, Univ. of Calif.	Election 1; Roll Call 2	29,889
Texas, Univ. of	Election 1	64,217
*Toledo, Univ. of	Election 1	**
U.C.L.A.	Election 1	6,975
Virginia, Univ. of	Election 1	93,376
*Western Connecticut College	Election 1	1,266
Wisconsin, Univ. of	Election 2; Census 3; Roll Call 2	178,704
Wisconsin, Univ. of (Milwaukee)	Roll Call 1	15,748
Yale Univ.	Election 3; Census 3; Roll Call 1	175,828
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4,163,188</b>

\*Non-member institutions

\*\*Raw data in textual form

Requests Pending: 18





PROPOSAL TO THE FORD FOUNDATION FOR FUNDS TO SUPPORT  
AN EXPANSION OF ARCHIVAL RESOURCES

In its fifth year of operation, the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research seeks to carry out its plans to expand the scope of its activities. A less ambitious alternative of sustaining the established program at its present level would still permit the organization to redeem many of the expectations that led to its creation and to fulfill a good part of its commitments to the nearly eighty member institutions and the several hundred participating scholars. A decision not to expand would, however, ignore both internal and environmental changes of the past five years. It would also reject a challenging opportunity to augment the nation's resources for basic and applied research in the social sciences. The Consortium staff and Council are agreed that every effort should be made to realize the potential that is felt to exist in an expanded program of activities.

The Growth of the Consortium.-- The Consortium was created to make the manifold resources of a major research organization completely available to individuals located at other institutions. During the decade of the 1950's, the Political Behavior Program of the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center had inadvertently acquired something approaching a monopoly of survey data pertaining to American national elections. The rich accumulation of data and the well-established summer training program of the Survey Research Center were complementary attractions for many scholars. With the sponsorship and support of the Social Science Research Council, summer institutes for the study of political behavior were held at the Center in 1954 and 1958. Many more researchers on their own initiative sought data as well as professional and technical assistance from the Center; some, such as the late Professor V. O. Key, Jr., spent more or less extended periods of time in residence in Ann Arbor. The first institutionalized arrangement for visiting scholars was provided by the Yale University Department of Political Science through the establishment of annual summer "SRC Fellowships" for their own advanced graduate students. However, despite the success of several such individual arrangements, the Survey Research Center remained limited in its financial ability to encourage utilization of its resources.

With the crucial assistance of a grant from the Stern Family Fund, the Consortium came into being in 1962 with some eighteen universities making up the charter membership. In every instance membership was initiated by a department of political science or government on behalf of its staff members and graduate students. In almost every case, the interested individuals were specialists in American politics or American national government. At the same time, there was nothing in the letter or spirit of the organizational principles that dictated a narrow subdisciplinary base for the organization; the impetus for affiliation was simply provided by those who had become rather uniquely aware of the opportunities membership would afford for their own research and graduate teaching. The subsequent diffusion of information about the Consortium was accompanied by a swift increase in the number of

schools and individuals associated with the organization. The second year's operation began with some thirty-one universities as members and the number has risen to almost eighty in this fifth year of operation.

However gratifying such an increase in sheer numbers may be, the more significant dimension of growth concerns the substantive interests of the participants. The broadly phrased charter of the Consortium deliberately avoids any definition of substantive legitimacy. Moreover, in developing a capacity to respond to the needs of the initial cadre of participants, the Consortium has avoided delimiting the disciplinary scope of Consortium activities.

In the beginning, participant interest was focused on access to American survey data and on training in the use of such data. At the same time, staff and Council were persuaded that the future of social research was necessarily bound up in the integrated use of the variety of resources available to the researcher, including the integrated use of very different kinds of data. This conviction supported an early concern over problems of method and substance that reach well beyond survey data and into fields of interest other than American national elections. Nevertheless, the bulk of organizational activity during the first two years was directed to sharing the Center's survey data and its presumed expertise in the analysis of such data.

Subsequently, however, the sheer existence of the Consortium as a jointly supported association of universities committed to facilitating individual scholarship and research in the general field of politics and government prompted further developments. The most notable of these was the creation of the American Historical Association's ad hoc committee "to collect the basic quantitative data of American political history," under the chairmanship of Professor Lee Benson of the University of Pennsylvania. With the endorsement of the American Council of Learned Societies, the AHA Committee joined forces with the Consortium to provide a major addition of aggregated election returns to the established repository of survey data. The collection and processing of this massive set of theretofore scattered data (complete county returns for President, Congress, and major state offices, for the entire nation, from 1824 to the present) marks the culmination of an extended effort initiated by several historians and political scientists and supported by the Social Science Research Council. As soon as the unique role which the Consortium could play in carrying out such a major project became clear, plans were laid for a complementary collection of core data on the social and economic characteristics of the population which could be extracted from published U. S. Census material.

Even apart from the growing commitment to support research based on aggregate data in great historical depth, the increase in membership brought with it a diversification of the constituency demands on the staff. The training program was expanded and adjusted to accommodate the range of talents, preparation, and interests actively represented by participating faculty and students. It was more difficult to respond to the tremendous increase in the volume and variety of requests for data and for professional and technical advice. Fortunately, an early decision to automate the data storage and processing activities made it possible to keep abreast of the rising demand for many of these services. Financial support from the National Science Foundation made possible additional programs of data collection

and the development of a service-oriented archival facility that became something of a model for comparable developments elsewhere.

To extend the repositing of data in the United States an ad hoc committee was organized by the Consortium to represent other actual and potential archives that might be engaged in the dissemination of data for social science research. This committee ultimately sponsored a request for additional organizational funds that were provided by the National Science Foundation and, by mutual agreement, were administered by the Berkeley Survey Research Center. The membership of the group has subsequently broadened to include a score of institutions reflecting a wide variety of disciplinary interests and the formal organization of a Council of Social Science Data Archives has been achieved. The Consortium continues to play a very active role in the new organization which has recently received major support from the National Science Foundation for its work facilitating the coordination of inter-archival activities.

On the international scene, the interest of Consortium participants in data for comparative cross-national analysis has been reflected in the presence of Consortium representatives at a number of meetings sponsored variously by the International Political Sociology Committee, UNESCO, and the International Social Science Council. Our experience in creating and operating a service archive containing large, complex and interrelated data collections has permitted us to make some contributions to these meetings and we, in turn, have been alerted to the nature of future problems suggested by the experience of others. The Consortium is formally represented on the international front through the membership of two of its officers on the International Social Science Council Standing Committee on Social Science Data Archives.

The Consortium's rate of growth is perhaps best understood as part of a response to the rapid changes which a new information technology is now permitting in social research. These developments are quietly but rapidly revamping the scope of endeavor as well as the workways of scholars dealing with macrocosmic phenomena, both historic and current.

The primary catalyst has been the development of computer technologies for the rapid handling and digestion of large masses of information, usually quantitative in nature. The evolution of these capacities has enormously expanded the horizons of the scholar who has analytic problems involving concrete bodies of data, for he is no longer bound to the small amounts of information that he can realistically expect to hand-copy or analyze from tabulations of social statistics. Thus, for example, the investigator interested in some rather general question about characteristics of American voting behavior need no longer limit the empirical portions of his inquiry to a "case study" of a particular state in a short time period out of respect for the sheer bulk of clerical labor involved in a broader definition of the problem: he can check out his theoretical surmises over much more extended areas and time periods. Furthermore, data in the new medium of information are very cheaply duplicated and in principle can be transmitted in large masses at lightning speed to interested scholars irrespective of their distance from the source. Hence there remains little reason why bodies of data cannot be simultaneously exploited toward a variety of ends by research workers at a number of institutions, rather than remaining, as they usually have, the secret treasury of the original compiler.

Faced by the possibilities of the new information technology, the workways of the relevant research community have begun to change. In the still rare instances in which key bodies of data are already available in machine-readable form, scholars are eagerly responding to the chance to broaden the scope of the definitions of their research problems. In these cases lengthy and painstaking clerical work can no longer pass for the prime activity of the empirically-minded scholar, and more time can now be freed for creative thought. And the norms as to the permanent monopoly which an investigator holds over significant social or political data that he has compiled or organized (often with public or quasi-public funds) are also eroding: scholars are rapidly coming to accept the assumption that once their own primary exploitation of self-compiled basic materials is completed, there is an obligation to make them available to other scholars who may wish to expand on the primary research or to use the material for other types of inquiry.

Although individual scholars are adjusting to the new research environment with fair speed, individual responses alone are not enough to exploit this "new world" effectively. There must be major new developments in the social organization of research as well. While the unit cost of producing duplicate bodies of data or data analyses are by older standards incredibly small in time or money, this unit cost presupposes an initial capitalization in computers, programming talent, and professional, technical and administrative staff work which far exceeds the capacities of individuals or small research groups around the country. The magnitudes of capitalization support are such that a fair centralization of this kind of computer function seems inevitable. This centralization is most palatable to the research community, of course, if the fruits of any such collective effort can in a genuine sense be made available without geographic discrimination. A parallel need for a stable institutional "home" for collectively-generated and owned research materials also tends to underscore the need for innovation in the social organization of research. One of the reasons why it now seems feasible to invest substantial amounts of research funds in the conversion of historical tabular election statistics into machine-readable tape or punch-card form is the fact that this conversion need only be done once. Unlike private collections held by individual researchers, these data will not disappear or be discarded when the individual retires.

From this point of view, the Consortium represents a major innovation in the social organization of research. The willingness of the research community to pool subscriptions so that a permanent staff can accomplish collectively some of the things that none of the contributors could accomplish alone is, as it seems to us, a fair testimonial of the extent to which the exciting possibilities of the new research environment are coming to be appreciated around the country.

While the new feasibility of machine-readable collections of basic social and political data is a major facet of the Consortium's function, the organization and maintenance of a data repository scarcely exhausts the goals of the organization. Until the newer developments began to register in research, political scientists and scholars from adjacent disciplines had little motivation to preserve and make available with any system the massive bodies of data basic to their professional concerns. Both as

a cause and as a consequence, professional training in these disciplines presupposed a paucity of research data. It either focused all of its attention on teaching the student how to generate his own data or, more often, how to get along without it. With the build-up of accessible research materials, many scholars remain ill-equipped to exploit the new resources fully. This is least true of the current generation of graduate students, of course, and even disciplines like history are producing a cohort of younger scholars who are interested in modern data-analytic training. This awakening interest is often short-circuited, however, by the absence of appropriately-trained faculties. The Consortium has been sensitive to this kind of difficulty, and its considerable investment in training programs has begun to help in the "retooling" of existing faculties at many institutions, as well as satisfying many training needs of the current generation of graduate students.

Plans for Extension of Activities.-- These trends in research all lie behind the rapid organizational growth of the Consortium and the demand for expansion of its activities. We have been increasingly aware, however, that the demands for services of this kind imply a level of capitalization that will rapidly outrun the current resources of the Consortium. Despite the many graduate institutions that now contribute funds to the Consortium, it is not practicable to expect that substantial increases in the number or size of the subscriptions will enable the organization to undertake the further development which seems desirable.

The program for expansion of Consortium resources does not add new functions but seeks to increase the scope of each current activity. Each of the following items in the catalogue of additions to currently planned and financed activities has been the subject of extended deliberation by Consortium staff, Council and interested scholars from the member schools. The list reflects a collective best judgment as to the priorities of research demands and training needs that should guide Consortium development. We have attempted to balance the relative certainties of demand represented by current needs against the less certain promises of future lines of development. The core of the program for extension of resources includes the following items:

1. Additions to the data archives, including
  - a. The complete roll call record for the United States Congress, including individual voting records, abstracts of all recorded votes and descriptions of Congressional district boundaries;
  - b. A comprehensive collection of election returns from primary election contests, with attention focused on returns from the Southern states;
  - c. A selective collection of recorded popular votes on statewide referenda;
  - d. Selected samples of data on social and economic characteristics of individuals recovered from manuscript census materials;

- e. A collective biography of the more than 10,000 persons who have been members of the United States Congress, including some 150 pieces of information about each individual's political career and legislative service;
  - f. An extension of the current collection of county-level census-type data, supplementing the federal population census data and providing selective data for minor civil divisions; and
  - g. Core collections of data describing national bodies and their participation in deliberations of international organizations, including roll call records from organizations such as the United Nations General Assembly.
2. Development of data processing facilities, including
    - a. An IBM 360-40 computer system; and
    - b. Staff support for systems development and for assistance to local facilities of Consortium participants.
  3. Training, including the development and dissemination of techniques needed for the exploitation of the additions to the archives.

The Proposal.-- We now seek support for the most pressing needs, the addition to the archives of the first four major bodies of data listed above. None of these collections now exists in a form useful to the research community. Each of the proposed additions is valuable in its own right but their significance is greatly compounded as it becomes possible to work with them jointly, and as they interlock with the several important collections already in the archive.

The decision to expand four interrelated domains of data holdings rather than to concentrate on a single new collection is a tactical choice by which we hope to maximize the use of limited resources. The relevant premises underlying the decision are: 1) each addition to the archive must be justified by subsequent use of the data; 2) just as the incorporation of a data set into the archive necessarily proceeds in stages, so sub-sets of data can be stored when only partially processed without significant cost to the efficiency of subsequent completion of their processing; and, 3) there is great variation in the marginal utility of completing the archival processing of different sub-sets of data. Thanks to our rather unique organizational ability to maintain close communication with the hundreds of research scholars who will use the data, processing of all four collections can proceed in accord with priorities dictated by research demand. As a consequence, these data sub-sets for which there is no immediate active demand may not be fully processed within the scope of financial support contemplated by this proposal. However, they will certainly be processed at least to the point that subsequent cost to the research scholar would be only a minor fraction of the total cost and would be well within the reach of individual project financing. The bulk of the funds sought in this proposal will be used to provide full access to the widest possible array of data in response to the research needs that are most urgent.

The first collection to be added is the massive set of information pertaining to the United States Congress assembled under the supervision of Dr. Clifford Lord in the late 1930's. These data, consisting of an annotated collection of all the roll calls cast in both houses of Congress prior to 1937--together with accompanying maps of the congressional districts--were amassed by a staff of lawyers and historians, at one point totaling some 350 professional employees. With the abrupt end of the project in 1940, the materials were packaged and stored in the archives of the Butler Library at Columbia University. Through the good offices of Dr. Lord (now president of Hofstra University) and Professors Cross (History) and Sayre (Government) of Columbia University, the entire collection will be loaned to the Consortium for transfer to punch cards and magnetic tape and inclusion in the repository.

The prospect of bringing to a successful conclusion work carried out at a cost of more than \$1,200,000 in the 1930's has excited a large number of political scientists, historians, and other social scientists. It should be emphasized that the dominant interests are not those of the antiquarians, but of a variety of researchers who share a commitment to the development of historically sound understanding of the evolution of our society and to the generation and testing of more powerful explanations of political and governmental processes relevant to current problems.

The attached budget covers the shipping and insurance costs for transferring the more than 1000 packages of material (and for eventually returning them to Columbia), transforming the core material into a properly documented, integral part of the Consortium archives, completing the record from 1789 to 1964. An allocated total of about \$310,000 would include the cost of completing the work for the earliest congresses, referred to by Dauer, filling the gap between 1937 and 1946 (the period after the Lord collection and before the appearance of the Congressional Quarterly), and completing the documentation of the roll call data from 1946 to 1964. The latter sub-set of data has already been largely incorporated in the archives with the support of funds made available by the Social Science Research Council.

The goal of making the full record of national legislative action a part of the archive was first recommended by a 25 man conference on legislative research held in the Brookings Institution in April, 1964 under the sponsorship of the Consortium and with the financial support of the Social Science Research Council. The recommendation has since been supported by the Consortium Data Repository Committee, by the Council and staff, and by the Official Representatives from the member schools. It has a high place on the list of priorities involved in repository expansion.

Both as complement and supplement to the portfolio of general election statistics already included in the Consortium archive, a major collection of returns from primary elections should also be added to the data repository. The most obvious need is for Southern data with which to supplement returns from uncontested general elections. The data would not only fill a vital analytic gap related to the continuing evolution of Southern politics but would serve the research interests of many additional students of state and local politics. These data occupy a high place on our list of priorities. Many individual indications of support for this project over the years have recently been bolstered by a more general request expressed at a meeting of Official Representatives to the Consortium.

A major beginning on the collection has been made at UCLA with the collection of primary election returns for all states from 1933 to 1958. These data will be easily added to the Consortium collection. Since the direct primary is very largely a creation of the 20th century, the sheer bulk of the remaining data is not as impressive as are other collections we have described. Nevertheless, the task of recovery is severe. Not only are the fugitive data very decentralized; their preliminary status in many contests for office has meant they have not been subject to systematic collection by responsible state governmental units and much of the material is now in danger of becoming lost. The task of data recovery will be most difficult. Moreover, primary election returns by themselves are relatively unintelligible unless supported by correlative data pertaining to the identification by named party of the primary candidates.

A budget allocation of \$60,000 will permit a major assault on the total set of problems related to the recovery and intelligent use of primary election data. The magnitude of this component of the proposal is more arbitrarily priced than any other. Early experience in attempting to go beyond the UCLA collection may indicate strict limits on the feasibility of the total project. On the other hand, expert testimony emphasizes the fact that since virtually all primary election data have been created in the 20th century there are grounds for optimism in assuming that the extended personnel resources of the Consortium can overcome the formidable obstacles standing in the way of scholars' access to this prized set of information.

In addition to the foregoing, a large collection of the returns from state referenda should be a third data set added to the repository. These popular decisions on questions of public policy have great value in clarifying the meaning of contemporaneous elections of public officials. The manuscript records or published returns for all of the estimated 15-20,000 referenda should be collected and selectively added to the repository of computer-manipulable data. Used in conjunction with election returns and census data, they would add another invaluable dimension to the analysis of American politics.

The recovery of these data has already been started as a corollary to the collection of general election statistics. Contrary to the situation vis-a-vis primary election returns, referenda and initiative results tend to receive attention in the official compilations of state electoral data. At the same time, the immense bulk of data, and the differential utility of various popular policy decisions, argues against a wholesale processing of the data. We would propose to complete an exhaustive recovery of the data; only the minor fraction of the data deemed to be of obvious research utility would be processed immediately, and the subsequent processing would be on demand--treating each national or regional policy decision quite separately. This strategy could be implemented during the next few years with a budget of some \$50,000.

The archive's core collection of census data has been supported by a series of grants from the National Science Foundation. The surge of research activity exploiting census data has created an urgent need for innovative application of the theory and techniques of sampling to original census manuscript materials. Published sources of census data necessarily present the data in aggregated form and present, as well, those selected



items or combinations of items that established applications have found most useful. There are a variety of ways in which application of modern sampling techniques could generate additional individual and grouped data for research purposes. For example, federal census data from the 19th century are preserved in the manuscript records of the National Archives. They offer the prospect of national, regional, and local sample surveys of individual attributes from the formative periods in American History, and with a somewhat richer array of attributes than has been published. Researchers are presently undertaking to process selected sub-sets of these and other data, but usually without the immense efficiencies which imaginative use of sampling techniques could provide. A contingent fund of \$50,000 is needed to acquire microfilm records, capitalize the development of sampling materials and techniques and to support selected applications as needed.

Without detailing the other data collections that must eventually be added to the repository, the general goal should be apparent: the Consortium will continue to develop those basic data resources essential to significant direct and comparative research on American national government and politics. The need to which we are responding is not a matter of conjecture; it is expressed by the on-going work of hundreds of research scholars. In the absence of any centralized and well organized collection of these data, individual scholars are continuously engaged in the enervating and expensively repetitious task of locating needed fragments of the data to carry out their work. The unique feature of the proposed addition to the archives does not lie in the argument that these particular data should be used in research, it is the argument that these data, traditionally needed for research, can and should be available without the costs and limitations imposed by their current state of scattered disarray. Because the collections we have specified were selected to include those data most used by and most needed by the research community, the demand for them is real and immediate.

At the same time, the data will be sought out and used in their new location only if the archive is prepared to make them more accessible than they now are. The sheer act of centralized collection is not enough in itself--high use of the collections will result only if the data can be retrieved and presented to the researcher with a marked reduction in the expense of time and effort on his part. The full potential of the data will be appreciated and exploited only if the modes of data storage and retrieval permit work that is now totally out of the reach of the most diligent and devoted scholars.

Data Processing Facilities of the Consortium.-- While the concept of a large archive of quantitative data is not dependent on modern computer technology, the actual creation of an archive able to respond swiftly and inexpensively to requests for data is almost totally dependent on modern computer technology. If many different kinds of data (survey, census, election return, legislative roll call, public record, etc.) of widely varying content (economic, social, political) for assorted units of analysis (individuals, political units) across long periods of time (early 19th to mid-20th century) are assembled in large quantities, they must be ordered and stored as to be retrievable in almost any subset or combination of subsets.

The task--given the centralized collection of data--is to enable the researcher to acquire and manipulate the specific elements germane to his objective without having to fight his way through a mountain of irrelevant material, a battle which could easily drive him back to a monastic hand-copying of precious material from original documents.

The incredibly rich potential inherent in the amount and variety of data appropriate for the repository can be realized only through the use of a high-speed computer for storage, retrieval, and data processing. The machine facilities soon to be available to the Consortium are designed to meet the new demands of the data archives.

During the past year the Consortium Technical Services staff has joined with the relevant personnel from the Data Processing Section of the Institute for Social Research to design the specifications of a new computer facility for Consortium use. The particular configuration selected will cost approximately \$600,000, including the educational discount. Of this total, the Consortium has received a National Science Foundation grant of \$250,000. The balance of \$350,000 will be secured elsewhere by the Institute and the acquisition of the new installation is now assured.

The acquisition of an appropriate configuration of computer equipment and the development of an appropriate system of data handling will bring important benefits over and above the direct ability to meet the needs of the repository users. One important side effect of our archival work of the past three years has been the stimulation of technological progress at other institutions. Many of the developments of the Consortium Technical Services staff, both in identifying and in solving problems, have been shared widely with other social science archival installations or have facilitated successful alternative approaches to common families of problems. Where in original concept the Consortium staff was commissioned to provide professional consultation on problems of research design and execution, the evolution of the repository and its staff has broadened the meaning of consultation to include professional and technical assistance in the full range of problems of data handling.

Administration.-- The one immediate administrative problem that would be raised but not met within any of the foregoing budget allocations pertains to space. At present, the entire Consortium staff, including ad hoc personnel employed during this period of repository expansion and development, is housed by the University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research. Space is not presently available within the main Institute building for the staff that would be needed to handle the additional data collections described above. Several alternatives have been explored and it seems most efficient to join another expanding group within the Institute in renting outside space during the period of archival expansion. The needed space can be acquired in a building just being completed near the campus. Given its present stage of construction, the interior construction could be tailored to our particular needs at no additional cost. Moreover, our requirements mesh advantageously with those of the other unit and permit an optimal sharing arrangement that will mean full utilization of the space and maximum economy in meeting our needs. Inasmuch as there is no basis for expecting that additional space will become available in the main Institute building during

the life of the proposed grant, space rental in the budget has been calculated for the three-year term of the grant.

Summary.-- The expansion of data resources would mark a major phase in the evolution of the Consortium. Access to the pre-existing resources of a research organization would be supplemented and complemented by the creation of a wholly new set of resources.

Both in broad outline and in specific detail, these are resources designed by the needs of important and growing segments of the social science community. The new resources would make possible a vigorous assault on major problems of the contemporary world as well as on problems defined by the traditions of scholarship. If the United States was the first new nation of the modern epoch, there is much yet to be learned about the evolution of American institutions of government. Much that is to be learned rests on large-scale investigations, including studies that compare and contrast the American experience with that of other nations. The pretentious ambition to understand complex institutions, societies and nation states has never been properly supported by the necessary resources of data and has long suffered the obstruction of anachronistic and inappropriate workways. The cultivation of the needed resources is apparently largely beyond the capabilities of individual scholars, however much the exploitation of the resources rests on their individual scholarship. The Inter-University Consortium for Political Research has established itself as a unique research organization capable of providing scholars with the support necessary for significant research on significant problems. A major expansion of its facilities would make it possible to bring the full force of modern social science to bear on many of the central intellectual and political questions of our time.



PROPOSAL TO THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR FUNDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY  
SUPPORT OF A SPECIALIZED FACILITY FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

The Inter-university Consortium for Political Research requests a time extension and a supplement of funds to complete the work supported by Grant GS-1435. It should be noted that this request is not prompted by any change in the intended objectives of the proposal supported by this prior grant. The following pages describe in some detail the unanticipated problems and unforeseen obstacles that prevented realizing the original objectives with the funds that were made available. While it is true that one miscalculation did result in our underestimating the sheer bulk of data to be archived, and thereby produced an unexpected drain on funds for keypunching, it should also be evident that the larger problems were quite unpredictable in scope and cost prior to the actual experience we have now acquired in pursuing the project objectives.

The proposed budget and calendar have been drawn up after an extended and careful reappraisal of problems and resources. As we have attempted to suggest in the second and third parts of this request, the experience of the past year has enabled--and forced--us to define many of the obstacles that stand in the way of widespread use of the data as presently stored. At the same time we have also acquired some better understanding of our own capabilities as they have been extended by the work that has been accomplished. In particular, we are in a much better position to cope with the complexities of the computer system that will support the use of the archives. The budget is presented in six month intervals, including the period within which we expect the present funds to be expended, to reflect the shifting emphases planned for the various programming, editorial and data processing activities that must be completed before the archive of historical data will be fully accessible. As the budget calendar indicates, the budget period for the grant extension would begin on July 1, 1968. We expect most of the work to be completed within the 1968-69 fiscal year but unexpected delays in implementing the set of computer programs could well force a change in timing and the shifting of some expenditures to the last six months of 1969.

Recovery of Election Data.--During the past year significant progress has been made toward completion of the Consortium collections of historical county-level election and census data. The recovery of county election data for the years from 1824 through 1952 has now been substantially completed. Returns for well over ninety percent of all presidential, gubernatorial, and congressional elections during these years have been recovered and integrated into the repository. It appears unlikely that any significant body of the remaining data can be found in the immediate future, although it is probable that some of the still missing data will be located in the more remote future as practicing scholars, motivated perhaps by interest generated by the Consortium collection, are moved to carry out more specific searching efforts.

Our original expectation was that information for the elections after 1952 could be obtained in machine-readable form from the Government Affairs Institute (the America Votes data) and integrated directly into the repository. However, the fact that these data are available only with the minor party vote aggregated to a single "other" category, coupled with an apparently high error rate in the machine-readable version of these data, has rendered this strategy impractical. Thus, it has been necessary to collect these data independently. At this time virtually all data for the years from 1954 through 1964 have been collected and keypunched and added to the collection and processing of returns for the 1966 elections is now well under way.

Processing of Election Data.--Processing of county-level election data has continued during past months despite difficulties presented by conversion to new computer facilities. A variety of processing steps designed to check the recorded data for accuracy and to organize the collection for efficient use have been carried out, and errors and discrepancies discovered through these procedures have been corrected. The collection has also been recoded to conform to the requirements of the 360 Model 40 computer and basic programs for processing and retrieving these data are now operational.

Due to unexpected difficulties encountered in conversion to the new computer it was necessary at the beginning of the past summer to suspend efforts to supply election data to users. These difficulties have been largely overcome and it is now possible to supply these data on a limited basis in partially processed form. However, additional computer capabilities must be developed in order to complete the processes of checking the recorded data for accuracy and of organizing the collection for storage, management, and use. Similarly, still further computer capabilities must also be developed to facilitate effective and economical retrieval and transmission of these data to users. Programs presently available for these purposes can at best be seen as providing interim capabilities. These programs are such that extensive staff time is required to fill each individual request for these data. Moreover, the programs now in use are severely limited in terms of capabilities to retrieve specified subsets of the data, to modify the organization of the data to fit specific research and technical requirements, and to perform special computations requested by users.

Use of Election Data. Despite the temporary moratorium on servicing in mid-1967, and in the face of the barriers that prevent easy and economical access to the data, a reasonable beginning has been made in meeting the requests of historians and political scientists who need the data for research and teaching. At the least sophisticated level, some thirty scholars have requested and received xeroxed or microfilmed records of data sets. Machine readable data, sometimes in large volume, have been distributed to seven or eight researchers and another five major requests are currently being processed. Another set of perhaps fifteen requests will receive attention over the next two or three months. The balance of the backlog of inquiries received over the past two years, inquiries from another 50 to 75 scholars and teachers, remains to be assessed. It

is difficult to judge how many of these will lead to the dissemination of data just as it is difficult to make any prediction about rates of use of the archive once the data can be provided in a manner and form optimally suited to the requestors' data processing facilities.

Recovery and Processing of Census Data.--An appendix provides a summary description of the demographic data now being processed, or scheduled for processing, for integration into the repository. For the nineteenth century, relevant state-level information has been processed in the absence of equivalent county-level data. It is anticipated that a similar practice will be followed in processing twentieth century information, and it will also be possible to process some additional arrays of county-level information, particularly for later years, beyond those indicated in the appendix. All county data are organized to allow aggregation to the state level but this must be carried out at a later date.

All data described in the appendix were selected from federal census publications. In selecting data for processing, the general guidelines provided by the report of the 1964 conference on historical demographic data held at the Fels Institute under Consortium auspices have been followed. (The text of the report is to be found in the Consortium Annual Report for 1964-1965.) However, some deviation from the letter of the report has resulted from such considerations as the availability of data, the characteristics of tabulations in original sources, and economy of initial processing. During the past year, processing of demographic data has progressed at a more rapid rate than was originally expected. The equivalent of over a million card images have been keypunched. This work includes, with a few exceptions, all of the nineteenth century data described in the appendix as well as limited sets of twentieth century information. It is expected that data for the years from 1790 through 1870 can be made available to users beginning in February, 1968 although, again, only on a very limited basis. This expectation is, of course, contingent upon continued success in the development of necessary computer capabilities.

Summary of Current Project Work.--We expect that little in the way of additional original keypunching of data relevant to either the election or census data projects will remain to be carried out after June. It will be necessary, of course, to process data for the 1968 elections as well as limited bodies of data for the 1966 elections which have not yet been recovered. Although the rate at which census data can be keypunched is not precisely predictable at this time, it is likely that some additional keypunching in this area will be required during the summer months of 1968. Additional procedures intended to discover errors in the election data collection will be carried out during the early months of 1968. Should these procedures reveal an incidence of error significantly higher than now seems probable, the volume of keypunching to be carried out during the summer months will be increased. The keypunching of machine-readable codebooks providing source citations and annotations for the election and census data collections will be virtually completed by the end of June 1968, although here again it is

likely that some additional "clean up" keypunching will remain for the months that follow. It is estimated that these tasks will require not more than two man years of keypunch time and the services of the equivalent of one assistant study director for one year.

In terms of present rates of expenditures the National Science Foundation funds available for processing historical materials (Grant GS-1435) will be exhausted by approximately the end of June, 1968. Given the present rate of progress, the first and second phases of historical county-election data project will be completed by that date with the exception of the limited work described above. All historical election data as well as major segments of the census data collection will be available for use well before that date, and it is anticipated that the remainder of the census data collection can be made available for limited use by fall or early winter, 1968.

It appears, then, that initial processing of historical data can be completed in the course of the second quarter of 1968 and that this entire body of material, amounting in total to the equivalent of approximately four million card images, can be made available to users within a few months thereafter. On the other hand, these data will not be in optimum technical condition when first released, and extensive additional processing by the user will be necessary before these data can be used for many analytic purposes. For example, when first released the census data will be organized in the form of almost one thousand separate data sets. Fully effective programs for creating subsets of data drawn from several of these data sets have not yet been developed and additional programming will be required to combine these individual data sets into a more limited number of larger sets. The counties that appear in these data sets often vary from one set to the next, even within data taken from a single census, and the spelling of county names often varies from set to set. Thus, additional processing will be necessary to allow data taken from separate data sets to be merged effectively. In a somewhat different vein, it has not been possible as yet to carry out a comprehensive contingency check nor to fully identify and record substantive and definitional idiosyncracies characteristic of the tabulations in the original sources.

The Need for an Extension of the Grant.--While gratifying progress has been made toward completion of the initial processing of the historical data, a substantial additional investment in research, editorial work, data processing and programming will be required to achieve a collection characterized by maximum utility. Moreover, during the past twelve months, expenditures have been greater than originally anticipated. To begin with, delay of the anticipated delivery date of the 360 Model 40 and unavoidable delays in developing operational capabilities on the new machine worked to increase computational costs. These delays necessitated longer use of the University of Michigan's 7090 at higher costs, as well as additional special purpose programming for that machine in order to avoid more serious delays in processing historical data. Along these same lines, the completion of the first phases of the historical election data project has required investment of significantly greater staff and machine time than was allocated a year ago. To date, the



expenditure for keypunch time has been greater than was budgeted due to the large volume of census data and to some unanticipated keypunching necessary to correct errors discovered in the election data. However, the much higher productivity achieved on the Mohawk Data Recorders which were installed during the second half of 1967 will certainly permit some reduction of these expenditures in the remaining months.

The costs of programming have been very significantly greater than were projected primarily because the development of a fully operational system for the IBM 360 Model 40 has presented difficulties considerably greater than could be anticipated on the basis of the best information available prior to installation of the new machine. While basic software capabilities have now been developed, the costs to date have been at least twice as great as originally estimated. The machine has proven to be considerably more complex than advance specification and descriptive literature indicated. Thus, programming for the machine has been severely complicated and further difficulties have been produced by the serious inadequacies of the supporting software and documentation provided by IBM. These difficulties have greatly increased the cost of developing basic capabilities on the new machine and they have seriously slowed the development of the more advanced capabilities necessary for effective processing, retrieval and transmission of historical materials while materially detracting from the financial resources available for attaining these latter capabilities.

These unexpected costs have been borne not only by National Science Foundation funds provided for processing historical census and election data, but also by funds provided by the Ford Foundation for processing other historical materials, by the Consortium Operating Budget supported by membership dues paid to the Consortium by member institutions, and by the data processing facility of the Institute for Social Research. Despite having taken advantage of these other sources of support, the drain upon funds available for processing historical census and election data has been much greater than expected. Furthermore, it is now clear that early estimates of the software capabilities needed to process these data and to meet the needs of users were excessively modest. While it was recognized that the very large size and complexity of the election and census data collections would necessitate development of a very broad and varied array of complex capabilities, the complexity of these collections and the varied research interests of users, as well as variations in the technical facilities available to them were underestimated. Problems that were not properly appreciated include the variable length records characteristic of the historical election data, the necessity of combining and merging data sets of varying size and organizational characteristics, the variation in the form in which data were available in the original sources, and the computation of even simple summary statistics, such as percentages, based upon data drawn from different data sets. All of these problems have presented technical difficulties beyond those originally anticipated. At the same time, the range and variation of potential users of these data, reflected in part by growth in Consortium membership, have introduced further complications and made the need for advanced computer capabilities even more pressing. It is likely that the development of only very basic capabilities for filling requests for these data might meet the needs of users at a few of the

larger universities where advanced hardware and software facilities are available. On the other hand, facilities available at most institutions are much more limited and it is doubtful that these institutions will develop, at least in the near future, the kinds of capabilities necessary to allow maximum use of these data in the form in which they can now be supplied. In short, to limit the Consortium to the presently available basic capabilities to reorganize, reformat and subset these data would seriously limit, if not deny, the utility of these data for a sizeable segment of the research community.

While presently available resources will be very nearly sufficient to complete keypunching of project data, very substantial additional expenditures will be required to carry out programming, data processing, and research and editorial work necessary to facilitate efficient and economical data management and retrieval, to develop the capability of transmitting these data in a form appropriate for most research purposes, and to attain compatibility between the census and election data collections.

Systematic but limited tests of the census data have been carried out as the data were keypunched in order to gauge the level of accuracy of the recorded data. Although these tests have revealed only a negligible error rate, comprehensive contingency checks and other analytic tests should also be carried out to provide further assurance as to the fidelity of the recorded data to the original sources and to identify discrepancies and errors in the original sources themselves.

Experience in working with nineteenth century census data has revealed that tabulation categories are not always precisely defined in the original sources. In some cases the meaning of particular tabulation categories can only be ascertained by summing and combining categories and comparing the result with other tabulations. Experience has also revealed discrepancies between tabulation categories. In a significant number of cases, categories that should sum to the recorded total population, or to the recorded total for some subgroup of the population, do not in fact do so. While it is usually not possible to reconcile the discrepancies revealed through this process, insofar as possible such discrepancies should be identified and the information made available to users of the data.

Economy of processing dictated that data from separate tables in the original census sources be recorded as separate data sets. As a consequence, after initial processing the census data will be recorded in the form of nearly 1,000 individual data sets. These separate data sets must then be combined into a much smaller number of terms of substantively rational order. For purposes of efficient data management and retrieval all economic data from a given census should, for example, be combined as a single data set and codebooks for the original sets must also be combined and reorganized. However, additional programming will be necessary before these tasks can be carried out effectively and with maximum economy. Similarly, within particular censuses, the tabulation categories employed sometimes vary from state to state. In order to create a single data set and facilitate comparisons between state tabulations, categories common to all of the various states must be developed.

In a large number of cases it will also be necessary to collapse tabulation categories and compute additional measures to meet basic analytic needs. In the original sources, data for particular variables were often tabulated in detailed sub-categories, but total values were not recorded. In such instances the detailed sub-categories should be collapsed to provide categories of greater analytic utility. As an example, in some cases occupational data were recorded by sex and age categories in the original sources. While the sexual and age distribution of persons in various occupational categories is of interest, the total number of persons employed in each of these categories would be more useful information for most research purposes. Of course, in collapsing tabulation categories, data for the original categories will also be preserved.

A variety of derived measures, such as population density per square mile, should also be computed in the interest of increasing the utility of the collection. In the initial processing of census data such information as percentage and ratio figures provided in the original sources was not keypunched when the raw information necessary to compute these measures was being incorporated in the archives. This tack was advisable both for purposes of economy, and because of doubts as to the accuracy of computations contained in the nineteenth century censuses particularly. Now, however, these measures must be recomputed. To do so will require a visible investment of staff time to identify the measures to be computed and to prepare computer setups. Some additional programming will be required to carry out these tasks expeditiously and economically.

Extensive additional work will also be required to attain maximum comparability both within bodies of data taken from a single year and between data sets relevant to different years. The spelling of county names must be standardized across the entire body of data, and tabulation categories that are fully comparable from one census year to the next should be identified. In many cases tabulation categories should be collapsed or reaggregated to facilitate comparisons between census years. The age categories used in nineteenth century censuses, for example, are often not consistent from one census to the next, but in some instances, at least, greater comparability could be attained by collapsing and reaggregating categories.

The census data must be brought into conformity with the county election data. Along these lines, congressional district identification must be added to the census data file and to the files of presidential, gubernatorial and senatorial election returns to permit aggregation of county-level data to the congressional district level in order to facilitate use of the congressional district as a unit of analysis and to allow congressional roll data to be linked to census and election data. To do so, however, will require not only extensive data processing and some additional programming, but also substantial investment in historical research and editorial work. The effects of reapportionment and redistricting at decennial periods, as well as interim redistricting, must be identified. Counties located in single districts must be differentiated from those that overlap district boundaries. In the case of both the census and election data collections, attention should also be devoted to changes in county boundaries. It is now clear that earlier plans for

coping with this problem by reconstituting counties on the basis of minor civil division were too ambitious in technical terms and not feasible in terms of the availability of data for sub-county units. At the very least, however, indications of boundary changes should be incorporated into the collection to prevent comparisons from one election or one census year to the next of county units that retain the same names but which include different areas. Where counties have subdivided, these divisions should be noted to facilitate aggregation to larger but comparable units. Some attention should also be devoted to devising means to assess the effects of boundary changes where such changes were more complicated than subdivisions of original counties.

These various tasks will obviously require extensive research, editorial work and data processing. The combination of individual census data sets will require extensive investigation to identify those data sets that are susceptible to combination and to determine the types of data sets that could best be created to facilitate economic data management and retrieval. In pursuing this work, literally hundreds of computer setups must be prepared to carry out the task of combination. The task of merely identifying changes in county and congressional district boundaries will require a good deal of research and must then be followed by a large volume of data processing that will be required to incorporate this information into the collection. Similarly, combination of tabulation categories and the computation of derived measures in the interest of achieving maximum comparability and analytic utility will require both extensive investigation and large scale data processing work.

As indicated before, additional software capabilities must be developed. Programs must be written to facilitate the combination of data sets and to permit machine-readable codebooks to be updated, combined and reorganized. Additional programming should be devoted to developing the capability of retrieving data for individual counties. This capability should include both the ability to retrieve data for counties specified by name and to retrieve data for subsets of counties defined by particular characteristics or sets of characteristics such as the urban component or percentage foreign-born. Rapid and efficient programs must also be developed to allow combination of particular variables as specified by users, to permit computation of percentage and ratio figures, as well as other measures, using specified census or election variables, and to compute rates of change from one census or election to the next. While some of these capabilities are presently available, the relevant programs must be converted to general purpose form, their use made more easy, and their efficiency increased. The development of efficient and economical programs to provide these latter capabilities is of particular importance in view of the limited hardware and software facilities available to many scholars at their home institutions.

Even the tasks listed thus far do not provide an exhaustive enumeration of the software development and the editorial, research and data processing work required to create collections characterized by maximum utility. For example, additional attention must also be devoted to developing adequate means to document the collections. Machine-readable codebooks for both collections are now being prepared and will provide full information as to source citations, idiosyncracies of the data and

technical characteristics. These codebooks will provide researchers with complete documentation for utilization of these data. However, the codebook for the census data collection alone will be some 6,000 to 10,000 pages long. Obviously, codebooks of this size cannot be economically circulated to all potential users. Even if the economics of publishing permitted, such a volume would be too cumbersome to permit effective assessment of the information contained in the collection. Consequently, abbreviated versions of the codebooks must be developed which can be economically provided to potential users and which will contain sufficient information to facilitate effective access to data sub-sets within the collections.

The array of tasks described and discussed in this proposal provides the basis for a concluding comment of possible importance for the general development of archival resources. Over the brief span of time covered by the series of Foundation grants to the Consortium Data Acquisition program, the composition of the relevant Consortium staff has changed rather dramatically. In the beginning, the professional cadre was very small and was supported by a staff with some technical competence but little professional understanding of the activity. Although the problems to be encountered in the development of the archive were generally known, our lack of experience prevented a detailed understanding of the differentiation of tasks to be undertaken. Consequently, the mix of administrative, supervisory, professional, technical and clerical skills needed for the enterprise was not at all clear to us.

Although we are still engaged in some defining and redefining of roles and positions, we have slowly created a staff much more appropriate to the project than was the original case. The result of the evolution of tasks and staff has been to add persons to the professional cadre and to the clerical staff. Building up the professional staff has been the more difficult because the positions require a combination of professional training and technical skill not found among the normal products of graduate programs in history or political science. We have, in part, "grown our own" and now have two or three people whom we hope to retain as regular staff members following the completion of their doctoral training. However, the demand for persons who combine the training and perspective of professional scholars with administrative skills and technical expertise in data processing must certainly outrun the supply for some time to come. Moreover, this, we are now convinced, is a critical shortage that may cripple many otherwise promising attempts at archival resource development.

At the other extreme we are now painfully aware of the extent to which a computer-based archive can be created only with large amounts of painstaking clerical effort in the developmental phases. The vision of a process which is itself carried out by the computer seems quite unreal. We are sharply impressed with the degree to which the capital investment in development is an investment of relatively unskilled manpower doing the traditional tasks of scholarship with the most stringent of standards of accuracy.



## POLICIES FOR SUPPLYING SURVEY DATA

This memorandum provides, for the user of the archive, guidelines on the conditions under which services will be rendered, when they will be provided free of charge, and what time delays may be involved. These categorizations of data are highly important; the servicing policies vary with the type of data.

Survey Data Categories.--(1) Data are called processed when the coding meets Consortium standards, the data are consistent with the codes, complete documentation is provided, and no further checking of the data is planned. (2) Data are called preprocessed (Intermediate Data Sets) when amps (+), dashes (-), and blanks have been recoded to numeric codes, wild codes have been recoded to numeric values when necessary and documented in the codebook, and the codebook is in machine readable form. No checks on the consistency of the data with the codes will be made. (3) Data are called unprocessed when documentation is not complete, data are inconsistent with codes, coding does not meet Consortium standards, or further checking of the data is planned.

Requests for Copies of Data, Either Full Sets or Subsets.--Any request from a member for full data sets or subsets of processed or preprocessed data will normally be serviced without charge. Shipment will be via tape unless there are less than 2000 cards in the data set, in which case cards will be shipped. The user must provide for the tape at his own expense. Data will normally be shipped within two weeks after receipt of the request; shorter turn-around time may be possible in emergencies.

The following are exceptions to the above policy: (1) If the requester does not have access to compatible tape equipment larger shipments of cards will be free. (2) Requests duplicating data requested by anyone at that member institution earlier must be paid for unless the Consortium has made significant changes in the data or the member is changing from card to tape processing. The member institution is responsible for organizing, storing, and properly protecting or backing-up the data sent to it. (3) Other restrictions may have to be imposed in particular cases, such as requests for very large and expensive shipments of data where the requester does not have adequate facilities to store and use it.

A member request for unprocessed data will be initially answered with an estimate of the full cost of reproduction and documentation of the data and the time needed to finish the request. If the requester then approves completion of the request and the actual cost exceeds the estimate significantly, he will be notified of the new estimate. Even if he decides to cancel the request at that point, he must pay for any partial processing already done. Obviously we will attempt to give accurate estimates, but many problems may exist in unprocessed data which are not known when servicing begins; hence the requester must be prepared to accept considerable uncertainty as to the condition of the data, the date of completion of the request, and the total cost. In addition, staff assistance on problems encountered in the use of the data will be minimal; the requester must bear

the full responsibility for making effective use of any unprocessed data. This policy is intended to ensure that staff resources are not misused while not preventing early access to data for those who must have it as soon as possible.

Requests for Data Manipulation or Analysis.--Data manipulation consists, for example, of recoding variables, combining variables, creating indices, and combining different data sets into one data set. Analysis includes such things as generating univariate or bivariate frequency distributions, correlations, regression analysis, and so on.

Normally a request for this type of service on processed data will be filled without charge. A request for this type of service on preprocessed data normally will not be filled because of the considerations outlined in the following section on "Intermediate or Preprocessed Survey Data Sets." Exceptions to this rule can be made only with the explicit agreement of the Survey Archive staff for the processing of selected preprocessed data sets. Quite lengthy delays should be expected in this type of servicing, on the order of three weeks for simple cross-tabulations to two months for elaborate recoding of variables and index generations. The reason for this delay is because of the additional staff time required, both in set-ups and communication with the requester to clarify the request. The Consortium staff will try in every way possible to do exactly what the requester desires, but he must bear in mind the fact that such "remote-control" processing, especially at the analytic level, can result in errors which may be difficult or impossible for the requester to detect. The exceptions under which free processing will not be done are:

1. The requester has similar program capabilities at his local computing installation. In this case he will be expected to pay the full cost of Consortium processing and may expect somewhat longer completion time. This must be done to make the scarce resources of the Consortium available to those who most need them.
2. No servicing of this kind will be done on unprocessed data or on data supplied by the requester. The problems in such data are completely unpredictable and often lead to enormous costs: the Consortium does not have sufficient resources to become involved in an area which can so readily use large amounts of the time of trained staff members.
3. Other restrictions may have to be imposed in particular cases because of the scarcity of needed Consortium staff. For example, a request for many bivariate tables might be discussed with the Official Representative and the requester to establish whether they all contribute to the individual's analytic quest. A request for index generation which requires hundreds of control statements to be written for the program set-up might take so long to complete and be so error-prone that the Consortium staff would suggest the request not be filled. It is even possible that some member may submit many small requests of an entirely straightforward nature but because of their total volume a problem of resource allocation occurs. In this case some requests might have to be shortened or refused; such an occurrence would obviously necessitate consideration of expanding the budgeting and staffing of the Consortium in the future.



Intermediate or Preprocessed Survey Data Sets.--The intermediate or preprocessed survey data set will permit data to be disseminated in a partially cleaned and documented format and consequently speed access to new data set acquisitions. Servicing would be on essentially the same basis as for completely processed data sets. In compliance with present policies, codebooks will be sent to all Official Representatives. Requests for full data sets or analysis decks will be serviced without charge. Because the data has not been fully cleaned, however, analysis of the data will not normally be done as a service, just as under the present policy for completely unprocessed data sets.

The data will be available in a match-merged format. Multiple punched data sets will have gone through a multiple punch recode program. Amps (+), dashes (-), and blanks will have been recoded and assigned appropriate numeric codes. A wild code check on the data will be run and each wild code will be documented in the codebook. An example of this documentation is:

Q. K21. Have either you, or your (spouse) ever lived on a farm for at least a year?

254	1. Yes
242	5. No
1	7. Wild code; documentation is not available for this code
3	9. NA
1040	0. Inap (coded 0 to Q. K1)

A machine readable codebook will be generated for the data since all of the codebooks received by the Consortium to date have been a typed version or Xeroxed copies of the typed version with many hand notations regarding additions, deletions, relocation of variables, and cross-references to particular variables. Extensive formatting of the codebook will, therefore, be necessary to speed the keypunching process and ensure compatibility with the requirements of the various study processing programs available on the IBM 360/40 software system.

No attempt will be made to adhere to our standard codes at this time and all consistency checks will be eliminated. These tasks have proven again and again to be very time consuming.

By omitting or altering all of these processing steps we expect to be able to produce the data sets much more readily than the fully processed data sets. The amount of time required to generate the data sets should be equal to approximately one-half if not one-third of the time required for the present data sets.

Requests from Non-Members.--The types of services available to members are also available to non-members. In this case the requester should expect to defray the full costs plus 100% overhead for a commercial organization or 45% overhead for non-profit organizations such as other colleges and universities. The reason for this overhead charge is to reimburse the Consortium for its capitalization of the archive. In accord with the Memorandum of Organization, we will continue to refuse to respond to requests from non-members for processed data sets for their own archival purposes.

Other Considerations in the Use of Consortium Resources.--As has been emphasized in the past, it is important that users recognize and make use of the continuing existence of resources for research support other than those provided by the Consortium. Although the goals of ease of access, useful service, and minimal cost are often achieved in providing Consortium services, the research scholar planning future work must recognize that these are not the sole factors to be weighed. Unless some restraint is exercised, reliance on the Consortium facilities for free service will shift the burden from other institutions to the Consortium in an inequitable fashion. For example, many analytic tasks can be better supervised and more quickly completed locally. A lack of use because of short run cost considerations may prevent local capabilities from developing as rapidly and completely as possible. Major research projects that could be funded should not be presented to the Consortium without that support if we are to avoid an overload of our budgetary capabilities causing difficulties in staffing and presenting subsequent servicing problems.

For these reasons it is highly desirable that each user investigate alternative resources of financial support for work. This may mean becoming more familiar with local facilities or it may mean seeking financial assistance from local, governmental, or foundation sources to assist either local facilities in doing the work or to underwrite the work to be done by the Consortium staff.

For any given volume of overall Consortium processing there is also a problem of distribution of our finite resources among members. If some members make disproportionate use of the resources, others must necessarily make very little use.

Proper balancing is a difficult task for the Consortium staff, and from time to time some discussions must occur with particular members because of their heavy utilization of our services.

## ANNOTATED SURVEY RESEARCH ARCHIVAL HOLDINGS

The studies listed and described here are presently archived at the Consortium. They have been categorized topically, with some studies cross-listed if their contents overlapped several categories. Each study is footnoted to give the prospective user some indication of the technical status and availability of the data.

I. Major Election Studies.--All of these studies are national surveys carried out by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan and are based on representative cross-section samples ranging from 1000-2000 respondents each. Interviewing was conducted both before and after the general elections, but only after the Congressional elections of 1958, 1962, and 1966. Interviews ranged from 1-3 hours in length. The SRC study numbers noted are the ones originally assigned to the projects and are often used in referring to specific studies. Many questions are replicated across studies, although each has questions not asked in the others and in some certain areas are investigated more thoroughly than in others.

The major substantive areas touched in all studies may be roughly grouped as follows:

- Respondent expectancies about the outcome of the election, perceptions and evaluations of the major parties and candidates, and perceived importance of the election.
- Party identification and political history of respondents and their parents.
- Measurement of respondents' interest in politics and their political motivation.
- Respondent issue positions, the strength of these positions, and respondent perceptions of the major party's stands and differences relating to these issues.
- Respondent perceptions of economic, ethnic, and religious group political orientation and feelings of closeness and trust toward these groups.
- Respondent assessments of the relative importance of major problems facing the country and general appraisals of the foreign and domestic state of affairs.
- Self-reported assessments of financial situation and class identity and questions relating to economic, social, and geographical mobility.
- Sources of political information, degree of political interaction with family and friends, and organizational membership and activities.
- Personality-attitudinal questions tapping such characteristics as personal competence, strong-mindedness, and trust.
- Measures of political efficacy, conservatism vs. liberalism, and trust in government.
- Personal data yielding information on sex, race, age, education, occupation, father's occupation, ethnic background, religious affiliation, income, family composition, and region of the country in which the respondent grew up and is presently living.

- Post-election questions on actual voting behavior and awareness of and political participation in the campaign.

For further discussion of these data the user is referred to Campbell, Converse, Miller and Stokes, The American Voter (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1960, or the abridged paperback, 1964) and Robinson, Rusk, and Head, Measures of Political Attitudes (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, 1968). In addition, analysis of the 1948 data are reported in Angus Campbell and Robert L. Kahn, The People Elect a President (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Survey Research Series #9, 1952).

1. 1948 Election Study.--SRC Study 46 (662 respondents, 2 cards of data per respondent). 1A

2. 1952 Election Study.--SRC Study 400 (1899 respondents, 9 cards of data per respondent). 1A

3. 1956 Election Study.--SRC Study 417 (1762 respondents, 9 cards of data per respondent). 1A

4. 1958 Election Study.--SRC Study 431 (1450 respondents, weighted to 1822, 9 cards of data per respondent). 1A

5. 1960 Election Study.--SRC Study 440 (1181 respondents, weighted to 1954, 10 cards of data per respondent). 1A

6. 1960 Election Study.--SRC Study 695 (1390 respondents, 1 card of data per respondent). These data are a subset of a larger survey conducted by the Economic Behavior Program of the Survey Research Center and include only a limited number of items pertaining to political behavior, with the major focus on attitudinal questions designed to measure consumer optimism and confidence. 1A

7. 1962 Election Study.--SRC Study 714 (1297 respondents, 2 cards of data per respondent). This study was financed in part by the first organizational grant to the Consortium. 1A

8. 1964 Election Study.--SRC Study 473 (1571 respondents, 15 cards of data per respondent). In addition to the variables mentioned in the introduction to this section, the 1964 study has data bearing on several special fields of interest. 1A

a) Voter Validation data have been included as an integral part of the Election Study, providing objective information from registration and voting records on respondents' past voting behavior.

b) County Chairmen data, 1965.--SRC Study 479 (234 respondents, 3 cards of data per respondent). These data were collected by mailed questionnaires devised by the Citizen's Research Foundation of Princeton, N.J., in consultation with the Survey Research Center. The former organization mailed the questionnaires in January, 1965. Respondents were Republican and Democratic county chairmen in all SRC primary sampling units except two Southern counties. The data were originally intended as a supplement to the 1964 Election Study, enabling researchers to test

relationships between campaign activities in certain counties and reported political attitudes and behaviors of cross-section respondents living in those counties. Although the data have never been merged in with the 1964 Election Study, it may still be useful to researchers interested in using it alone or to those able to merge the data themselves. Merging may be accomplished quite easily as the County Codes used in the 1964 Election Study and those used in the County Chairmen Supplement are identical.

Initially, 260 chairmen were contacted in 129 counties plus the District of Columbia. Of the 234 respondents, 125 were Republicans and 109 were Democrats. If the 1964 chairman was deceased or too busy to respond, either aides familiar with the 1964 election campaign or present county chairmen filled out the questionnaire. Representatives of both parties responded in 104 counties.

The study dealt with county level campaigns during the 1964 election campaign. Much of the data consist of rankings by chairmen of the importance of various campaign activities carried out in their counties in 1964 and evaluations by them of how effectively these were performed, with special emphasis on fund raising methods. In addition, each county chairman was questioned about his perceptions of the other major party's operations in the county. Other data include estimates of the percentage of contributions of different sizes each party received, the structure and extent of county political organization, a total assessment of all activities, and responses given to open-ended questions on the campaign in general, again with emphasis on financial and solicitation problems, organization, and techniques. 2D

c) Negro Supplement to the 1964 Election Study.--(422 respondents, 13 cards of data per respondent). In addition to the cross-section sample of the 1964 Election Study, SRC collected data from a supplementary Negro sample which was asked the same questions that were asked of the cross-section sample. The Consortium has now combined the data from Negro respondents in the cross-section sample (159) and from the supplementary sample of 263 respondents. 2D

9. 1966 Election Study.--SRC Study 504 (1291 respondents, 7 cards of data per respondent). In addition to the usual SRC variables, this study tapped feelings of personal political competence and information regarding the Supreme Court (prepared by Professor Walter Murphy of Princeton University and Joseph Tanenhaus of the University of Iowa). The Supreme Court questions emphasized the respondent's perceptions of the Court's functions, his knowledge and opinion of specific decisions and the general judicial trend they represent, and his evaluation of the Court's attitude toward specific groups and issues (civil rights, pornography, and religion in the schools). 6A

10. SRC Panel Study 440: 1956, 1958, 1960 Panel.--(1514 respondents, weighted to 1966, 24 cards of data per respondent). These data are derived from an interviewing program across 3 SRC studies, the 1956 Presidential, 1958 Congressional and 1960 Presidential Pre and Post Election Studies. Three panels are available: 1956-1958, 1958-1960, and 1956-1958-1960. 3D

## II. Other Mass Political Behavior Studies.

1. Eldersveld; Detroit Area Study, 1957. A Study on Political Participation.--Leadership sample. (149 respondents, weighted N=281, 7 cards of data per respondent). Cross-section sample. (596 respondents, weighted N=860, 11 cards of data per respondent). The data were collected during the fall of 1956 and early spring of 1957 in Wayne County, Michigan, from 77 Republican and 72 Democratic precinct leaders and an adult cross-section sample selected by a random, stratified procedure utilizing the precinct as a primary sampling unit. The interviews focussed especially on county, district, and precinct level organization and activity as well as related perceptions, attitudes, and behavior of the adult public and party leadership to party structure at each level. In addition to these questions and the usual personal and demographic variables, considerable information was gathered relating to group membership, sources of political influence, stands on issues, candidates and partisanship, and characterizations of the two major parties. The leadership interviews yield considerable and detailed data on recruitment, political activities, group influence, and party leaders' goals, motivations, and explanations of political fluctuation as well as their perceptions of party differences, role responsibilities, and environment. See Samuel J. Eldersveld, Political Parties: A Behavioral Analysis (Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1964.) 2D

2. Bureau of Applied Social Research, Elmira Study, 1948.--The data were collected in four waves from a probability sample based upon the random selection of dwelling units within Elmira, New York. 1029 respondents were interviewed in June, 1948, 881 in August-September, 1948, 814 in October, 1948, and 944 in November, 1948. Up to four call-backs were made to try and keep as many respondents as possible in the sample.

The major focus of the study was to gather data on social-psychological phenomena related to political decision-making and on certain aspects of political behavior such as political interest, participation, information and discussion. The specific social-psychological aspects of voting behavior investigated were labor unions and community organizations, social and ethnic differences, perceptions of group voting trends, the influence of family and friends, and polarization between social groups and other effects of the campaign on social groups. The political aspects of voting behavior studied were local political organizations, differences in respondents' political beliefs, perceptions of ideological stands taken by major candidates, the role of mass media in transmitting political information, and the effects on voters of specific campaign events. For a discussion of the data see Bernard R. Berelson, Paul F. Lazarsfeld, and William N. McPhee, Voting: A Study of Opinion Formation on a Presidential Campaign (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1954). 4D

3. Bureau of Applied Social Research, Erie County Study, 1940.--The data were collected from among four groups of 600 persons each, originally selected by a random stratified sample of Erie County, Ohio. Of the four groups, three of them were reinterviewed only once each.

The fourth group of 600 respondents formed the core of the panel sample and were interviewed monthly from May-November, 1940.

The investigators were most interested in studying the dynamic process of the formation, change, and development of public opinion and political attitudes. Special efforts were made to follow changes in voting intentions and to gather data on possible intervening variables in the attitude change process. Among those variables studied, the major ones were respondent perceptions of the social and ideological differences between parties, participation in the campaign, the role of expectations, political information networks, the role of personal relationships and social groups, the political history of a respondent and his family, issue opinions, and personality measures. For a discussion of the data see Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Bernard R. Berelson, and Hazel Gaudet, The People's Choice (New York: Columbia University Press, 1944). 4D

4. 1958 French Study.--Data were collected by the Institut Francais d'Opinion Publique (IFOP) under the general supervision of Professor George Dupeux. The main general report of the study is contained in G. Dupeux, A. Girard and J. Stoetzel, "Une enquete par sondage aupres des electeurs", Le Referendum de Septembre et les Elections de Novembre 1958, Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques (Paris: A. Colin, 1960), pp.119-160. In addition, these data were the basis for several comparative articles on French and American electoral behavior by Converse and Dupeux.

The three panel waves of the national sample spanned the critical period of the establishment of the Fifth Republic. A national referendum was held early in September, 1958, on a proposed constitution for the new regime. The vote being positive, a legislative election in two tours was held to select the new Chamber of Deputies late in November 1958. The first wave of the panel was conducted just before the national referendum in September. The second wave, early in November, served as a post-referendum and pre-election measurement. The final wave was conducted after the second tour of the legislative elections.

The panel is not a pure panel in the sense of a full re-interviewing of the same set of people at different points in time. Instead, the sample was divided into thirds, with only two of these thirds eligible for interview during any of the three waves. Thus a first third of the respondents was interviewed in September and November; a second third in September and December; and the final third in November and December. 1870 persons were successfully interviewed, and a considerable majority were interviewed a second time. There was no attempt to interview any respondents in all three waves. 4D

5. Matthews-Prothro; Negro Political Participation in the South.-- (White adult sample of 694 respondents, Negro adult sample of 618 respondents, Negro college student sample of 264 respondents, 8 cards of data per respondent). Data were collected by interviewers of the same race as the respondent in March-August, 1961, for the adult samples and January-March, 1962, for the student sample. The adult samples were probability samples drawn from former Confederate states. Identical

questions were asked of the two adult samples, and as they contain respondents of similar socio-economic status the data may be used for comparative purposes.

The major purpose of the study was to explain the rates of political participation among adult Negroes in the South, including voting behavior, political discussion, degree of political organizational activity, participation in demonstrations, and communication with public officials as modes of political participation. Specific variables included pertain to Negro leadership, effectiveness of Negro organizations, attitudes of White leaders and officials, the effect of electoral laws on Negro participation, perceptions of the major parties, party identification, and feelings on race relations. For discussions of the data see the following publications by D.R. Matthews and J.W. Prothro: "Recruitment for Survey Research on Race Problems in the South," Public Opinion Quarterly, 26 (Summer, 1962), pp.254-262; "Southern Racial Attitudes: Conflicts, Awareness, and Political Change," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 344 (November, 1962), pp.108-121; "Social and Economic Factors and Negro Voter Registration in the South," American Political Science Review, 57 (June, 1963); "Stateways and Folkways: Critical Factors in Southern Responses to Brown v. Board of Education" in G. Dietze (ed.), The American Constitution (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1964), pp.82-111; "Southern Images of Political Parties: A Comparison of Negro and White Attitudes," Journal of Politics, 26 (February, 1964), pp.139-156; "The Concept of Party Image and Its Importance for the Southern Electorate," in K. Jennings and H. Ziegler (eds.), The Electoral Process (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1966), pp.139-174; "The Negro Political Participation in the South: An Overview," in E.L. Pinney (ed.), Comparative Politics and Political Theory: Essays Written in Honor of Charles Baskervill Robson (Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1966), pp.167-194; Negroes and the New Southern Politics (New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1966).<sup>3D</sup>

Survey Research Center Minor Studies.--These studies contain a restricted set of political items often added to Survey Research Center studies whose major purpose was the investigation of other than political phenomena. Most have limited attitudinal material related to respondents' economic outlook. In addition, political, demographic and other items of possible interest have been extracted from the larger study to form these minor studies. All surveys were based on national cross-section samples.

6. June, 1951 Foreign Affairs Study.--SRC Study 101 (999 respondents, 1 card of data per respondent). The questions included in this data focus primarily on American foreign policy and President Truman's dismissal of General MacArthur. Respondents were asked both open-ended questions on foreign policy and leadership preferences as well as fixed questions on specific foreign policy issues. In addition, respondents were questioned about how other groups felt about the same issues. 1A

7. October, 1953 Study.--SRC Study 613 (1023 respondents, 1 card of data per respondent). The questions included in this study deal almost entirely with respondent perceptions of their relative financial



situation and future economic prospects. Party identification and reported 1952 Presidential vote are also included. 1A

8. October, 1954 Domestic Affairs Study.--SRC Study 623 (1139 respondents, 1 card of data per respondent). Almost all items included in this study relate to respondents' evaluations of Eisenhower and the Republican Administration or their voting plans for the upcoming election. 1A

9. German Embassy Study.--SRC Study 706 (1234 respondents, 4 cards of data per respondent). Interviewing for this study was conducted in May and June, 1962, with the objective of obtaining a sample of American opinion and attitudes toward West Germany. Respondents were asked open-ended questions relating to their impressions of West Germany, if and why their attitudes had changed over the past several years, how dependable an ally West Germany was, and their stand on a divided Germany and the Berlin issue. Other questions included extensive information on socio-economic characteristics, attitudes toward the economy and toward buying foreign goods. 1A

10. The Kennedy Study.--SRC Study 734 (1540 respondents, 4 cards of data per respondent). Interviewing for this study was conducted in December 1963, just subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy. Items pertaining to political preferences and to the respondents' perceptions of Presidential transition were included as well as questions concerning their impressions of business conditions, unemployment, and foreign policy. 1A

11. The China Study.--SRC Study 736 (1502 respondents, 4 cards of data per respondent). Interviewing for this study was conducted in May and June of 1964 with the intention of ascertaining to what extent members of the American public were aware of or interested in the questions of China and Southeast Asia and how much their attitudes were in accord with official policy. Questions concerned with attitudes toward economic issues were also included, focussing especially on the financial situation of the family unit, the national economic situation, taxes and unemployment. A discussion of the data relating to China and its correlation with other variables can be found in The American Public's View of United States Policy Toward China prepared by the SRC, University of Michigan, for the Council on Foreign Relations, 1964. 1A

12. New Haven Study.--(525 respondents, 4 cards of data per respondent). Data for this study were drawn from a random sample of registered voters in the New Haven, Connecticut, area taken in the summer of 1959. The study focussed on political attitudes and behavior of New Haven voters with regard to local politics and community problems. In addition to measures of general political information, interest and participation and party identification, the survey contained detailed questioning about respondent identification of major local problems and degree of involvement with them, local organizational membership, evaluation of local leaders and degree of contact with them, and perceived possibilities of personal impact on community problems. For a discussion of the data see Robert A. Dahl, Who Governs (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1961). 1A

13. NORC 1944 Election Study.--(2564 respondents, 3 cards of data per respondent). Data for this study were collected from a national quota sample, with respondents interviewed both before and after the 1944 Presidential election. Respondents were questioned about their party identification, opinions on postwar issues, their voting intentions and expectations about the outcome of the election, their sources of political information, the importance they attached to the election, and whom they believed to be Roosevelt's and Dewey's supporters. In addition, open-ended questions tapped areas respondents considered major problems, campaign issues that influenced their vote, party differences, and evaluations of the major Presidential candidates and their ability to deal with specified problems. 1B

14. NORC 1947 National Study.--(1287 respondents, 2 cards of data per respondent). Data for this study were collected from a national quota sample interviewed in November, 1947. Respondents were questioned about party identification, 1948 voting intentions, issue positions, personal major problems of the immediate past or anticipated in the near future, President Truman's stand on specific issues and the respondent's stand on certain issues. In addition, respondents evaluated Truman's general performance as President, his relationship to certain groups and responded to open-ended questions tapping their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with Truman's policy toward Russia, taxes, cost of living, and European recovery. 1B

15. NORC 1948 Election Study.--Data for this study were collected from samples in New York, California, and Illinois. 4D

16. 1954 Stouffer Study.--(Cross-section sample of 4933 respondents, leadership sample of 1500 respondents, 4 cards of data per respondent). The cross-section sample was drawn by probability methods. The leadership sample was drawn from the 123 cities of 10,000-150,000 people that fell within the randomly selected sampling areas of the American Institute of Public Opinion and the National Opinion Research Center. Leaders were individuals who occupied any of 14 occupational roles defined by the following criteria: the position was easily identifiable, it was of some influence in the community, and it held some relevance to the content of the study. 14 positions were designated and used in all cities. Interviewing was conducted in the summer of 1954. Both samples were asked the same questions.

The survey examined reactions of Americans to the danger of a Communist conspiracy inside and outside the United States and to the potential sacrifice of civil liberties in the attempt of some to thwart the conspiracy. The questionnaire relied heavily on open-ended questions which tapped respondents' general expectations and fears, and only then was the subject of an internal or external Communist threat raised. In addition, questions relating to tolerance, conformity, and civil liberties were raised. For a discussion of the data see Samuel A. Stouffer, Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Inc., 1955) 1A

17. Wolfinger; America's Radical Right.--(308 respondents, 2 cards of data per respondent). This data reports the attitudes, political behavior and demographic characteristics of 308 people, of approximately 2000, who attended and supported the "San Francisco Bay Region School of Anti-Communism" held by the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade in Oakland, California from January 29-February 2, 1962. Information was collected by personal interviews (94) and mail questionnaires (214), with most questions taken from SRC's national election studies, Samuel Stouffer's study of attitudes about Communism, and Martin Trow's study of attitudes toward Senator Joseph McCarthy in Bennington, Vermont. See Martin Trow, "Small Businessmen, Political Tolerance, and Support for McCarthy", American Journal of Sociology, 64 (November 1958), pp.270-281. For further description of the sample and variables see Raymond E. Wolfinger, et al., "America's Radical Right: Politics and Ideology" in David E. Apter (ed.), Ideology and Discontent (New York: The Free Press, 1964), pp.262-293. 1C

### III. Cross-National Studies.

1. Almond-Verba; Five Nation Study.--A cross-national survey of five western nations--the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and the United States. (United Kingdom, 963 respondents; Germany, 955; Italy, 995; Mexico, 1008, weighted to 1295; United States, 970. Each country has 4 cards of data per respondent). Interviewing took place during June and July, 1959, in all countries, except the United States where it took place in March, 1960. The interviews were largely structured, ranging in length from about forty minutes to somewhat over an hour. About 10% of the questions were open-ended.

The study concentrated on tapping respondents' basic political attitudes with questions that emphasized political partisanship, political socialization, and attitudes toward specific institutions, as well as the political system and culture as a whole. Specific variables included in the study were respondents' political awareness and feelings of political efficacy, feelings toward bureaucracy, police, political parties, campaigning, different levels of government, and such institutions as the school, family, and place of work. The number and types of organizations to which respondents belonged were recorded, as well as information bearing on the respondents' own upbringing and educational experiences. For a discussion of the data see Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba, The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1963) 1A

2. Cantril; The Pattern of Human Concerns.--Of the fourteen nations reported in Professor Cantril's book, The Pattern of Human Concerns (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1965), the Consortium has data for the following ten:

Brazil, weighted N=2739, collected late 1960 and early 1961

Cuba, weighted N=1490 collected April-May, 1960; the sample represents only urban areas

Dominican Republic, weighted N=2442, collected April, 1962

India I, weighted N=5720, collected summer, 1962; sample under-represents females

India II, weighted N=4993, collected October, 1962 (after border fighting with China), sample under-represents females  
Israel I, N=1170, collected November, 1961-June, 1962  
Israel II, Kibbutzim, N=300, collected July-October, 1962  
Nigeria, weighted N=2876, collected September-November, 1962 and spring, 1963  
Panama, weighted N=1351, collected January and March, 1962  
United States, weighted N=2696, collected August, 1959  
West Germany, N=480, collected September, 1957  
Yugoslavia, N=1523, collected spring, 1962

The data for Egypt, Japan, the Philippines and Poland are not archived here.

Besides ascertaining the usual personal and demographic information Cantril tried, through his "Self-Anchoring Striving Scale," an open-ended scale asking the respondent to define his hopes and fears for himself and his nation, to discover the two extremes of a self-defined spectrum on each of several variables. After getting these subjective ratings from respondents, Cantril had each respondent indicate his perception of where he and his nation stood on a hypothetical ladder at three different points in time. For information on samples, coding and the means of measurement see The Pattern of Human Concerns. All data were collected by native interviewers. 4D

3. Banks-Textor; Cross Polity Survey.--(115 polities, 5 cards of data per polity). The data in this survey are meant to serve as a research and reference aid in the field of comparative politics. The independent polity is the unit of analysis and each is classified according to two sets of variables, "raw characteristics" and "finished characteristics." The "raw characteristics" include standard objective measures such as population level, per capita gross national product, and newspaper circulation as well as subjective measures such as degree of political modernization and interest articulation. The "finished characteristics" are dichotomous variables which contrast groups of polities in various ways. Each polity is classified on one side or another of each dichotomy. For a discussion of the data see Arthur S. Banks and Robert B. Textor, A Cross Polity Survey (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1963). 1A

4. Deutsch; French and German Elite Study--Arms Control Data.--(147 French respondents, 173 German respondents, 8 cards of data per respondent per nation). The data were collected by personal interviews with selected elite figures during 1964 (June and July in France and late May-early October in Germany). The elite sample was partially drawn through requesting recommendations from French political scientists at the Institute of Political Science of the University of Paris, German specialists at several German universities and schools, and Christian Democratic and Social Democratic party leaders. The researchers asked these specialists to concentrate on five groups: those in politics, the military, the mass media and intellectual community, the civil service, and business elites. A sixth group, labelled "other professional groups," included representatives from labor, professional associations, and churches. In addition, the American researchers singled out positions

they considered important in the political process and ascertained who held them. Thus, the sample rested both on reputational and positional characteristics of potential respondents. Self-selection affected the sample, with only 203 of the 441 French elites contacted agreeing to participate and 481 of the 650 Germans contacted. After this elimination, the samples were further reduced by scholarly as well as practical criteria. The interviews were carried out by 8 American specialists, with 4 working in each country. Interviews averaged 90 minutes.

The researchers' intentions were to gather data bearing on four significant aspects of French and West German politics relevant to the issue of arms control and disarmament in Western Europe. These four areas were domestic policy, foreign policy, European integration and arms control and disarmament. Information on these areas was gathered by use of an open-ended "Manifest Attitude Questionnaire." The data from this questionnaire (four decks) touched specifically on respondents' perceptions of the political system and its future, opinions on specific foreign policy issues and their relationship to domestic politics, the two Germanies question, national sovereignty vs. international associations, European integration (NATO, EEC, MLF, and other structures related to Western European defense), and various nuclear strategies and arms control arrangements.

Biographical data (two decks), including standard demographic and personal information as well as data on party, military, and governmental backgrounds, were compiled from records and interviews. Measures of latent attitude structures were assessed by interviewers (two decks). The "Latent Attitude Questionnaire" tapped such variables as respondents' interest in and emotional reaction to issues, perception of and emotional reactions to professional roles and responsibilities, general ability to structure problems, open-mindedness, alienation, and feelings of competence. See Karl W. Deutsch, Lewis J. Edinger, Roy C. Macridis, and Richard L. Merritt, France, Germany, and the Western Alliance: A Study of Elite Attitudes on European Integration and World Politics (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1967) for a discussion of the general elite politics of France and Germany and Karl W. Deutsch, Arms Control and the Atlantic Alliance: Europe Faces Coming Policy Decisions (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1967) for specific concentration on arms control. 3D

5. 1962 European Community Survey.--(French sample of 1518 respondents, German sample of 1511 respondents, Dutch sample of 1556 respondents, Belgian sample of 1536 respondents, 2 cards of data per respondent for all countries). The data were collected by Gallup International for the European Common Market from national samples in France, West Germany, The Netherlands and Belgium. The same questionnaires were used across countries.

The bulk of the data are from open-ended questions designed to ascertain respondents' interest in, information about, and feelings toward European integration. In addition, fixed questions on closer economic, social, academic, political and educational unification within Western Europe were asked as well as questions on political identification, number of languages spoken, and travel patterns. The survey contains only limited personal data. 4D

6. Feierabend; Cross National Data Bank of Political Instability Events.--(5000 events, 5000 cards, 1 card per event). This study is concerned with the amount of aggression directed by groups and individuals in the prevailing political system against other groups or persons whether they are members or non-members of this same system. The data cover 84 nations over a 15 year interval (1948-1962) and utilize 28 classes of events to categorize the 5000 intranational events studied. Data were derived from the Encyclopedia Britannica Yearbooks and Deadline Data on World Affairs. See Ivo K. Feierabend "A Note on the Comparative Method," The Western Political Quarterly, September, 1962. 2D

7. Gurr; Genesis of Civil Violence Project.--(119 polities, 3 cards of data per polity; since missing data codes have not been assigned, columns have been left blank for variables for which no data were recorded).

Gurr's research project was designed to evaluate a theoretical model that attempts to account for the sources and consequences of collective anger. The guiding assumption is that frustration-induced anger is the common denominator of civil violence and that a necessary precondition for violent civil conflict is relative deprivation. Gurr defines relative deprivation as the perception of frustrating circumstances, the emotional response to which tends to be anger.

For purposes of testing the model, Gurr operationalized and assembled aggregate data on variables he considered relevant to determining the likelihood and magnitude of civil violence. Specifically, the data yield information on economics, political commitment to modernization, frequency of executive change, the degree of group discrimination, political separatism, access to political elite positions, migration to cities, urban population, measures of protest activities, information on the military and internal security forces, union membership, transportation, and the stability of the party system. In addition, nations have been categorized into four clusters, originally based on factor analysis, including political, socio-cultural, technological development and size of population and production center clusters. Nations included in the study were those which had a population of over one million in 1962. For further theoretical and index construction information see Ted Gurr, The Conditions of Civil Violence: First Tests of a Causal Model (Princeton, N.J.: Center of International Studies, 1967). 3D

8. OCSR Seven Nation Study.--Data were collected from samples of school teachers at all levels of the educational system in Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. Samples ranged in size from 350-450 and the same questionnaires were used across countries.

Questions which were directly related to the respondents' role as teacher dealt with their satisfaction with their job, estimates of the prestige of their job, comparisons of secondary and grammar school and public and private school teachers on a number of issues, suggested educational reforms, teaching experience, and the influence of teachers as professionals on political and international affairs. In addition,

respondents were asked open-ended questions eliciting their tolerance of political differences, attitudes toward war, national defense efforts, and world government, optimism or pessimism regarding international events, perceptions of other nationalities and their government's relationship with other countries, identification of interest groups with influence in the government, and political identification. 4D

9. Readers Digest Study, 1963.--The data were collected by Readers Digest International in 1963 from national samples in the Common Market countries and Great Britain. The samples averaged about 2000 respondents per country. Questionnaires were replicated across countries and contained items relating to knowledge about and attitudes toward the Common Market and current issues relating to it, financial situation, products used, and possessions of respondents, patterns of travel, use of leisure time, languages spoken, reading habits, opinions of goods produced in other countries and open-ended questions eliciting descriptions of people of other nationalities. In addition, a series of items related to attitudes toward European integration which was asked in the 1962 European Community Study was repeated in the Readers Digest questionnaire. 4D

10. Rummel; Dimensions of Nationality Study.--This study is comprised of three interrelated but distinct sets of data. The first is an analysis of foreign conflict behavior covering long periods of time. Over 7,000 events such as "border clash," "severance of diplomatic relations," and "threats" have been scored on 236 descriptive variables for 232 nations. The source of the data as well as its reliability have also been coded. The periods of time covered so far include 1955, 1962-1965, and the first 4 months of 1966, with additional time spans to be added as the data become available. The second represents the "raw data" which is made up of 51 domains with 82 nations per domain. The domains represent cultural, social, ethnological, political, agricultural, demographic and other descriptive variables. All data circa 1955. The third data set is derived from the second and represents logarithms and other transformations of the raw data. See Richard L. Merritt and Stein Rokkan (eds.), Comparing Nations: The Use of Quantitative Data in Cross-National Research (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966), pp.109-129 and Rudolph J. Rummel, "Dimensions of Conflict Behavior Within and Between Nations," General Systems: Yearbook of the Society for General Systems Research, 8 (1963). pp.1-50. 2D

11. Russett; International Regions and the International System.--This is the study used by Professor Bruce M. Russett in his International Regions and the International System: A Study in Political Ecology (New York: Rand McNally and Co., 1967). The data are on 18 separate files which contain the results of Russett's analyses as well as U.N. raw roll call data for the years 1952, 1957, and 1963. Each file has one card of data per unit of analysis. For a specific explanation of the hypotheses tested and computations performed the potential user is referred to Professor Russett's book.

Generally, Russett has undertaken an exploration of the relationship between political systems and their social and physical environments, with special interest in the interaction between political

variables and social and economic variables. In addition, he has tried to clarify conceptual problems arising from research on regions by employing multiple, interdisciplinary criteria for definitional purposes and attempting to operationalize them, thus allowing empirical delineation of international regions, comparisons of "regional" congruence, and shifts over time.

The author focuses on regions of social and cultural homogeneity, regions with similar political attitudes on external behavior (measured by U.N. voting), regions of political interdependence (bound by some type of political institutions), regions of economic interdependence (measured by intra-regional trade as a proportion of the Nations' national income), and regions of geographical proximity. 3D

12. USIA 1960-1964 European Studies.--The data archived at ICPR were collected by the USIA from national samples in Britain, France, Germany and Italy during 1960-1964. The sample sizes range from 1200-1500 respondents per country. The same questionnaires were used across countries and often the same questions were asked across years, making some data available for comparisons over time as well as across cultures. Areas investigated most thoroughly include attitudes toward and perceptions of East-West relations, European integration, arms control and disarmament, United States-Soviet accomplishments in science and technology, the Peace Corps, and Cuba. Party identification is recorded as well as respondent images of other countries and their feelings of trust towards them. For a discussion of the data see Richard L. Merritt and Donald J. Puchala (eds.), Western European Perspectives on International Affairs: Public Opinion Studies and Evaluations (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1968). 4D

13. Russett-Deutsch; World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators.-- (141 polities, 4 cards of data per polity). The information collected in the Handbook is aggregate data at the national level drawn from United Nations reports, official publications of national governments, special studies, monographs, and other work done by scholars and non-governmental research organizations. For a discussion of sources, methodology and findings see Bruce M. Russett, World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1964). 1A

14. Merged Data from World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators and the Cross Polity Survey.--(141 polities, 7 decks of data per polity). The data from these two collections were merged on country codes. As the polities included in the Cross Polity Survey are a subset of those included in the Handbook, missing data codes have been assigned to countries with no Cross Polity information. 7A

#### IV. Elite Studies.

1. County Chairmen Data, 1965.-- SRC Study 479. See study description under Section I, number 8b.

2. Deutsch; French and German Elite Study--Arms Control Data.-- See study description under Section III, number 4.



3. Eldersveld; Detroit Area Study, 1957. A Study on Political Participation.--See study description under Section II, number 1.

4. Patterson; Illinois Lobbyist Study.--(229 respondents, 2 cards of data per respondent). The data were collected by mail questionnaires sent to 398 persons, in March and April, 1964, who were registered as lobbyists in Illinois in 1963. Usable returns were obtained from 229 lobbyists. The data contain information on personal background and demographic variables, governmental experience, motivation, lobbyists' perceptions of the legislative process and their role within it, as well as their policy stands on several state, national and international questions from which a liberal-conservative index was constructed. See Ronald D. Hedlund and Samuel C. Patterson, "Personal Attributes, Political Orientations, and Occupational Perspectives of Lobbyists: The Case of Illinois," Iowa Business Digest, Vol.37, (November 1966), pp.3-11. 3D

5. Rosenau; Foreign Policy Elites.--(647 respondents, at present, data are multiply punched on one card). The data represent an attempt to gather empirical information about national leaders, their opinion-making activities, and their attitudinal and behavioral responses to common stimuli. The sample is composed of 61% of the 1,067 conferees invited by the White House to the "Conference on Foreign Aspects of U.S. National Security" held in Washington on February 25, 1958. The conference focussed on foreign aid.

The data were gathered by mailed, 71-item questionnaires during May and June, 1958. They yield information on the usual demographic variables as well as respondents' unremunerated positions, formal government and political experience, access to formal and informal channels of communication, friendship networks and interaction between opinion-makers, familiarity and involvement in foreign affairs, foreign aid attitudes and conceptions of public attitudes, perceptions and evaluations of the conference and behavioral consequences of the conference. See James N. Rosenau, National Leadership and Foreign Policy (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1963). 3D

6. Schmidhauser; Supreme Court Justices Study.--Background data. (92 respondents, 1 card per respondent). A specification of the party identification, religion, ethnic background and other personal historic variables of the United States Supreme Court Justices. The last Justice included is Potter C. Stewart, appointed in 1958. John R. Schmidhauser, "The Justices of the Supreme Court: A Collective Portrait," Midwest Journal of Political Science, Vol.3, No.1, February, 1959. 1A

7. Schubert; The Judicial Mind.--The data used in Professor Schubert's study, The Judicial Mind: The Attitudes and Ideologies of Supreme Court Justices, 1946-1963 (Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1965), include all cases which were not decided unanimously in the Supreme Court terms from 1946-1963. The number of such cases totaled 1,657, with an average of 100 per term. Nineteen justices served during this period. The study employed a social-psychological approach to study how and why certain decisions were made and to present a substantive interpretation of major post World War II trends in the Supreme

Court's policy-making on the basis of measurements of aggregate data relating to manifest voting behavior and inferred political attitudes of the justices.

Besides recording the position taken by each justice on the cases considered, justices were categorized on 1,099 cases which lent themselves to liberal-conservative voting responses. 562 cases represented tests of political liberalism or conservatism (stands on civil liberties questions) while 537 cases represented tests of economic liberalism or conservatism (stands related to conflicts of interest between the economically affluent and economically underprivileged). From these major variables, three distinct ideological types were derived. Four other minor variables studied were positions on governmental taxing authority, federalism, judicial activism (relationship between the courts and the legislative and executive branches) and judicial centralization (within the judicial system). 4D

8. Stanley; United States Higher Civil Service Study.--(558 respondents, 2 cards of data per respondent). Respondents for this study were drawn from a random sample of federal personnel lists. Data collected were taken from official government personnel records and record the the educational background and occupational history of higher civil servants in American federal agencies. For a discussion of the data see David T. Stanley, The Higher Civil Service--An Evaluation of Federal Personnel Practices (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1965). 1A

9. Stanley; Men Who Govern.--(N=1041, data are presently multiply punched on 3 cards). This study provides information on personal and occupational characteristics of higher echelon federal executive appointees from Franklin Roosevelt's ascent to the Presidency through April 30, 1965. The positions studied were in the Cabinet departments, Armed Services, and selected major regulatory and other agencies. David T. Stanley, Dean E. Mann, and Jameson W. Doig, Men Who Govern: A Biographical Profile of Federal Political Executives (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1967). 3D

10. 1954 Stouffer Study.--See study description under Section II, number 17.

## V. Judicial Studies

1. Nagel; Federal Court Cases.--(1 card per case, approximately 100,000 cards per fiscal year including both civil and criminal cases). The data record information on civil and criminal cases for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963. Requests may be made for either the criminal and/or civil cases for one or both years. The data include procedural, jurisdictional, and other legal information as well as specification of the data and disposition of each case. 3D

2. Schmidhauser; Supreme Court Justices Study.--See study description under Section IV, number 6.

3. Schubert; The Judicial Mind.--See study description in Section IV, number 7.

## VI. Socialization and Youth Studies.

1. Brookings Institution; Study of Occupational Values and the Image of the Federal Service.--The data include variables primarily concerned with the values and goals Americans find or try to find in their occupations and their perceptions of the federal government as an employer. Interviewing was conducted during 1960 and early 1961. Three samples were interviewed: Students (1146 respondents, 15 cards per respondent); Adults (3594 respondents, 19 decks per respondent); Federal employees (now multiply punched, will have 21 decks per respondent). See F. Kilpatrick, M. Cummings, and M.K. Jennings, Source Book of a Study of Occupational Values and the Image of the Federal Service (Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1964). 3D

2. Jennings; Federal Employees Attitudes Toward Political Activity.--(980 respondents, 5 cards of data per respondent). The data for this study were collected from a probability sample of Federal Civil Service employees whose political activities are regulated by federal legislation. The data were obtained through interviews at each respondent's place of work, during working hours, in July and August, 1967. The interview tapped such variables as the respondent's political interest and participation in the political process at all levels, his feelings of political efficacy, his perceptions of the influence of his occupational role on his political activity and attitudes, his knowledge of the restrictions placed on him, and his evaluations of these restrictions. Many questions are replicated from the 1964 or 1966 SRC Election Studies. See A Commission Report, Volume 2 by the Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel, Washington, D.C., 1967. 3D

3. Remmers; High School Students' Attitudes.--The data were collected through the "Purdue Opinion Poll for Young People," conducted three times a year by the Division of Educational Reference at Purdue University under the direction of Professor H.H. Remmers. Paper and pencil questionnaires were administered to between 10,000 and 15,000 high school students across the nation during each polling period. From this group a stratified-random sample was selected. Stratification criteria were region, rural-urban residence, sex and school grade. The data are from the years 1947-1968 and tap student opinions and attitudes toward educational and vocational concerns, personal and family problems, feelings of political efficacy, tolerance, economic affairs, domestic problems, international relations, civil liberties, and other general topics of interest. See H.H. Remmers and D.H. Radler, The American Teenager (New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1957) and Remmers, et al., Anti-Democratic Attitudes in American Schools (Evanston, Illinois: Northwestern University Press, 1963). 4D

## VII. Non-Political Miscellaneous Studies.

1. Lenski; Detroit Area Study, 1958. A Study on Religious Participation.--(656 respondents, 9 cards of data per respondent). The data

were collected during the first quarter of 1958 from a probability sample of 656 respondents from the Detroit area. Besides the usual personal and demographic variables, the interview attempted to gather data on economic and political behavior, kinship institutions, the commitment of individuals to socio-religious groups and types of religious orientations that transcend socio-religious group lines. Specifically, questions tapped such areas as intergroup images, residence patterns, class and ethnic distinctions, family and child-rearing patterns, attitudes toward work, unions, spending and saving, welfare legislation, civil liberties, foreign affairs, minority group rights, legislation on moral issues, religious background, doctrinal orthodoxy, devotionism, the role of religious leaders in politics, and the effect of religion on politics as well as daily life. See Gerhard Lenski, The Religious Factor: A Sociological Study of Religion's Impact on Politics, Economics, and Family Life (New York: Doubleday and Co., 1963). (Revised edition in paperback, Anchor Books, 1963). 2D

#### FOOTNOTES

- 1 These data sets are serviced free of charge with the exception of duplicate servicing. Codebooks and supporting documentation have been sent to Official Representatives.
- 2 These data sets are serviced free of charge with the exception of cost charges for reproducing codebooks, whether by computer or Xeroxing.
- 3 These data sets are serviced at cost, which includes computer time, staff time, codebook reproduction, and mailing costs.
- 4 These data sets are not yet available, either due to restrictions set by the original investigators or due to gross technical problems.
- 5 The merged Negro supplement data matches the old 1964 codebook. Requesters who need copies of this codebook will be charged for Xeroxing costs. The data set will be serviced without charge.
- 6 The Supreme Court data are not yet available because the primary research has not yet been completed. The data for these variables are currently filled with missing data codes and frequencies do not appear in the codebook. Requests should be addressed to one of the principal investigators. The data set will be serviced without charge.
- 7 Please request code sheet when requesting the data, which is serviced free of charge.
  - A. These data are fully processed (have had amps and dashes removed, utilize a standardized coding scheme, and have been consistency-checked).
  - B. These data have been consistency checked but have not had amps and dashes removed.

- C. These data have been preprocessed (have had amps and dashes removed and wild codes documented).
- D. These data are unprocessed. The Consortium can assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the data and can guarantee no assistance if difficulties are encountered. At this time it is impossible to state either the type or frequency of error that may be involved.



## PRIORITIES FOR ARCHIVAL EXPANSION

- A. New Data Sets (IBM 360/40).--Fully Processed Data Sets - amps, dashes, and blanks have been recoded. Codebooks have been reformatted.

Major SRC Election Studies: 1952, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1964, 1966.

Minor SRC Election Studies: 1948, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1960, 1962.  
China Study.

Non-SRC Studies: Almond-Verba, Five Nation Study; Banks-Textor, Cross Polity; Russet-Deutsch, World Handbook; Stouffer, 1954 (Cross-Section and Leadership).

- B. Old Intermediate Data Sets.--No extensive processing of the data is scheduled. Present codebooks will be used until the supply is depleted. Servicing status is the same as for a fully processed study.

German Embassy Study; Kennedy Study; Dahl, New Haven; Schmidhauser, Supreme Court Justices; Stanley, Higher Civil Service; NORC 1944 Election Study; NORC 1947 National Study.

- C. New Intermediate Data Sets (to be preprocessed)

Brookings Institution; Study of Occupational Values and the Image of the Federal Service

Feierabend; Cross National Data Bank of Political Instability Events

1958 French Election Study

Matthews-Prothro; Negro Participation Study

OCSR Seven Nation Study

Patterson; Illinois Lobbyist Study

Jennings; Attitudes of Federal Employees Toward Political Activity

SRC Panel Studies (to be fully processed)

Wahlke-Eulau; Legislative Study

Wolfinger; America's Radical Right

- D. Studies in the Queue (unprocessed data)

Cantril; Pattern of Human Concerns

Eldersveld, Lenski; Detroit Area Studies

1948 Elmira Study

Erie County Study

Jennings; Political Socialization Study

Nagel; Federal Court Cases

NORC 1948 Election Study

Remmers; High School Students' Attitudes

Rosenau; Foreign Policy Elites

Rummel; Dimensionality of Nations

Russett; International Regions and the International System

Schubert; The Judicial Mind

Stanley; Men Who Govern

USIA 1953-1964 European Studies





FREQUENCY OF DISTRIBUTION FOR SURVEY DATA  
July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968

<u>Study</u>	<u>Entire Study</u>	<u>Analysis Deck</u>	<u>Bivariate</u>	<u>Codebook Only</u>
1952 Major Election Study	9	7	3	0
1956 Major Election Study	14	12	4	0
1958 Major Election Study	7	11	2	0
1960 Major Election Study	13	20	9	1
1964 Major Election Study	17	39	8	0
1966 Major Election Study <sup>2</sup>	9	0	2	0
1948 Minor Study	9	0	0	0
1951 Minor Study	8	0	0	0
1953 Minor Study	5	0	0	0
1954 Minor Study	5	0	0	0
1960 Minor Study	6	0	0	0
1962 Minor Study	6	0	1	0
Almond-Verba	20	11	4	2
Russett-Deutsch, Yale World Handbook	23	0	0	0
Banks-Textor, Cross Polity	21	0	0	0
Kennedy	8	2	0	0
German Embassy	8	2	0	1
Stouffer	14	0	0	0
Dahl, New Haven	12	5	1	0
Schmidhauser, Supreme Court	10	2	0	0
Feierabend <sup>1</sup>	13	-	-	0
Rummel <sup>1</sup>	8	-	-	2
Russett, Regionalism <sup>1</sup>	2	1	-	0
Wahlke-Eulau, Legis. Behavior	7	-	-	4
House & Senate Roll Call Data	7	0	0	0
Student Analysis Decks	4	0	0	0
Scammon Voting	5	0	0	0
China Study <sup>2</sup>	6	0	0	1
Schubert-Press	2	0	0	0
NORC 1944	8	0	0	0
NORC 1947	6	0	0	0
Stanley, Higher Civil Service	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTALS	305	112	34	11

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<sup>1</sup>Unprocessed, analysis unavailable.

<sup>2</sup>Recently processed and released for servicing.



## INVENTORY OF USE OF CONSORTIUM DATA

December, 1967

As a complement to statistics describing the distribution of data by the Consortium staff, the following report is a first attempt to describe use actually made of data by faculty members and students at participating institutions. The data were collected by questionnaire with most responses reflecting classroom use during Fall, 1967 or the completion of research prior to that date. A total of 75 schools contributed some information to this report. Many schools, particularly those having joined the Consortium during the past one or two years, had little to report. A number of the institutions that have participated for a longer period of time were unable to reproduce an exhaustive record of use of the archives because such bookkeeping had not been established as a part of the regular duties of the official representatives. It should also be noted that the report can reflect at most three or four years of experience with archival resources on the part of those schools who were charter members of the organization. The report thus is incomplete from a number of standpoints: Not all schools using data provided a report of use; some schools using data were unable to provide the necessary documentation describing use; and many schools are only now in the beginning stages of developing the necessary familiarity with the use of these new resource materials in teaching and research.

Undergraduate Teaching

In sheer quantity the largest single use of Consortium data resources occurs in undergraduate teaching. Some 28 schools reported a total of 65 undergraduate courses in which Consortium data were used by the instructor in the preparation of lectures. Although some 5,000 or 6,000 students were thus exposed to data in this manner, a possibly more significant use of ICPR data took the form of class projects in which over 1,200 students participated individually in the analysis and interpretation of data. These projects varied in the formality of class organization from those using prepared laboratory manuals and following a well-organized set of exercises in data manipulation and interpretation to those projects that were highly unstructured and took whatever form individual students chose.

Undergraduate Research

The third use of data in formal undergraduate course offerings was by individual students preparing papers in conjunction with course work. Official representatives reported some 285 undergraduate students made use of data in this manner.

Use of Consortium Data in Undergraduate Training

<u>Course Name</u>	No. of Courses Reporting Data <u>Use in Lectures</u>	<u>Nature of Material Used and Approximate Enrollment</u>		
		<u>Lecture Course Enrollment</u>	<u>Individuals Using Data in Class Projects</u>	<u>Individual Student Papers for Course Work</u>
American Political System	8	3011	295	30
American Presidency	1	80		
Empirical Democratic Theory	1	20		
European Government	3	435	25	15
International Politics	3	120	60	
Legislative Process	1	130	1	5
Major Communist Political Systems	1		40	
Methodology	1	250		
Modern Political Ideologies	1	30	40	
National Security Policy	1	60		
Party Pressure Politics	1	50		
Political Analysis	1			25
Political Behavior	6	1120	125	10
Political Parties and Elections	7	95	105	41
Political Science	4	100	170	
Public Opinion and Voting Behavior	9	520	205	50
Scope and Method	3	30	50	
Social Science Analysis	1	30		
Statistical Anal. of Pol. Data	3	32		110
Survey Methods	2	40	48	
Urban Politics	1		20	
Voting Behavior	6	185	47	

The most elaborate use of data by undergraduate students occurred under the various headings of directed research, honors papers and senior theses. Seventeen schools reported such use of ICPR data by a total of 65 students. An illustrative listing of selected topics follows:

- Correlates of Political Efficacy
- Ideology and Voting Behavior
- Issue Orientation and Political Behavior
- Legislative Conflict and Consensus
- Issue Attitudes and Demographic Characteristics
- Party and Ideology
- Conspiracy Views and Politics
- Party Conflict
- Conceptions of Participation
- Correlates with Media Exposure
- The Non-Voter
- Measuring Cleavages in Democratic Societies
- Issue Perceptions in National Elections
- The Relevance of Issues in Primary and General Elections
- Multiplicative Relationships Between Issue Attitudes
- Perceived Party Position, and the Vote
- Opinion and Behavior
- Campaign Finance
- Attitudes Toward Segregation as a Function of Income  
and Other Socio Economic Variables
- Attitudes Toward Public School Integration

#### Graduate Training

Although it is likely that most graduate student use of data occurs in research seminars and in the preparation of seminar papers, the records of this use are of course very limited. More than one school indicated that use of Consortium data in graduate work was so common as to make it impossible to document in any detail. Nevertheless official representatives did report 40 papers produced in the course of graduate student research. A partial listing of illustrative topics follows:

- Pre-Theory in American Behavioral Studies
- Voters' perceptions of Vice Presidential Candidates
- Status Crystallization
- Switching Voters
- Nationality Group Voting
- Levels of Conceptualization
- Responses to Contradictory Perspectives
- Old and New Middle Classes
- Trends in Negro Politicization
- Attitudes of Party Activists
- Church Membership and Attitudes on Civil Rights
- Economic Development and Democracy
- Cross Level Analysis

Toward a Theory of Political Development  
 Political Socialization in the 1964 Election  
 Goldwater Voters in the Solid South: The 1964 Presidential  
     Election  
 A Study of Issue and Party Oriented Voting in the 1964  
     Presidential Election  
 Status Frustration and the 1960 Presidential Vote  
 Political Socialization and Political Participation: A  
     Four-Nation Comparative Analysis  
 The 1964 Election and Public Opinion on Civil Rights  
 Social Class and Civil Liberties  
 Opinion Leadership and Political Efficacy

#### Theses and Dissertations

Among the schools that have been members of the Consortium for three or more years, 18 Master's theses were reported to have been based on Consortium data. A partial listing of these topics and authors follows:

"Legislative Behavior and Cognitive Dissonance," Stuart Rokoff, 1967.  
 "Legislative Behavior and Party Loyalty," Jackie DeLaat, 1967.  
 "Inter-Party Competition and Deviation from Party on Roll-Call Voting,"  
     Jon O. Schweska, 1967.  
 "Legislative Roll-Call Analysis: Social Attributes and Voting  
     Behavior," Richard Wilfong, 1967.  
 "Survey of Voting Behavior Methods and Research," Barry Cooper, 1967.  
 "Refining Some of the Political Socialization Measures Employed in  
     the Almond-Verba Study," George Watson, in process.  
 "Conservatism and the 1964 Presidential Election," Michael Wenstrom.  
 "Political Efficacy, Constituency Policy Orientation and Congressional  
     Roll-Call Behavior," Jimmie D. Phaup.  
 "Social Correlates of Attitude Toward Change," John Wardwell.

Official representatives from the same set of schools reported a total of 33 completed doctoral dissertations based on Consortium data. Although we attempted to ascertain how many doctoral dissertations were in progress, this proved to be fugitive information as far as most official representatives were concerned. A partial listing of topics and authors follows:

Bell, Roderick A., "The Determinants of Psychological Involvement in  
     Politics: A Causal Analysis"  
 Bicker, William, "The Assembly Party"  
 Blough, William, "Political Participation in Mexico: Sex Differences  
     in Behavior and Attitudes"  
 Boyd, Richard, "A Theory of Voting Defection: The Presidential Elec-  
     tions of 1956, 1960, and 1964"  
 Cherryholmes, Cleo H., "The House of Representatives and Foreign  
     Affairs: A Computer Simulation of Roll-Call Voting"  
 Cnudde, Charles F., "Consensus, 'Rules of the Game', and Democratic  
     Politics: The Case of Race Politics in the South"

- Donaldson, R. L., "Recruitment and Encadrement of Party Functionaries in U.S. and West Germany"
- Dyson, James W., "Political Alienation: A Study of Apathy, Discontent and Dissedence"
- Finifter, Ada, "Dimensions of Political Alienation: A Multivariate Analysis"
- Firestone, Joseph, "Political Conflict: A Theory and Comparative Analysis in Five Cultures"
- Frisbie, Douglas "Social Class and Political Behavior"
- Gillespie, John, "Voters, Parties and Public Policy"
- Harlow, Caroline, "Bloc Analysis of Stability"
- Harned, Roger, "Democratic Consensus in Elite"
- Hunt, Larry L., "Status Discrepancy and Right-wing Extremism"
- McCrone, Donald, "Party Identification: A Cross-National Study"
- Main, Eleanor, "The Impact of Urbanization: A Comparative Study of Urban and Non-Urban Political Attitudes and Behavior"
- Myers, David, "Foreign Affairs and the Presidential Election of 1964"
- Palley, Marian, "The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court--A Study in Role Behavior"
- Pierce, John, "Ideology and Attitude Organization"
- Pride, Richard, "Social Change and Political Parties"
- Searing, Donald, "On the Relationship Between Social Background and Attitude in Elite Analysis"
- Shapiro, Michael J., "The House and the Federal Role: A Computer Simulation of Roll-Call Voting"
- Sherrill, Kenneth, "Regional Variations in the United States Political Culture"
- Stern, Larry, "Involvement and Affect: A Study of Political Culture in Three Countries"
- Stewart, Douglas, "Support for Dissent: A Study of Trends in the U.S."
- White, Irvin, "A New International Political Frontier: A Systems Analysis of Legal and Political Problems in Outer Space"
- Zingale, Nancy, "Urban Mobility and Party Loyalty"

### Curricular Development

Perhaps the most important contribution of Consortium resources to the teaching and training of students is found in the impact which these resources are making on both graduate and undergraduate curricula. We are now in the process of developing a major report on this aspect of the Consortium activity. It will bring together material on the influence of data archives as well as the impact of participation in the summer seminars in evaluating the changing curricula of the member institutions. Preliminary figures from over 100 member institutions indicate that more than 80 of them have already instituted course changes in response to the stimulation provided by Consortium activities. These include: 128 new courses which have been developed with 71 in the graduate realm and 57 for undergraduates. Another 47 courses have been subjected to major revision with the division between graduate and undergraduate about equal. Plans are being made for the addition of 70 courses to the curricula of participating institutions as well.

### Faculty Research

- Andrain, Charles, "The Class Basis of Attitudes Toward Racial Integration" (unpublished manuscript)
- Bobrow, Davis B. and Cutler, Neal of Oak Ridge Laboratory, "Time Oriented Explanations of National Security Beliefs: Cohort; Life-Stage and Situation," a discussion draft - Presented at: the Annual Meeting of the Peace Research Society, the Hague, August 29-31, 1967.
- Bode, Kenneth A., "Regional Variations and Political Culture: the Case of Italy," paper delivered at 1967 meetings of the Midwest Association of Political Scientists.
- Burnham, Walter D., "American Voting Behavior in the 1964 Election," Midwest Journal of Political Science, February 1968.
- Clausen, Aage, "Measurement and Identity in the Longitudinal Analysis of Legislative Voting," American Political Science Review, Vol. LXI - No. 4, December 1967, pps 1020-1035.
- Cnudde, Charles and McCrone, Donald, "The Linkage Between Constituency Attitudes and Congressional Voting Behavior: A Causal Model," American Political Science Review, Vol. LX - No. 1, March 1966, pps 66-72.
- Converse, Phillip, "The Availability and Quality of Sample Survey Data in Archives Within the United States," in R. Merritt and S. Rokkan Comparing Nations, New Haven, Yale University Press, 1966, pps 419-440.
- Eberts, Paul R., "Changes in Political Attitudes by Socio-Religious Groups," Annual Meetings, 1967 Rural Sociological Society.
- Freeman, Donald M., "Party, Vote, and Mexican-American in South Tucson, Arizona," a paper delivered at Southwestern Social Science Association Annual Meeting, March 1966, Dallas, Texas.
- Goldberg, A. S., "Discerning a Causal Pattern Among Data on Voting Behavior," American Political Science Review, December 1966.
- \_\_\_\_\_, "Social Determinism and Rationality as Bases of Party Identification," University of Rochester, 1967.
- Grumm, John, "Mass Electoral Behavior in the States," paper delivered at ICPR seminar in Comparative State Politics, Ann Arbor, 1966.
- Jennings, M. Kent, Milton C. Cummings, Jr. and Franklin P. Kilpatrick, "Trusted Leaders: Perceptions of Appointed Federal Officials," Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 30, No. 3, Fall 1966, pps 368-384.
- Kingdon, John, "Politicians Beliefs about Voters," American Political Science Review, Vol. LXI - No. 1 March 1967, pps 137-145.
- Kornberg, Tom Flanagan and George L. Watson, "The Goldwater Candidacy Right-Wing Conservatism and the Old Fashioned American," The Australian Journal of Politics, December 1967.
- \_\_\_\_\_, Elliott L. Tepper, and George L. Watson, "The Ideological Policy Positions of Negroes and Whites: Some Comparisons," South Atlantic Quarterly (summer, 1968) forthcoming.
- Kramer, Gerald, "A Decision Theoretic Analysis of a Problem in Political Campaigning," Mathematical Applications in Political Science II.



- Lane, Robert E., "The Politics of Consensus in an Age of Affluence," American Political Science Review, Volume LIX No. 4, December 1965, pps 874-895.
- Leege, David C., "Comparative Citizen Behavior: Missouri and the Nation," materials presented at Missouri Political Science Association annual convention, Lake of the Ozarks, October 1966.
- Leuthold, David A., "The Missouri Legislature: A Preliminary Profile," Research Center of School of Business and Public Administration, University of Missouri, Columbia 1967.
- Mueller, John E., "Fluoridation Attitude Change: An Experimental Investigation of a Field Observation."
- Niemi, Richard and M. Kent Jennings, "Party Identification at Multiple Levels of Government" American Journal of Sociology, 1966.
- \_\_\_\_ with M. Kent Jennings, "The Transmission of Political Values from Parent to Child," American Political Science Review, March 1968.
- Putnam, Robert, "Political Attitudes and the Local Community," American Political Science Review, Volume LX, No. 3, September 1966, pps 640-654.
- Riker, William and Ordeshook, Peter C., "A Theory of the Calculus of Voting," American Political Science Review, Vol LXII, No. 1, March 1968, pps 25-42.
- Walker, Jack, "Ballot Forms and Voter Fatigue: An Analysis of the Office Block and Party Column Ballots," Midwest Journal of Political Science, Vol. X, No. 4, November 1966, pps 448-463.
- Zeigler, L. Harmon, "Interest Groups in the States," in Herbert Jacob and Kenneth Vines, Politics in the American States (Boston: Little, Brown, 1965), pps. 101-147.

The following nine books were reported as having made use of Consortium data facilities:

- Crotty, William J., Donald M. Freeman, and Douglas S. Gatlin, Political Parties and Political Behavior, (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1966).
- Cummings, Milton C., Jr., Congressmen and the Electorate: Elections for the U. S. House and the President, 1920-1964, (New York, The Free Press, 1966).
- Cummings, Milton C. Jr., Editor, The National Election of 1964, (Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1966).
- Flanigan, William H., Political Behavior of the American Electorate, (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1968).
- Leuthold, David A., Electioneering in a Democracy, (New York: Wiley, 1968), forthcoming.
- Matthews, Donald R. and James W. Prothro, Negroes and the New Southern Politics.
- Sorauf, Frank, Political Parties, (Little, Brown, 1968).
- Wolfinger, Raymond, New Haven, The Politics of Progress.

Although it is difficult at best to extrapolate from this first report to the future level of use of Consortium data resources, it seems clear

that the continued expansion of the archive will engage the interests of many additional staff members and students. Official representatives were able to identify colleagues who at least have very specific plans for research that are being held in abeyance pending access to data now being added to the archival holdings. A selective listing of summary descriptions of these projects follows:

Use of panel data when it is available for a study of imagery.

Use of Rosenau national leadership findings for purposes of comparison with research data on Norwegian elites.

State census and election data for the 19th century.

Completion of the roll call archives for the modern period for analyses of the relationship of House voting patterns to House committee careers.

International organizational voting data and some of the historical materials will be used when they become available.

Election data and Brookings study.

Better census data, roll call data and historical-biographical data.

Release for publication use of the Miller-Stokes representation data.

Results from the proposals submitted by members of the Committee on Comparative State Data.

County-by-county electoral data.

Data on primary elections would be particularly helpful, 1920-1966 time period.

#### IV. ICPR ADMINISTRATION



## ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE

With the continued growth of the Consortium (the membership is approaching 130) the need for clearly defined channels of communication and areas of responsibility is abundantly clear. Following on the introduction of a more active role for the Official Representative introduced a year ago, this year the emphasis focuses on updating necessary information he will need concerning the Consortium staff structure and responsibilities. In so doing we hope to avoid, or at least minimize, time delays and frustrations inherent in the Official Representative's role as coordinator of communications between his organization and the Consortium staff.

The guidelines below should clarify most of the channels of communication and procedures to access of the services of the Consortium. In addition, suggestions from the Official Representatives would be very helpful in keeping these guidelines functional.

A. The Official Representative shall be responsible for communicating Consortium policies and procedures to the potential users from his organization and channeling communication to the Consortium through his office.

1. The dissemination of information about Consortium policies, procedures, and activities to the potential user in the political science department or other social science departments will be implemented by the Official Representative.

2. The Consortium attempts to be constantly sensitive to the problems and needs of its members. To ensure adequate feedback to the Consortium on this information the Official Representative should act as the primary communicator between his users and the Consortium. Information and problems will be handled more efficiently if directed in the following manner:

a. All general problems encountered with Consortium data sets should be directed to Mr. Gregory Marks, Assistant Director, telephone 313 764 2570.

b. Technical problems, software inquiries and changes should be directed to Mr. Gregory Marks or Stewart Robinovitz, Programming Supervisor, telephone 313 764 8396.

c. All requests for survey data sets and analysis should be directed to Miss Carolyn Geda, Assistant Director of Survey Archives<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Please note that due to the expansion or growth of the Consortium, Technical Services and Data Recovery no longer exist as a unit. Technical Services will now be Survey Archives and Data Recovery will act as Historical Archives.

telephone 313 764 8396. Any subsequent communications concerning problems or technicalities of a specific request should be directed to the servicer of the request whose name and phone number will appear on the correspondence.

d. All requests for Historical or Roll Call data should be directed to Dr. Jerome Clubb, Director, Historical Archives, telephone 313 764 5199.

e. All materials and queries concerning the Summer Program should be directed to Miss Ann Robinson, Administrative Assistant, telephone 313 763 0266.

f. Changes in Official Representatives and the selection of an alternate should be directed to Miss Evelyn Kromer, Administrative Assistant, telephone 313 764 2570. An alternate Official Representative (perhaps the prior Official Representative) would be most helpful as a person of authority if problems were to arise during the Official Representative's absence from his Organization.

g. Administrative problems or procedural matters should be directed to Mr. Raburn Howland, Administrative Associate or Miss Evelyn Kromer, Administrative Assistant, telephone 313 764 2570.

h. Two copies of all publications abstracts, dissertations or other material which utilizes Consortium data should be sent to Mr. Raburn Howland, Administrative Associate. Cooperation in this area cannot be over emphasized. This material is exceedingly helpful for the preparation of annual reports, secondary dissemination and crucial in seeking funds and preparing grant proposals.

#### B. Documentation

1. When an organization becomes a member of the Consortium an information package is sent to the Official Representative. The package contains the Consortium Annual Report; codebooks; information on the Summer Program, policies and structure of the Consortium; technical manuals and other current memoranda. The Official Representative is asked to place these materials in an area which will allow maximum access.

2. The codebooks, policies, and technical materials are subject to change and revision. The Survey Archives staff mails the addenda and revisions for the materials to the Official Representative. The materials should be updated as soon as the addenda and revisions are received, either by the Official Representative or under his supervision.

#### C. Maintenance of Full Data Sets

Special attention should be given to the full data sets that the members receive from the Consortium. Duplicate copies of this data will be sent at cost (see the policy statement for exceptions). The Official Representative should plan for proper storage of all such data and protective back-up. For further guidance the Survey Archives' Technical Manual should be examined.

#### D. Technical Assistance

1. The Official Representative should have ready access to information about the hardware and software capabilities available at the Consortium and his organization. The Official Representative's copy of the Computer Facilities Inventory, the Survey Archives' Technical Manual, and the tape information form will provide assistance in this area.

2. All data and technical assistance requests to the Consortium must be channeled through the Official Representative. He is responsible for initially approving the request, which includes screening duplicate requests, and authorizing reimbursement to the Consortium when necessary. If the Official Representative's signature is not on a request, a copy of the request will be sent to the Official Representative for approval.

3. A file copy of all Data Request Information Forms sent to the Consortium should be retained by the Official Representative.

4. A copy of all correspondence from Survey Archives to a requestor will be sent to the Official Representative.

5. All requests should contain the following:

- a. An adequate description of the requested material or problem.
- b. Status of requestor -- student, faculty.
- c. Intended use of the data -- dissertation, course work, research, etc.
- d. The Official Representative's signature.

#### E. Summer Program

1. Initial mailing to Official Representatives in December or January includes: Preliminary Enrollment Record forms; seminar descriptions and preparation; general information about types of enrollment, costs, and housing; description of financial support available and application procedure. Financial support information must be tentative if the Consortium has not received formal approval from the granting agencies. (If information forms required by the granting agency are available, they will be included with this mailing; otherwise they will be mailed to applicants upon receipt of the Preliminary Enrollment Record.)

2. Official Representatives circularize potential participants.

3. Those interested in attending.

- a. Forward Preliminary Enrollment Record to Consortium, either directly or through the Official Representative. Additional materials required, such as for the Mathematical Political Analysis seminar, should be submitted with the Preliminary Enrollment Record form.

- b. Indicate to Official Representative the extent of their need for financial support.

4. Official Representatives canvass the possibilities of financial support for participants within their own institutions.

5. Official Representatives should forward to Ann Arbor no later than the first week of March the Member Institution Participation form listing their candidates and the support available to them within their own institutions.

6. The Council and staff collate the information from member institutions and, as necessary, allocate amounts from central funds. Allocation of funds can begin only after all member institutions have submitted their requests.

7. Official Representatives are notified of these awards and confirm the intention of participants to attend. Also, the Official Representative should formally request additional support if he believes that a participant will suffer genuine hardship at the suggested stipend rate. Every effort will be made to adjust the stipend.

8. ICPR staff sends appropriate University of Michigan application forms and registration instructions directly to participant.

9. Stipends are paid directly to participants. Timing of stipend payments will be announced each year.



# ROSTER OF MEMBER INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

Institution	Cate- gory*	Official Representative
Alabama, University of	A	Dr. Robert B. Highsaw
Alberta, University of (Edmonton)	A	Prof. J. Paul Johnston
Allegheny College	B	Prof. John H. Kessel
American University	A	Prof. Jeff Fishel
		Prof. Elke Frank
Arizona, University of (Tucson)	A	Prof. Donald M. Freeman
Arizona State University (Tempe)	A	Prof. Leo D. Vichules
Australian National University (Canberra)	C	Dr. R. S. Parker
Ball State University	A	Prof. W. L. Gruenewald
Bowling Green State University	A	Prof. James Q. Graham
Brandeis University	A	Prof. Leslie L. Roos, Jr.
British Columbia, University of (Vancouver)	A	Prof. J. A. Laponce
California, University of at:		
Berkeley	A	Prof. William Bicker
Davis	A	Prof. James McEvoy
Irvine	B	Prof. Deane Neubauer
Los Angeles	A	Prof. Harry Scoble
Riverside	A	Prof. Charles Adrian
Santa Barbara	A	Prof. R. J. Snow
Carleton University (Ottawa)	A	Prof. Hyman Burshtyn
Carnegie Endowment for Int'l. Peace	A	Dr. Anne Winslow
Chicago, University of	A	Prof. David Greenstone
Cincinnati, University of	A	Prof. R. Eric Weise
City University of New York	A	Prof. Kenneth Sherrill
Colorado State University	B	Dr. Charles L. Garrison
Columbia University	A	Dr. Catherine Kelleher
Connecticut, University of	A	Prof. Everett C. Ladd
Cornell University	A	Prof. Richard Hofferbert
DATUM (Bad Godesberg, Germany)	C	Dr. Klaus Liepelt
Dartmouth College	B	Prof. Denis G. Sullivan
Denison University	B	Prof. Roy Morey
Duke University	A	Prof. Karl Braithwaite
Emory University	A	Prof. Lewis Bowman
Essex, University of (England)	C	Prof. Anthony King
Florida Atlantic University	B	Prof. Douglas S. Gatlin
Florida, University of (Gainesville)	A	Prof. Richard L. Sutton
Florida State University (Tallahassee)	A	Prof. Larry N. Stern
Georgetown University	A	Prof. Cynthia Thomas
Georgia State College	A	Dr. Charles Pyles
Georgia, University of	B	Prof. William E. Wright
Gothenburg, University of (Sweden)	C	Mr. Bo Sarlvik
Harvard University	A	Prof. James Q. Wilson
Haverford College	A	Prof. Raymond Hopkins
		(Swarthmore College)

\*Definition of categories of membership given in Memorandum of Organization, Page 5.

Institution	Category	Official Representative
Hawaii, University of	A	Prof. Ira S. Rohter
Houston, University of	A	Prof. Hugh Stevens
Illinois State University (Normal)	B	Prof. Stanley B. Shuman
Illinois, University of (Urbana)	A	Prof. Fred Coombs
Indiana, University of (Bloomington)	A	Prof. Leroy N. Rieselbach
Indiana State University	B	Prof. John Crittenden
Iowa, University of	A	Prof. George R. Boynton
Johns Hopkins University	A	Prof. Robert Peabody
Kansas State University (Manhattan)	B	Prof. E. Terrence Jones
Kansas, University of (Lawrence)	A	Prof. John Grumm
Kent State University	A	Prof. Steven R. Brown
Kentucky, University of	A	Prof. Michael Baer
Louisiana State University	A	Dr. Fred W. Grupp, Jr.
Louisville, University of	B	Prof. Louis C. Kesselman
Loyola University (Chicago)	B	Dr. Kevin L. McKeough
Mannheim University (Germany)	C	Dr. Max Kaase
Maryland, University of	A	Dr. Mary M. Conway
Massachusetts, University of	A	Prof. David A. Booth
McGill University	A	Prof. Harold M. Waller
McMaster University (Hamilton, Ontario)	B	Prof. H. J. Jacek
Memphis State University	A	Dr. H. R. Mahood
Miami University	B	Prof. Douglas W. Frisbie
Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor)	A	Prof. Jack L. Walker
Michigan State University (East Lansing)	A	Prof. Ada Finifter
Minnesota, University of	A	Prof. William H. Flanigan
Missouri, University of (Columbia)	A	Prof. David Leuthold
Missouri, University of (Kansas)	A	Prof. Dale A. Neuman
Missouri, University of (St. Louis)	B	Prof. Edward C. Dreyer
New Hampshire, University of	B	Prof. Robert Craig
New York University	A	Prof. Robert Burrowes
North Carolina, University of	A	Prof. W. R. Keech
Northern Illinois University	B	Prof. Edgar Sherbenou
Northwestern University	A	Mrs. Lorraine Borman
Notre Dame, University of	A	Prof. Robert Evans
Nuffield College (Oxford, England)	C	Paul Duncan-Jones, Esq.
Oberlin College	B	Prof. Paul Dawson
Ohio State University	A	Prof. Richard Hofstetter
Oklahoma State University (Stillwater)	A	Prof. Charles M. Dollar
Oklahoma, University of (Norman)	A	Prof. Sam Kirkpatrick
Oregon, University of	A	Prof. John Orbell
Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia)	A	Prof. Thomas Watts
Pennsylvania State University (Univ. Park)	A	Prof. Edward Keynes
Pittsburgh, University of	A	Prof. Michael Margolis
Princeton University	A	Prof. Walter Murphy
Purdue University	A	Prof. Richard Haines
Queen's University	A	Prof. Richard Van Loon
Rice University	B	Prof. Joseph Cooper
Rochester, University of	A	Prof. Richard Niemi
Rutgers University	A	Prof. Steven Salmore
San Diego State College	B	Prof. Betty A. Nesvold

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Cate- gory</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
San Francisco State College	A	Prof. R. Gene Geisler
Southern California, University of	A	Prof. Kenneth H. Thompson
Southern Illinois University	A	Dr. David Kenney
Stanford University	A	Prof. Edward Greenberg
State University of New York:		
at Binghamton	B	Prof. Paul A. Smith
at Buffalo	A	Prof. Brent Rutherford
Graduate School of Public Affairs (Albany)	A	Dr. Leon Cohen
Strathclyde, University of (Glasgow)	C	Prof. Richard Rose
Syracuse University	A	Prof. Michael O'Leary
Temple University	A	Prof. Stephen Whitaker
Tennessee, University of	A	Prof. Charles E. Patterson, Jr.
Texas A and M University	B	Dr. William C. Gibbons
Texas, University of	A	Prof. Allen Shinn
Toronto, University of	A	Prof. S. D. Clark
Tulane University	A	Prof. Robert S. Robins
Vanderbilt University	A	Prof. Richard Pride
Virginia, University of	A	Prof. Paul T. David
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	B	Prof. James F. Herndon
Washington University (St. Louis)	A	Prof. George Kraft
Washington, University of (Seattle)	A	Prof. Wayne Francis
Washington and Lee University	B	Prof. William Buchanan
Washington State University (Pullman)	A	Prof. Evan Rogers
Waterloo, University of	B	Prof. T. H. Qualter
Wayne State University	A	Prof. Roberta Sigel
Western Michigan University	B	Mr. Chester B. Rogers
Western Ontario, University of (London)	B	Prof. Philip Althoff
Wichita State University	B	Prof. John H. Millet
Williams College	B	Mr. George Marcus
Windsor, University of	B	Prof. Larry LeDuc
Wisconsin State University (Eau Claire)	B	Mr. Morton Sipress
Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	A	Prof. Donald McCrone
Wisconsin, University of (Milwaukee)	A	Prof. Ronald Hedlund
Yale University	A	Dr. Charles L. Taylor
York University (Toronto)	A	Prof. Michael Lanphier



## ICPR COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

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David Easton, University of Chicago  
Robert E. Lane, Yale University  
Austin Ranney, University of Wisconsin  
William H. Riker, University of Rochester
- 1963-64 Austin Ranney, University of Wisconsin, Chairman  
Robert E. Agger, University of Oregon  
Robert E. Lane, Yale University  
Robert H. Salisbury, Washington University  
John C. Wahlke, State University of New York at Buffalo
- 1964-65 John C. Wahlke, State University of New York at Buffalo, Chairman  
William Buchanan, University of Tennessee  
John H. Kessel, University of Washington (one year, filling out  
Agger's term)  
Robert H. Salisbury, Washington University  
Joseph Tanenhaus, New York University
- 1965-66 Joseph Tanenhaus, University of Iowa, Chairman  
Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh  
William Buchanan, University of Tennessee and Washington and Lee  
University  
Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University  
Dwaine Marvick, UCLA
- 1966-67 Dwaine Marvick, UCLA, Chairman  
Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University  
Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh  
John Meisel, Queen's University  
Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky
- 1967-68 Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky, Chairman  
Christian Bay, University of Alberta  
Charles Cnudde, University of California  
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University  
Richard I. Hofferbert, Cornell University  
John H. Kessel, Allegheny College  
David Leege, University of Missouri  
John Meisel, Queen's University  
Stephen Whitaker, Temple University
- 1968-69 Heinz Eulau, Stanford University, Chairman  
Christian Bay, University of Alberta  
Charles Cnudde, University of Wisconsin, Madison  
William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota  
Richard I. Hofferbert, Cornell University  
Joseph LaPalombara, Yale University  
David Leege, State University of New York at Buffalo  
Donald Matthews, University of North Carolina  
Stephen Whitaker, Temple University



## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ICPR COUNCIL

Data Acquisition and Repository Activity

Professor Christian Bay, University of Alberta  
Professor Joseph LaPalombara, Yale University  
Professor David Leege, S.U.N.Y.-Buffalo

Summer Admissions

Professor Richard Hofferbert, Cornell University  
Professor Charles Cnudde, University of Wisconsin  
Professor Stephen Whitaker, Temple University

Decentralization of Summer Training

Professor Heinz Eulau, Stanford University  
Professor William Flanigan, University of Minnesota  
Professor Donald R. Matthews, University of North Carolina

State Politics

Professor John Grumm, University of Kansas  
Professor Richard Hofferbert, Cornell University  
Professor Ira Sharkansky, University of Georgia  
Professor Deil Wright, University of North Carolina  
Professor David Leege, S.U.N.Y.-Buffalo  
Professor Allan Bogue, University of Wisconsin  
Professor Herbert Jacob, University of Wisconsin  
Professor Stuart Nagel, University of Illinois





## ICPR STAFFS, 1968-1969

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Executive Director - Dr. Warren E. Miller  
 Associate Director - Dr. Philip E. Converse  
 Associate Director - Dr. Donald E. Stokes  
 Assistant Director - Mr. Gregory A. Marks  
 Assistant to the Director - Mr. Raburn L. Howland  
 Senior Administrative Assistant - Miss Ann Robinson  
 Administrative Assistant - Miss Evelyn R. Kromer  
 Secretary - Mrs. Grace Dunmore  
 Secretary - Miss Eileen Marchak  
 Secretary - Mrs. Martha Ion  
 Secretary - Miss Virginia Summers

Survey Archives

Director - Dr. M. Kent Jennings  
 Assistant Director - Miss Carolyn Geda  
 Assistant Study Director - Mr. Fred Steeper  
 Assistant in Research - Mrs. Eleanor Gerst  
 Assistant in Research - Mrs. Eve Lubalin  
 Assistant in Research - Miss Susanne Marshal  
 Assistant in Research - Mrs. Maxene Perlmutter  
 Assistant in Research - Mr. John Petrocik  
 Assistant in Research - Mrs. Ruth Pinkus  
 Assistant in Research - Mrs. Maria E. M. Sanchez  
 Assistant in Research - Mrs. Joan Smith  
 Assistant in Research - Mrs. Mary Starkweather  
 Assistant in Research - Mr. Douglas Thorne  
 Secretary - Mrs. Maureen Kozumplik  
 Secretary - Mrs. June Stuart  
 Senior Clerk - Miss Sophia Francois

Historical Archives

Director - Dr. Jerome M. Clubb  
 Assistant Study Director - Mr. Erik Austin  
 Assistant Study Director - Miss Charlotte Goodman  
 Assistant Study Director - Mrs. Janice Plotkin  
 Assistant Study Director - Mr. Michael Traugott  
 Assistant Study Director - Mrs. Santa Traugott  
 Assistant in Research - Mrs. Norma St. Claire  
 Assistant in Research - Miss Janet Vavra  
 Key punch Supervisor - Mrs. Arlyn Champagne  
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 Key punch Operator - Mrs. Linda Davis  
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Summer Training Program, 1967P.S. 687 Research Design and P.S. 787 Data Analysis

Prof. Harry M. Scoble	Miss Sylvia Barge	Mr. Richard Katz
Prof. Donald E. Stokes	Mr. Bruce Campbell	Mr. Arthur Miller
Mr. Harold Cohen	Mr. Steven Coombs	Mr. Richard Piltz
Mr. Lutz Erbring	Miss Jennifer Drew	Mr. Bert Rockman
Mr. Merrill Shanks	Mr. Bruce Greenberg	Mr. Jerrold Rusk
Mr. Herbert Weisberg	Mr. David Karns	Mr. Edward Schneider

P.S. 788 Mathematical Political Analysis

Prof. Gerald Kramer  
 Prof. William H. Riker  
 Mr. William Zavoina

Conference on Political Elites

Prof. Carl Beck  
 Prof. Dwaine Marvick

Conference on Political Socialization

Prof. Fred I. Greenstein  
 Prof. Jack Dennis  
 Prof. M. Kent Jennings

Summer Training Program, 1968P.S. 687 Research Design and P.S. 787 Data Analysis

Prof. Philip E. Converse	Mr. Harold Cohen	Miss Stuart Macdonald
Prof. Warren E. Miller	Mr. Judd Conway	Mr. Thomas Mann
Prof. Donald E. Stokes	Mr. Douglas Decker	Mr. Arthur Miller
Dr. Jerrold Rusk	Mr. Lutz Erbring	Mr. Norman Ornstein
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Mr. Paul Allen Beck	Mr. Richard Katz	Mr. Bert Rockman
Miss Barbara Bernstein	Mr. George Levenson	Mr. Edward Schneider
Mrs. Jennifer Campbell		Mr. John Stucker

P.S. 788 Mathematical Political Analysis

Prof. Hayward R. Alker, Jr.  
 Mr. John Ferejohn

H. 799 Quantitative Methods in Historical Data Analysis

Prof. Richard Jensen  
 Prof. Robert M. Zernsky  
 Mr. Mel Hammarberg

Conference on the Measurement of Public Policies in the American States

Prof. Ira Sharkansky	Prof. Richard I. Hofferbert
Prof. John Grumm	Prof. Jack Walker

## BUDGETS

	<u>Final Budget 1966-1967</u>	
	<u>Operating Budget</u>	<u>Repository Budget</u>
Professional and Administrative Staff		
Staff Salaries	\$ 46,600	\$ 49,000
Communications and Supplies	10,700	15,000
Council and Annual Meetings	13,000	
Data Repository		
Preparation & Processing of Data	43,500	171,000
Technical Service to Participants		
Administrative Salaries	26,000	
Machine Rental & Supplies	39,000	
Staff Salaries	26,900	
Memoranda & Reports to Participants	<u>3,000</u>	
	\$208,700	
1965-66 Deficit	<u>8,400</u>	
	8,400	
Summer Program		
Staff Salaries	10,995	
Supplies and Data	19,500	
Data Processing	20,326	
Teaching Salaries	31,100*	
Subsidies	63,021*	
Guest Stipends	4,750	
Overhead	<u>3,611</u>	
	\$153,303	
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$370,403	\$235,000
Funds		
Members (77)	<u>171,750</u>	
	\$171,750	
IBM Corporation	4,360	
Mathematical Social Science Board	16,813*	
National Science Foundation	76,560	159,600
University of Michigan	48,940	
Ford Foundation	<u>          </u>	98,000
	\$146,673	
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$318,423	\$257,600
Net	(\$51,980)	\$22,600

\*( \$11,513 Administered by ICPR; Paid Through MSSB)

	Final Budget 1967-1968	Proposed Budget 1968-1969
<u>I. Survey Archives</u>		
Professional and Administrative Staff		
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$ 45,000	\$ 49,000
Communications and Supplies	13,000	14,000
Council and Annual Meetings	15,000	16,500
Data Repository		
Preparation and Processing of Data	168,000	126,500
Conferences	1,000	1,000
Technical Services to Participants		
Administration and Staff Salaries	45,300	60,000
Machine Rental and Data Preparation	30,000	40,000
Communication, Supplies and Postage	15,000	25,000
Memoranda and Reports to Participants	3,000	4,000
Overhead	28,000	29,000
1966-1967 Deficit	61,700	32,000
TOTAL	\$425,000	\$397,000
Funding		
Member Fees	325,000	335,000
NSF Computer Allocation Funds	60,000	50,000
TOTAL	\$385,000	\$385,000
<u>II. Historical Archives</u>		
Professional and Administrative Staff		
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	79,000	88,000
Communications and Supplies	21,000	18,000
Data Repository		
Preparation and Processing Data	235,000	240,000
Conferences	1,000	2,000
Overhead	62,000	54,000
TOTAL	\$398,000	\$402,000
Funding		
Ford Foundation	122,000	155,000
National Science Foundation	276,000	247,000*
TOTAL	\$398,000	\$402,000

\*This figure assumes continued NSF support of \$90,000 in 1969 for the Historical Archives development.

(continued)		Final Budget 1967-1968	Proposed Budget 1968-1969
III. <u>Summer Program</u>			
Participant Support		\$ 84,200	\$ 90,000
Teaching and Staff Salaries		57,000	76,000
Duplicating and Supplies		13,800	11,600
Data Processing		22,600	35,000
Overhead		6,400	5,800
	TOTAL	\$184,000	\$218,400
Funding			
IBM Corporation		5,457	18,000
Mathematical Social Science Board		10,185	11,700
National Science Foundation		121,238	107,150
University of Michigan		38,391	67,150
	TOTAL	\$175,271*	\$204,000**
<p>*Deficit of \$8,729 allocated to ICPR Technical Services operations. Additional essential support is provided by ICPR staff and facilities but cannot be allocated and displayed as direct costs or support of summer program.</p> <p>**Deficit of approximately \$14,400 will be covered by ICPR Technical Services and from curriculum development funds.</p>			
IV. <u>Curriculum Development</u>			
Administrative and Developmental Staff			
Salaries and Fringe Benefits		12,500	100,000
Computer Time and Machine Rental		2,500	25,000
Administrative Costs		3,000	17,000
Overhead		2,000	19,000
	TOTAL	\$ 20,000	\$161,000
Funding			
National Science Foundation		20,000	161,000
V. <u>Budget Summary</u>			
Total Expenses		\$1,010,300	\$1,172,000
Total Income		978,300	1,152,000
	DEFICIT	(\$32,000)	(\$20,000)