ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

Annual Report, 1970-1971

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

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INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

Annual Report

1970-71

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

P.O. BOX 1248 • ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106 • AREA CODE 313, 764-2570

October, 1971

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

FROM: The Executive Director of the Center for Political Studies Staff of the Consortium

SUBJECT: Annual Report for the Ninth Year, FY 1970-71

The Annual Report is prepared each fall prior to the meeting of Official Representatives of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research. It is submitted as required by Section B of the Memorandum of Organization.

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I. INTRODUCTION: 1970-71 IN BRIEF

1970-71 IN BRIEF

Organizational Matters

The Annual Report for 1970-71 differs modestly from the Reports of past years. Previous Reports contain much general information about the history and structure of the ICPR. These discussions, along with full description of the status of the archives, servicing policies, and organizational structure, are now contained in the Guide to Resources and Services of the ICPR. The Report is specifically designed as a report from the staff to the Council on the activities of the past fiscal year.

The year 1970-71 saw many important changes for the ICPR and the environment within which it functions. The major organizational change was the creation of the Center for Political Studies in the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. Previously, the ICPR had been a part of the Political Behavior Program of the Survey Research Center. On July 1, 1970, the Political Behavior Program, as the Center for Political Studies, became the fourth center in the Institute for Social Research. The others are the Survey Research Center, the Research Center for Group Dynamics, and the Center for Research on the Utilization of Scientific Knowledge. Dr. Warren Miller, the first Executive Director of the ICPR and also Director of the Political Behavior Program assumed administrative leadership of the new Center for Political Studies. The writer succeeded Dr. Miller as Executive Director of ICPR.

The Center for Political Studies is fulfilling the expectations of the community of scholars at Michigan and elsewhere. The research activities of the Political Behavior Program have been continued and augmented. And several new avenues of inquiry have been initiated in the general arena of political studies. The new organizational setting has also proved salutary for the continued development of the ICPR. The administrative and research setting minimized the transition difficulties for the ICPR and for the new Executive Director. The setting within the Center for Political Studies has insured continued close cooperation between ICPR and a pool of scholarly talent of inestimable value to the routine and long-range activities of the Consortium.

The year also saw a number of changes within the staff of the ICPR. Dr. Donald Stokes, long a central guiding force in the Summer Training Program, accepted the chairmanship of the Michigan Department of Political Science (and subsequently the Deanship of the Horace Rackham School of Graduate Studies). Direction of the Summer Program was accepted by Dr. Gudmund Iversen, of the Michigan Department of Sociology. Dr. Iversen has been associated with the summer program for many years and is well-known to those who have participated in the program. His acceptance of the directorship of the program promises continued dynamic and responsive leadership.

Changes occur routinely in the composition of the ICPR Council. As the list of past Council members in this Report clearly indicates the organization has been fortunate in the scholarly competence and professional standing of those who have agreed to serve in this important capacity. In 1970, Professors Charles Cnudde and David Leege completed their terms as Council Members. Professor Heinz Eulau also completed his service as Council member and as Chairman for two years. Elected to the Council were Professors Allan Bogue, Wayne L. Francis, and Charles O. Jones. Donald Matthews was elected to chair the Council. In addition, during the year Council member Fred Greenstein was compelled by an extraordinary press of other matters to resign. The Council selected Professor John Grumm to complete Greenstein's term. The Council met four times during the year. Three meetings were in Ann Arbor, in October prior to the Annual Meeting, in February, and in May. A special meeting of the Council was held in Washington in March to discuss ICPR finances and prospects.

The total membership of ICPR continued to grow during 1970-71, despite clear evidence of the impact of tightened financial circumstances at the member schools. During the year thirteen institutions joined: two category A, nine category B, and two category C. Implicit in this is a circumstance of considerable importance to the ICPR in the future. With over 90 category A institutions already in the ICPR, it is clear that most schools with doctoral programs in the relevant disciplines are already included in the membership. Increasingly, the ratio of predominantly undergraduate schools will rise relative to those with full graduate programs.

The membership picture was not without its discouraging elements. Three schools withdrew from the ICPR, bringing the total number of withdrawals as of June 30, 1971 to ten. In nearly all cases, the apparent justification was new and extreme fiscal restrictions. A few cases also rested on the departure from the staff of the member school of the quantitatively oriented social scientists.

Aside from the quite natural disappointment engendered by any withdrawals from the ICPR, there is a very specific problem that continues to characterize a few cases. Each institution, at the time of joining, indicates acceptance of the Memorandum of Organization. One part of that agreement is a promise to provide at least one year's notice prior to withdrawal. As the membership data later in this Report indicate, this has been ignored by some schools. The deficit thereby created in the ICPR budget must necessarily be made up subsequently out of the Operating Budget. Obviously, rational fiscal management is severely constrained under such conditions.

Membership by non-North American institutions continues to increase at a modest, but steady rate. No category C institution has withdrawn. The main development with respect to the non-North American institutions has been the establishment of the European Consortium for Political Research.

The ECPR was formally organized January 1, 1971. It was created to open new channels of communication and cooperation between political scientists in Europe and those non-European scholars interested in European phenomena. The Executive Director of the ECPR is Professor Jean Blondel of the University of Essex. Professor Stein Rokkan, University of Bergen, is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The ECPR is pursuing four activities to attain the goal of greater contact and competence in the European political science community. A summer school in quantitative social analysis is being held at Essex. The ECPR is also sponsoring a series of international workshops, a Data Information Service, and a program of publications. The workshops will focus on current research on substantive problems. The Data Information Service will act as a clearing house of available data and will seek to increase the flow of information about potential data resources. The publications program will help make accessible studies originally published in little-known languages.

ICPR has been able to be of considerable assistance in the formation of the ECPR. Specifically, in line with discussions held with the Council and Official Representatives last year, the ICPR will remit the ECPR membership fee ($1,000) for any institution in Europe affiliating with both organizations. While this represents an apparent cost for ICPR, it is designed to minimize competition between the two organizations and to encourage the attainment of the objectives of both. It should serve to accelerate access by American scholars to data generated within Europe. It should also encourage a larger number of European institutions to affiliate with ICPR, via the ECPR route. More importantly, it aids in extending the principles of scholarly cooperation--principles which have been essential in the growth of the ICPR--to a wider community. The ECPR Summer Training Program staff, in recognition of the close cooperation between the two consortiums, has agreed to make five places available to students or faculty from ICPR member institutions in the U.S. As with ICPR regarding foreign participants in the summer program, no funds are available for international travel. ECPR will provide financial assistance, however, for the U.S. participants which is equal to that provided for European participants. Persons interested in the six-week ECPR program may apply in the regular manner that they apply for the ICPR Summer Program. Further details on application procedures, the specific content of the ECPR program, etc. will be available in January, 1972 when materials are distributed to the Official Representatives regarding the 1972 ICPR Summer Program.

Finances and Services

A detailed discussion of the budget and how ICPR income is expended is presented later in this Report. Some comments concerning the general picture, however, are in order.

ICPR income is basically from three sources: 1) member fees, 2) special purpose grants and contracts, and 3) the University of Michigan. Total expenditures for 1970-71 were $1,151,600, of which member fees constituted $480,000. The major portions of the Operating Budget (which is comprised of the member fees) went for servicing requests from member institutions ($146,100), for survey archive development ($120,600), for administrative costs of the summer program ($48,000), and for ICPR administration ($161,800). The major additional sources of support were the University of Michigan, the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Naval Research.

The Office of Naval Research Group Psychology Program was the primary source of support for development of the International Relations Archive. This was also one of the major areas of policy decision during the past year. At the February Council meeting, a decision was taken to seek no additional funds from ONR. Indications were positive regarding the likelihood of continuing funds from that source. But at the strong urging of the Center for Political Studies and several staff members of ICPR, the decision was taken to forego any further archival funding from ONR.

The decision was prompted by a consideration of the increasing international commitments of the ICPR and the Center research staff. Past opposition to this source of funding within the ICPR and the Center was reviewed. The history of the International Relations Archive and its funding was discussed at considerable length. It was recalled that the Council had originally rejected ONR funding of the Archive. Only after several steps had been taken to guarantee the mode of operation, was the Council willing to accept the contract. Several members of the Council questioned the implications of the changed policy for the future of international data development. The conclusion of the staff, the Center Policy and Plans Committee, and the Council, however, was that this decision would be taken without prejudice to the future of the International Relations Archive. The commitment of the ICPR to international relations and international organizational data was reaffirmed. Data requests in that area would continue to be serviced as rapidly as are those for other data in the archives. Scholars in the international area are encouraged to continue depositing their data in the archive for general use.

Some personnel developments within the International Relations Archive also took place during the year. Dr. Raymond Tanter resigned as Director in order to devote full time to research and teaching. Robert Beattie was appointed as Assistant Director and continues to supervise processing and servicing of international data. Efforts to seek additional funds for international relations data and to fill the post of archival director are currently being made.

Continuing past patterns, but reinforced by the stringency of current research and resource development funds, the senior staff of the ICPR spent a considerable portion of the year exploring possible areas of foundation support for expanding resources and services. A number of programs were completed in 1970-71, forecasting a somewhat reduced total budget for 1971-72.

Although indications at the close of the fiscal year were unclear, there was considerable cause for optimism on the chances for funding some expansion of data resources either in the archives directly or closely associated with research activities involving a large amount of data acquisition and preparation.

There was heartening news for the social science community and the Institute for Social Research. The Institute was granted $3.2 million by the National Science Foundation for a three year period to develop capacities as a national social science research facility focusing on the quality of life in America. The ICPR is not receiving any funds from the grant. The aims of the program are to develop new capacities rather than to support current activities.

There are certain benefits, however, which can be anticipated for the social science community, including membership of ICPR. ICPR, as a program in the Institute's Center for Political Studies will benefit from several improved capacities and new developments. A significant portion of the Quality of Life grant will be devoted to improved computer software capabilities. These should be reflected in future versions of OSIRIS. An additional activity to be supported by the grant is the creation of an ISR social science data archive. This will be internal to ISR in order to bring together in a form adequate for general dissemination resources created by ISR research activity--resources not currently in condition such as to be conveniently disseminated to the various scholarly communities. ICPR will benefit directly by the expanded substantive range of data resources which this program will open. Specific policies will be devised to protect the integrity of the membership structure of ICPR while still providing new and expanded opportunities for data exchange across a considerably broadened substantive range.

All of the programs under the new ISR grant are being designed and initiated at the time of preparation of this Report. It is clear, however, that while the new ISR programs will expand the possible collective resources of social science and, specifically, those of the ICPR constituencies, there will be no direct effect upon the financial structure of the ICPR.

The financial structure of ICPR has been significantly affected by remarkable increases in the amount of data requested by the members during 1970-71. Although an appropriate metric is hard to construct, card images of data distributed provides at least a measure of increasing magnitude, if not an absolute metric of usage. The number of card images of data distributed July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971 was 28,171,489, as contrasted with 17,407,000 the previous year. That these have not been frivolous requests is indicated by the bibliography of publications using ICPR data.

Technical services to members will necessarily be a growing portion of the Operating Budget. A number of external factors are stimulating increased data usage. The patterns of graduate training in recent years insure a social science community increasingly committed to empirical

inquiry. The tightening of resources for capitalization of original data acquisition increases the necessity for access to inexpensive data resources. Internally, the amount of data continues to expand. Resources developed with specific project funds (such as the large holdings of the Historical Archive or those of the International Relations Archive) must continue to be serviced after the expiration of project support. When projects for data development are undertaken, it is necessarily with the understanding that the Operating Budget will be used to service future requests.

Archival Development

Each of the archives significantly expanded their holdings during 1970-71. Several new codebooks were ready for distribution at the close of the year. The full array of studies added and upgraded is indicated in the Guide to Resources and Services.

The expansion of the range of data processing activities in the Historical Archive and the anticipated termination of external support for the International Relations has not allowed for an expansion of survey processing commensurate with the needs of the member institutions. Therefore, a proposal for "Resource Development for Research into Political Change and Social Crises" was submitted to the National Science Foundation. This proposal, enclosed in this Report, seeks support for including in the Survey Archive a large number of studies which address in an immediate and rigorous manner a number of questions for inquiry in the present context of change in social research. The fate of that proposal was not resolved at the close of the fiscal year. It serves, however, to define the objectives of the Survey Archive for the near future.

Appended to that proposal was a detailed discussion of the procedures involved in full scale study processing. Official Representatives and others at member schools frequently inquire regarding the intricate steps which are involved in processing surveys from the time they are received by the staff to the time that full codebooks are distributed. Therefore, the discussion of survey processing is enclosed for the general information of readers of this Report.

Developments in comparative research are promising from the standpoint of archival development. Several studies conducted by European scholars in close cooperation with staff at the Center for Political Studies are producing valuable data sets which will be incorporated into the archives. The proposal included in the 1969-70 Annual Report for archiving departmental data from the Statistique Generale de la France has received initial funding. Cooperative arrangements with a number of French scholars are promising for their impact on the archives. The staff continues to maintain close contact with several research centers in the U.S. and abroad where valuable data sets are being created.

The 1970 Election Study, conducted by the Center for Political Studies, was made available to the membership at the close of the fiscal year. A document indicating the contents of the several election studies and the continuity of items within those data sets has been prepared and will be made available to interested scholars.

Computer software services and consultation continued to improve during 1970-71. OSIRIS II, Level II was distributed in the spring, incorporating several new and improved features over previous versions. Initial experience at the member schools indicated growing usage of the ICPR computing assistance services.

These developments all cumulate to a reasonably positive picture. The organization continues to perform needed services for the social science community. A reasonable proportion of aspirations continue to become reality. Problems are keenly felt. Budgets must be scrutinized with great care. The constraints are analogous to those at each member institution. Finances for all academic enterprises are far less easily obtained than in the very recent past. Priorities must be assessed in such a way as to yield the greatest possible return on the investment made by the member institutions. The entire staff is eager to be of assistance and to listen to those who support and use the services of ICPR.

Richard I. Hofferbert
Executive Director

II. SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

REPORT ON THE 1970 SUMMER PROGRAM

The eighth annual Consortium Summer Program was held in Ann Arbor from June 29 to August 22. The program was attended by 254 participants, who were taught by 32 instructors; all of which made for a hectic summer for everyone involved.

The structure of the program this year is indicated in Appendix A to this report. Each participant chose one intensive seminar for the summer. The seminars met two hours each day, four or five days each week, and the small groups formed that way provided a close working relationship between the participants and their instructors. Readings and assignments, most of which required computer runs, made the seminars an almost full time activity.

In addition to the training offered in the seminars, exposure was given to a wide range of topics in ten four-week lecture series. The scheduling of the lectures permitted attendance of all the lectures. Since a participant could attend only one seminar the lectures provided some exposure to topics taught in the other seminars, and it was thereby possible to get the flavor of most topics taught in the various seminars.

In general the participants were pleased with the structure of the program, and the mixture of intensive seminars and wide range of lecture topics was well received. We believe the 1970 course organization to be the most successful of the three summer programs the Consortium has organized around a modular concept. The many lecture series in addition to the choice of one intensive seminar appears to provide a reasonable compromise between our interest in having the participants learn one area well and the desire of some participants to sample everything available during the summer.

254 people participated in the program, as shown in Appendix B to this report. The majority of participants were political scientists, but the group also included some 23 historians, 17 sociologists and smaller numbers from economics, anthropology, medical care organization, and social work.

The staff is listed with the rest of the ICPR staff. Five instructors came from universities other than Michigan. While there are always difficulties in bringing people from the outside, the benefits far outweighed the difficulties. Their presence added to the Consortium program a balance of interests and talents that extended the range available from the Michigan staff alone. The quality of the instructional staff was somewhat uneven, but only a few of the instructors did not perform as well as expected.

As seen from the budgets the instructional cost and computer time were paid for by the University of Michigan, the administrative costs by the Consortium, and the stipends were obtained from the National Science Foundation, grant GZ-1495.

We again maintained a data-processing facility and a library service to supplement those provided by the university. The same area also accommodated informal reading rooms and office space.

APPENDIX A

ICPR SUMMER PROGRAM SCHEDULE

June 29 - August 22, 1970

General Lectures (choose any)

Time	July 1 - July 25	July 27 - August 22
9	Research Design	Data Analysis
10	Topics in Statistics	Causal Inference
11	Dynamic Analysis	Dimensional Analysis
12	Mathematics in Pol. Sc.	Probability Models
1	Basic Statistics (I)	Basic Statistics (II)

Intensive Seminars (choose one)

July 1 - August 22

Time				
2-4	Instruction in MTS	Methodological Workshops (6 sections)		P.S. 687
		Causal Inference (3 sections)		P.S. 788
		Dimensional Analysis (2 sections)		P.S. 789
		Dynamic Analysis		P.S. 790
		Selected Statistical Techniques (3 sections)		P.S. 787
		Historical Analysis		Hist. 799
		Computer Programming	Simulation (By permission)	P.S. 689 Soc. 629

APPENDIX B

ICPR SUMMER PROGRAM ATTENDANCE, 8-WEEK SEMINARS

1970

	687	787	788	789	790	H799	MSSB	Total
Credit	34	9	16	15	6	13	7	100
Audit	26	26	17	16	9	6	7	107
Ph.D. Guest	18	5	2	8	9	4	1	47
Total	78	40	35	39	24	23	15	254

687 Methodological Workshops
787 Statistics
788 Causal Inference
789 Dimensional Analysis
790 Dynamic Analysis

1969

	687	787(788)	H799	Total
Credit	29	29	5	63
Audit	34	67	7	108
Ph.D. Guest	16	14	6	36
Total	79	110	18	207

1968

	687	787	MSSB	H799	Total
Credit	54	49	6	15	123
Audit	28	27	4	5	64
Ph.D. Guest	17	24	6	8	55
Total	99	100	16	27	242

1967

	687	787	MSSB	Total
Credit	36	73	9	118
Audit	14	59	6	79
Ph.D. Guest	10	14	3	27
Total	60	146	18	224

1966

	687	787	MSSB	Total
Credit	43	46	11	100
Audit	9	40	7	56
Ph.D. Guest	11	0	6	17
Total	63	86	24	173

1965

	687/787	
Credit	62	62
Audit	35	36
Ph.D. Guest	18	16
Total	115	114

1964

	687/787	
Credit	23	19
Audit	19	16
Ph.D. Guest	6	8
Total	48	43

1963

	687/787	
Credit	12	11
Audit	24	19
Ph.D. Guest	10	6
Total	46	36

687 Research Design
787 Data Analysis
787(788) Data Analysis (Statistical Module)
MSSB MSSB-sponsored Mathematical Political Analysis; 1970, Computer Simulation
H799 Historical Data Analysis
687/787 Research Design 1st 4 weeks, Data Analysis 2nd 4 weeks

Number of member schools participating:
1970: 98 of 132, 74%
1969: 92 of 129, 71%
1968: 93 of 112, 83%
1967: 77 of 95, 81%
1966: 56 of 73, 76%
1965: 36 of 58, 62%
1964: 27 of 38, 71%
1963: 10 of 25, 80%

September 30, 1970

REVIEW OF USER QUESTIONNAIRE:

THE SUMMER PROGRAM

The answers list 142 staff members at the member schools as having attended the Summer Program. This number is on the low side of what one would expect since more than 200 people have attended the program so far having their Ph.D. and about 1000 people have attended without their advanced degree. All the faculty may not have returned to member schools and all the students may not have graduated and taken positions at member schools, but the number 142 seems low. 184 courses using Consortium material are listed as being taught by these faculty members.

On the questions of what courses are most useful to the students and faculty attending the Summer Program there is a rather even distribution across elementary and advanced courses. The introductory courses are still a very important part of the program for many member schools. Of the more advanced courses statistics is the most favored topic.

A high proportion of answers to the questions on additional courses for students and faculty consists of a no answer or expressions of happiness with the way things are. There are single suggestions of a variety of topics that certainly would strengthen the program and which might be implemented some time in the future. But in order for the member schools to plan the role of the Summer Program in their own graduate program it seems reasonable not to make major changes from year to year.

III. DATA ARCHIVES

DATA ARCHIVES

The worth of the ICPR data archives must ultimately be assessed in terms of the uses to which they are put. Measurement of usage is no easy task. The staff of the ICPR employ a number of indicators of archival usage. Periodically, the Official Representatives are surveyed for their record and suggestions. Efforts are made to keep current information on publications employing data obtained through the ICPR. And, of course, the amount of data requested and distributed constitutes yet another indicator of usage.

The latter indicator, while perhaps not the best ultimate test of the worth of the archives, is of immediate interest if for no other reason than that it reflects the direct costs to the budget for servicing members' data requests. 1970-71 saw the largest absolute increase in the amount of data requested. Detailed servicing records for the archives are presented later in this section of the Report. A summary and comparison with recent years illustrates the pattern of increase.

Data Servicing: 1968-1971
(Card Images of Data Distributed)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Survey Research Archive	6,257,795	9,907,068	15,564,937
Historical Archive	5,373,610	6,354,555	9,328,882
International Relations Archive	---------	1,143,408	3,277,670

Software improvements in data retrieval as well as staff experience have reduced the number of delays in responding to member requests. Despite the increased servicing load, the modal turnaround time between receipt of request and sending of data is less than in the recent past.

Beginning in the fall of 1970, an experimental policy was launched regarding Class IV data. These are data which have come to the archives, but for which no investment in cleaning or improved documentation has been made. In previous years, a charge was levied for requests of these data to recapture the costs of reproduction. The new policy, however, was to eliminate those changes (with the exception of multiply punched data sets). The cost to the servicing budgets has been tolerable; therefore, that policy will be continued for the immediate future.

The following pages present several indicators of usage of the archives. First is a statistical summary of the questionnaire distributed to the Official Representatives in the spring of 1971.

The second item is a bibliography of publications which rest in whole or in part upon data available through ICPR. This document clearly understates utilization in published items. It was compiled primarily from the users' questionnaire (which had only a 67% response rate), staff perusal of major journals, and reprints occasionally submitted to ICPR (as required by the Memorandum of Organization). Given these limitations on the information available, the bibliography is encouraging both for its length and also for the substantive range of research being aided through ICPR's archives.

The final data on usage is a detailed listing of requests from each of the archives, by school and by data set. As noted above, this is one of the "hardest" pieces of information available on usage. Of course, the number of card images of data requested is a very crude index. Furthermore, one cannot estimate how many data sets are requested, only to rest on a shelf at the member institution. On the other hand, one cannot tell from these figures how many data sets are being used over and over again at a member school. Therefore, while the servicing reports are limited as absolute measures of the worth of the archives, they certainly provide--across time--ordinal measures of resource utilization. On that basis, the archives promise to be of continually increasing value to the social science community.

The servicing reports are followed by the text of a proposal submitted to the National Science Foundation for resource development.

The NSF proposal is followed by a discussion of specific steps involved in survey study processing. This was originally written as an appendix to the proposal. The staff frequently receives inquiry from members and staff at other archives regarding the procedures followed in survey processing. Therefore, this discussion is included for the information of readers of the Annual Report.

1971 User Questionnaire: Summary of Responses

In the spring of 1971, an extensive questionnaire was distributed to 140 Official Representatives. Responses were received from 93, after a follow-up request. Many of the questions were open-ended and do not lend themselves to neat coding and tabulation. They have, however, been especially helpful to the staff in assessing current ICPR performance. Those items which did conveniently tabulate, regarding administrative arrangements and patterns of utilization, are summarized below.

Q. What departments or disciplines use ICPR facilities?

Political Science only	23
Pol. Sc. & History	8
Pol. Sc. & Sociology	13
Pol. Sc., Soc., Hist.	10
Pol. Sc., Hist, Other	2
Pol. Sc., Soc., Other	12
Pol. Sc., Hist., Soc., Other	19
All Social Science	5
NA	1

Q. Is this likely to change in the near future?

No change expected	35
Yes, add history	4
Yes, add sociology	3
Yes, add other departments	20
Less use possible (360 equipment leaving campus)	1
Yes, adding OSIRIS	1
Increased use, current users	6
NA	23

Q. What is the mechanism for making local decisions about Consortium activities: Official Representative singly responsible, a special ad hoc committee, regular departmental channels, or what?

Official Representative	38
OR & Department Chairman	12
Department Committee (regular or ad hoc)	20
Interdepartment Committee	5
OR & Other Faculty	10
Other	8
NA	0

Q. How is the Official Representative selected?

Appointed by Department Chairman	33
Voluntary	17
Department Consensus	11
Other	26
NA	6

Q. Is there a policy of rotating the position among interested faculty members?

No Policy of Rotation	46
Rotation Established as Policy	8
Permanent or Indefinite Appointment	3
Some Rotation	2
Other	1
NA	33

Q. Where is budgetary support for membership located: department, college, special unit?

Department	26
College	23
Graduate School	4
Special Social Science Data Unit	6
Library	6
University President	1
Research Dean	2
Shared, Department/Other	10
Other	12
NA	3

Q. Is the support routine or <u>ad hoc</u>?

Routine	32
Qualified routine	5
Line item, open to review	4
<u>Ad hoc</u>	22
NA	30

Q. Does budgetary support go beyond the annual membership fee? Is there additional salary support for secretaries, research assistants, etc.?

Membership fee only	63
Membership fee & Secretarial	2
Membership fee & Research	16
Membership fee, Secre., Research & Fellowship	5
Yes, NA What	5
Other	1
NA	1

Q. How are Consortium materials handled? Where are codebooks and other Printed Materials located?

OR's Office	29
Department Office	11
Special room, Department Library	19
Computer Center, Non-Departmental	3
University Library	5
Data Archive	4
Other	15
NA	7

Q. What is the mode of access to them?

Through OR	29
Department Secretary	2
Research Assistant	1
Special Staff	2
Computer Center Personnel	1
Archive or Data Center Staff	1
University Library	2
Other	19
NA	36

Q. How are data stored?

OR's Office	5
Department Office	2
Special Room, Department Library	6
Computer Center, Non-Departmental	57
Data Archive	4
University Library	1
Other	10
NA	8

Q. How are they accessed?

Through OR	10
Department Secretary	1
Research Assistant	2
Special Staff	1
Computer Center Personnel	12
Archive or Data Center Staff	3
University Library	0
Other	19
NA	45

Q. What kinds of personnel are available to individuals who want to use Consortium data or technical services?

Special Staff (ICPR only)	1
Computer Center Staff	22
Grad Students	7
OR or Other Faculty	28
Archive or Data Center Staff	6
OR or Faculty & Other	23
None	2
Other	0
NA	4

Q. Have they had Consortium training?

Yes	44
No	26
NA	23

Q. How is participation in the summer program handled?

Selection by OR with Faculty Assistance	16
Selection by Committee	19
Selection by Department Chairman	1
No Experience	3
Selection by OR & Chairman	2
Other	6
NA	46

Q. How is information passed on?

Circulate Department Heads	21
OR Distributes Memo	19
Faculty & Students Notified	6
Grads Notified	12
Faculty Notified	6
College Announcement	8
NA	21

Q. What are the criteria for recruiting or recommending summer participants?

Faculty First Choice	8
Those Interested in Quantification	15
Interest & Intelligence	12
None	4
Other	10
NA	44

Q. What problems limit full utilization of Consortium facilities and programs?

Not Enough Money Locally to Make Use of ICPR Facilities	18
Traditional Department, Lack of Faculty Interest and Training	33
Lack Adequate Computing Center Assistance	15
Need More Summer Dollars	6
OSIRIS Not Yet Operational	8
Lack of Data With Revolutionary Implication, or Relevant Data	3
Lack of Fixed Dollar Credit for Data	1
Summer Courses too Long	1
Lack of On-line Servicing	1
Too Few Codebooks Distributed	3
Limited Number of Grad Students	1
Lack of Computer Hardware	2
None	4
NA	7

Responding Schools

Allegheny College
The American University
Amsterdam, University of
Auburn University at Montgomery
Australian National University
California Institute of Technology
California, University of (Davis)
(Los Angeles)
City University of New York
Columbia University
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Delaware, University of
Emory University
Essex, University of
Florida Atlantic University
Florida, University of
Florida State University
Georgia State College
Georgetown University
Harvard University
Hawaii, University of
Houston, University of
Idaho State University
Illinois, University of (at Chicago Circle)
Illinois, University of (Urbana)
Illinois State University
Indiana State University
Johns Hopkins University
Kansas State University
Kent State University
Kentucky, University of
Lehigh University
Louisville, University of
McGill University (Montreal, Canada)
McMaster University (Hamilton, Ontario)
Mankato
Mannheim University (Germany)
Maryland, University of
Memphis State University
Miami University
Michigan, University of
Minnesota, University of
Mississippi, University of
Missouri, University of (Kansas City)
(St. Louis)
New Hampshire, University of
New York University
North Carolina, University of
North Texas State University
Northwestern University
Nuffield College (England)
Oberlin College
Ohio State University
Ohio University
Oklahoma, University of
Pennsylvania, University of
Pittsburgh, University of
Princeton University
Queen's University
Rice University
Rochester, University of
Rutgers University
San Diego State College
Social Science Research Institute:
Konrad Adenauer Foundation (Bonn)
South Carolina, University of
State University of New York
(Albany)
(Binghamton)
(Stony Brook)
(Brockport)
Strathclyde, University of
Swarthmore College
Temple University
Tennessee, University of
Texas Technological College
Texas, University of
Tulane University
Vanderbilt University
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Washington and Lee University
Washington, University
Wayne State University
Western Michigan University
Wichita State University
Williams College
Windsor, University of
Wisconsin, University of (Madison)
(Milwaukee)
Wisconsin State University
Yale University
York University

ICPR BIBLIOGRAPHY
1969 - 1971

This bibliography represents publications and professional papers which relied in whole or in part upon data supplied by the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research. It includes items from January, 1969 through June, 1971 (with some items indicated as forthcoming). The bibliography was compiled from the records of the ICPR, including responses to questionnaires distributed to Official Representatives in the Spring of 1971. Responses were received from only 93 of 140 member institutions. Not all respondents were able to supply information on publications employing ICPR supplied data. The bibliography, therefore, is incomplete.

Some summary statistics may be of interest. The bibliography includes 91 items. These may be classified as follows:

Books	Articles and Chapters	Convention Papers	Other
20	46	19	6

Of the journal articles (43), 26 were in political science journals (American Political Science Review, Midwest Journal of Political Science, Journal of Politics, Comparative Political Studies); 17 were in outlets of other disciplines.

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Bennett, Stephen E. and William R. Klecka, "Social Status and Political Participation: A Multivariate Analysis of Predictive Power," Midwest Journal of Political Science, Vol. 14, No. 3, August, 1970.

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SERVICING REPORT, SURVEY RESEARCH ARCHIVE

July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
University of Alberta	2 D-Canadian 65, BES 1-2-3	55,017
American University	9 D-68, Almond-Verba, 52, 56, 60, 64, Easton, Stouffer CS & LD	192,545
University of Amsterdam	5 A-52, 56, 60, 64, 68	13,374
University of Arizona	S-68	
Universitetsbiblioteket I Bergen*	2 D-BES (1,2) 1 DO-Almond-Verba	69,497
Bowling Green State University	10 DO-52, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, French 58, Radical Right, 68	221,297
University of British Columbia	14 D-48, 51, 53, 54, 60, 56, 62, 66, Dahl, China, Radical Right, Stouffer CS & LD	79,628
Brookings Institution	S-68 New Hampshire	
Bryn Mawr College	26 D-52, 56, 64, 62, 66, Schmidhauser, Schubert Judicial Mind, 58 Rep-Cand. BES (1-2,2-3, 1-2-3), 58 French, Rokkan, American Panel, Kennedy, Eldersveld CS, Matthews-Prothro, Radical Right, Stouffer CS, Dahl, Wahlke-Eulau, Vietnam, 68 New Hampshire, Lenski	319,671
California State College Fullerton	13 D-52, 56, 58, 60, 64, 66, 48, 51, 53, 54, 60 Minor, 62, 68	129,593
Long Beach	1 D-Jennings Federal Employees	3,920
Los Angeles	7 D-Dahl, Radical Right, Kennedy, 66, Almond-Verba, Schubert Judicial Mind, Schmidhauser	39,924

A=analysis deck, D=data in card image format, DO=data in OSIRIS format, S=statistics, *=non-member

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
University of California Berkeley	1 D-58 Representation (Candidate)	2,761
Los Angeles	9 D-62, 52, BES (All Files), American Panel, 68 2 DO-68, BES (1-2-3)	253,051
Riverside	13 D-Dahl, Stouffer CS & LD, Almond-Verba, 64, Lenski, Eldersveld CS & LD, 60, 66, 68, Schmidhauser, Schubert Judicial Mind	186,897
California Institute of Technology	5 D-Matthews-Prothro, 64 Negro, 68	44,598
Case Western Reserve University	11 D-48, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, Almond-Verba, Kennedy, American Panel	148,491
University of Chicago	12 D-52, 56, 58, 60, 64, 66, 68, French 58, 58 Representation (Candidate), Jennings Socialization, 64, 62 1 DO-70 S-58 Representation (District)	248,654
University of Cincinnati	6 DO-Almond-Verba, 66, BES Panel, 60, 62, 64	150,227
City College*	1 D-60	11,810
City University of New York, Hunter College	13 DO-BES (1-2-3), Jennings Socialization, 68 New Hampshire, 60, 68, 64, 66, Easton, French 58, 58 Representation (Candidate), Matthews-Prothro 5 D-Vietnam, 65 County Chairmen, French & German Elite, Rokkan, American Panel	376,980
Colorado State University	2 D-68 New Hampshire, Vietnam	4,924
Columbia University	11 D-68, Matthews-Prothro, Almond-Verba, Lenski, Eldersveld CS & LD, BES (1,2,3) 8 DO-BES (1,2,3,1-2-3), Almond-Verba, Matthews-Prothro	291,650

A=analysis deck, D=data in card image format, DO=data in OSIRIS format, S=statistics, *=non-member

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
University of Connecticut	10 D-French and German Elite, Rokkan, American Panel, Vietnam, BES (1,2,3,1-2-3), Jennings Socialization, 68 New Hampshire 23 DO-58 French, 58 Representation (Candidate), 48, 51, 53, 54, 60 Minor, 62, China, Radical Right, Illinois Lobbyist, Stouffer CS & LD, 52, 56, 58, 60 Major, 66, Matthews-Prothro, Jennings Federal Employees, Almond-Verba, 64, 68 S-64	400,185
Cornell University	8 DO-56, 60, 64, Almond-Verba, Stouffer CS & LD, Jennings Socialization, 68 8 D-Schmidhauser, Schubert Judicial Mind, Eldersveld CS & LD, French and German Elite, Rokkan, 65 Canadian, Matthews-Prothro	350,178
Dartmouth College	3 D-60, 64, 68 S-Jennings Socialization	66,088
Datum	8 D-BES (1,2,3,1-2,2-3,1-2-3), 68, 58 French	205,277
University of Delaware	3 D-Vietnam, Jennings Socialization, 68 New Hampshire	40,607
Denison University	3 D-Vietnam, 68, Jennings Socialization (Triplets)	30,413
Emory University	10 D-Easton, 65 Canadian, Matthews-Prothro, Rokkan, 58 French, French and German Elite, BES (1,2,3,1-2-3)	204,281
University of Essex	15 D-Matthews-Prothro, China, Radical Right, Illinois Lobbyist, Lenski, 65 County Chairmen, French and German Elite, 60, 64, 68, 58 French, BES (1,2,3,1-2-3)	268,881
University of Florida	3 D-60, 64, 68	66,088

A=analysis deck, D=data in card image format, DO=data in OSIRIS format, S=statistics, *=non-member

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
Florida Atlantic University	34 D-48, 51, 53, 54, 60 Minor, 62, 52, 56, 58, 60 Major, 64, 66, German Embassy, Kennedy China, Dahl, NORC 44 & 47, Radical Right, Almond-Verba, Stouffer CS & LD, Illinois Lobbyist, Schmidhauser, Federal Employees, Matthews-Prothro, Eldersveld CS & LD, Judicial Mind, Wahlke-Eulau, Lenski, American Panel	298,769
Florida State University	5 D-52, 60, 64, 68, American Panel	155,851
University of Geneva	4 D-68, 66, French and German Elite, 58 French	48,261
Georgetown University	6 D-48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68	100,361
Harvard University	17 D-48, 51, 53, 54, 60 Minor, 62, 52, 56, 58, 60 Major, 64, 66, 68, Almond-Verba, American Panel S-Cantril	239,771
University of Hawaii	30 D-48, 51, 53, 54, 60 Minor, 62, 52, 56, 58, 60, 64, 66, 68, Almond-Verba, American Panel	370,986
University of Houston	1 D-68	26,768
University of Illinois Chicago Circle	7 D-65 County Chairmen, Eldersveld CS & LD, Vietnam, 68, 60, 64 1 S-68	72,088
Urbana	1 D-Jennings Socialization	35,683
Indiana University	13 D-BES (1,2,3,1-2,2-3,1-2-3), Jennings Socialization, Congressional Attitudes, 52, American Panel, 64, 68, Lenski	367,249
Indiana State University	2 A-Almond-Verba, 66	2,261

A=analysis deck, D=data in card image format, DO=data in OSIRIS format, S=statistics, *=non-member

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
University of Iowa	5 D-BES (1,2,3,1-2-3), Jennings Socialization 5 DO-58 Representation (Candidate), 58 French, 60, 64, 68	258,026
University of Kansas	1 D-Judicial Mind	4,573
Kansas State University	4 D-French and German Elite, Lenski, Eldersveld CS & LD	16,208
Kent State University	3 D-60, 64, 68	66,088
University of Kentucky	4 D-56, 60, American Panel, 58 3 DO-56, 60, 66	140,320
Lehigh University	2 D-Radical Right, Vietnam	2,109
Louisiana State University	1 D-Schmidhauser	92
University of Louisville	1 D-68	26,768
University of Maine	5 D-Radical Right, Illinois Lobbyist, Almond-Verba, 68, Wahlke-Eulau	57,713
Mankato State College	9 D-Eldersveld CS & LD, Jennings Socialization, Easton, Almond-Verba, Jennings Federal Employees, Lenski, 68, Vietnam, Stanley, Matthews-Prothro	169,324
Universitat Mannheim	2 D-68, American Panel	63,104
University of Maryland	11 D-Jennings Socialization, 65 County Chairmen, 64 Negro, Eldersveld CS & LD, 60, 64, 68, 66, 58 French, Matthews-Prothro	156,248
University of Massachusetts	5 D-Schubert-Press, Schubert Judicial Mind, Nagel Redistricting, Lenski, Matthews-Prothro	18,662
Miami University	5 DO-60, 64, 68, Almond-Verba, Jennings Socialization	159,545

A=analysis deck, D=data in card image format, DO=data in OSIRIS format, S=statistics, *=non-member

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
University of Michigan	19 DO-Matthews-Prothro, 64, 58 Representation (Candidate), 58 French, 68, NORC 44, 65 Japanese, Jennings Socialization, 65 Canadian	431,680
For ICPR Summer Program	51, 53, 54, 60 Minor, 62, 52, 58, 60 Major, 64, 68	
Michigan State University	10 D-BES (1,2,3,1-2-3,1-2,2-3), Jennings Socialization, Vietnam, 68 New Hampshire, Wahlke-Eulau S-68	218,296
University of Minnesota	4 DO-60, 64, 68, 62 6 D-NORC 44 & 47, 58 French, BES (1,2), Jennings Socialization	206,748
University of Mississippi	2 DO-Almond-Verba, 68	67,713
University of Missouri Columbia	1 DO-68 1 D-Nagel Redistricting	44,205
Kansas City	3 D-Schmidhauser, 66, Judicial Mind	11,486
St. Louis	6 D-Radical Right, Jennings Socialization, American Panel, Vietnam, Matthews-Prothro, 58 Representation (Candidate)	95,801
McGill University	22 DO-Jennings Socialization, Stouffer CS & LD, BES Panel, 64, 66, 68, China, Almond-Verba, Illinois, Jennings Federal Employees, Radical Right, 48, 51, 53, 54, 60 Minor, 62, 52, 56, 58, 60 Major	461,828
McMaster University	1 D-Jennings Socialization	35,683
University of New Hampshire	1 DO-68 New Hampshire	3,541

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UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
New York University	15 D-Federal Employees, 64, Jennings Socialization, Dahl, 48, 60 Minor, 62, 52, 56, 58, 64, 60 Major, 66, 68, Almond-Verba 1 DO-68 S-60, 64, 68	255,068
State University of New York		
Albany	3 D-60, 64, 68	139,010
Binghamton	2 D-Almond-Verba, BES 1	45,681
Brockport	7 D-52, 56, 58, 60, 64, 68, Lenski	117,991
Buffalo	2 D-68, Jennings Socialization	62,451
Stony Brook	10 D-48, 60 Minor, 62, 52, 56, 58, 60 Major, 64, 66, 68	126,432
Newsweek*	S-68	
University of North Carolina	10 D-BES (1,2,3,1-2-3), 64, 68 New Hampshire, 58 French, 58 Representation, 65 County Chairmen, Jennings Socialization	184,786
North Texas State University	D-68, 65 County Chairmen, 64, Federal Employees, Almond-Verba, Jennings Socialization, Schubert Judicial Mind	116,504
Northern Illinois University	3 DO-60, 64, 68	104,314
Northwestern University	3 D-BES (1,2-3), 64	80,867
Nuffield College	6 D-BES Complete	116,880
Oberlin College	6 D-Vietnam, Jennings Socialization, BES 1,2,3, 68 New Hampshire, 64, 68	137,224

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UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
Ohio State University	28 DO-Almond-Verba, China, Federal Employees, Matthews-Prothro, 64, 68, NORC 44, BES (1-2-3), 68 New Hampshire, Radical Right, 48, 52, 56, 58, Stouffer CS & LD, 58 French, 60, 62, 66, Jennings Socialization, 51, 53, 54, Jennings Triplets 12 D-57 Norwegian, Judicial Mind, BES (1,2,3,1-2,2-3), Vietnam, 65 County Chairmen, Dahl, American Panel, Kennedy	563,356
University of Oklahoma	3 DO-64, 68	127,824
Pennsylvania State University	2 D-66, Almond-Verba	28,601
University of Pittsburgh	7 DO-Almond-Verba, 60, 64, 68, Easton, Jennings Socialization, 68 New Hampshire	217,865
Princeton University	4 DO-60, Jennings Socialization, 68 New Hampshire, BES (1-2-3) 4 D-Matthews-Prothro, BES 1, American Panel, Vietnam	180,036
Purdue University	1 D-60	11,810
Queen's University	2 D-62, 66	11,631
Republican National Committee*	S-68	
University of Rochester	5 D-Congressional Attitudes, 65 Canadian, BES (1,2,3), 3 DO-BES (1-2-3), 58 Representation (Candidate), 58 French	121,708
Rutgers University	3 D-60, 64, 68	66,088
San Bernardino State College*	6 A-68	18,600

A=analysis deck, D=data in card image format, DO=data in OSIRIS format, S=statistics, *=non-member

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
San Diego State College	15 D-48, 52, 56, 58, 60, Stouffer CS & LD, BES (1,2,3, 1-2,2-3,1-2-3), 68, Jennings Socialization	314,925
University of South Carolina	1 D-Almond-Verba	19,564
Southern Illinois University	2 D-Illinois Lobbyist, Vietnam	1,608
University of Strathclyde	5 D-68, BES (1,2,3,1-2-3)	131,567
Syracuse University	9 D-52, 66, 64, 56, 68, 60, Stouffer CS & LD, Schubert Judicial Mind	136,163
University of Tennessee	4 D-60, 64, 68, American Panel	102,424
Texas Tech University	14 DO-68, 64, 60, 56, 52, 66, 58, 68 New Hampshire, BES (1,2,3, 1-2-3), Easton, 58 Representation (Candidate) 1 D-65 Canadian	353,655
Tulane University	10 D-65 County Chairmen, 64, 66, 68, American Panel, 68 New Hampshire, 62, 58, BES (2-3)	174,176
Urban Institute*	S-64, 68	
Vanderbilt University	1 D-68 S-68	26,768
University of Virginia	7 D-BES (1,2,3,1-2-3), Eldersveld CS, Easton, Jennings Socialization S-58 Representation (Candidate)	195,252
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	6 D-BES (1,2,3,1-2-3,1-2,2-3)	167,609
Washington University	1 D-60	20,293
University of Washington	1 D-Radical Right	614

A=analysis deck, D=data in card image format, DO=data in OSIRIS format, S=statistics, *=non-member

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
Washington and Lee University	1 D-58 French	9,900
University of Waterloo*	14 D-Schmidhauser, Stanley, German Embassy, Kennedy, Dahl, 66, 56, Lenski, 68, Schubert Judicial Mind, NORC 44 & 47, Deutsch French and German Elite, American Panel	125,962
Wesleyan University	8 D-54, 62, Vietnam, 68, 64, 60, 56, 52 6 A-58, 60, 64, 66, 68	124,336
University of West Florida	30 D-58 French, BES (1,2,3,1-2,2-3, 1-2-3), Schmidhauser, 48, 52, 56, 60 Major, 58, 62, 64, 66, 68, 65 County Chairmen, American Panel, NORC 44 & 47, Stouffer CS & LD, Radical Right, Dahl, 65 Canadian, Almond-Verba, Rokkan, French and German Elite, Vietnam 4 A-60, 64	440,002
Western Illinois University	1 A-68	1,557
Western Kentucky University	14 DO-48, 51, 53, 54, 60, 62, 52, 56, 58, 64, 66, 68, 65 County Chairmen	197,951
Western Michigan University	2 D-66	18,074
Wichita State University	3 A-Almond-Verba, 66, 58 Representation (Candidate)	6,531
Williams College	38 D-Dahl, 58 French, NORC 44, Federal Employees, French and German Elite, Matthews-Prothro, BES (1,2,3), Schmidhauser, Judicial Mind, Wahlke-Eulau, Stanley, Rep-Cand, Rokkan, Easton, China, 54, 53, 51, Lenski, Vietnam, 68 New Hampshire, Jennings Socialization, 65 Canadian, 68, 64, 66, 60, 58, 56, 52, 48, 65 County Chairmen, Almond-Verba	450,626

A=analysis deck, D=data in card image format, DO=data in OSIRIS format, S=statistics, *=non-member

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
University of Windsor	1 D-Kennedy 3 DO-68, Almond-Verba, Radical Right	75,663
University of Wisconsin Madison	22 D-64, 68, Matthews-Prothro, 58 French, 64, American Panel, 68 New Hampshire, Illinois Lobbyist, Jennings Federal Employees, Stanley Higher Civil Service, BES (1,2,3, 1-2,2-3,1-2-3), 65 Canadian, 60, NORC 44 & 47, 58 Representation (Candidate) S-68	414,751
Milwaukee	5 D-52, 68, American Panel, 64, 60	119,485
Wisconsin State University, Eau Clair	16 A-68, 66, 64	55,374
Yale University	6 D-60, 64, 68, 56, 58 Representation (Candidate), Jennings Socialization S-68	120,390
York University	1 D-Schubert Judicial Mind 1 DO-58 French	14,674

TOTALS:

Data in card image format	695	15,564,937
Data in OSIRIS format	221	
Analysis decks	46	
Statistics	27	

A=analysis deck, D=data in card image format, DO=data in OSIRIS format, S=statistics, *=non-member

SERVICING REPORT, HISTORICAL ARCHIVE

July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971

UNIVERSITY	TYPE OF DATA SET	CARD-IMAGES
University of Alberta	3 C 8 DCS	144,982
Arizona State University	3 Rosters	81,303
Boston University	1 H, 1 S	23,567
Bowling Green University	MacCrae	17,436
University of California at Berkeley	5 C 1 DCS 6 H, 6 S	178,697
University of California at Davis	4 E	12,720
University of California at Riverside	3 C 5 H, 5 S	97,559
University of California at Santa Barbara	5 C 1 E	2,068
California State College at Fullerton	17 C	43,400
California State College at Long Beach	1 C	85,428
California State College at Los Angeles	2 DCS	10,689
Case Western Reserve	1 C	179,563
University of Chicago	1 H, 1 S	22,712
Chico State College*	15 H, 17 S	47,996
University of Cincinnati	2 H Warner	5,507
Clark University*	1 C	1,807
Columbia University	8 H, 8 S 3 E	46,133

C = Census

E = Election

H = House Roll Calls

S = Senate Roll Calls

UNIVERSITY	TYPE OF DATA SET	CARD-IMAGES
University of Connecticut	Burnham	* *
Cornell University	16 E 12 H, 5 S	51,650
Dartmouth College	2 C 1 H, 1 S	42,084
DATUM	8 DCS 5 Hofferbert Weimar	320,359
University of Delaware	12 H, 12 S	132,370
Denison University	2 H, 2 S	16,681
University of Essex	6 Hofferbert Weimar	64,024
University of Florida	3 C 2 DCS	114,674
Fresno State College	8 C	16,688
University of Geneva	4 Hofferbert	2,350
Georgia State College	2 DCS	10,691
Harvard University	3 C 52 E 24 H, 24 S 2 Rosters	633,361
Hunter College of City University of New York	3 H, 4 S Roster	35,284
University of Illinois, Chicago Circle	1 E	3,174
Indiana University	1 C 2 DCS 50 E	48,800
University of Iowa	50 E 10 H, 7 S 1 Hofferbert	289,654
Johns Hopkins University	1 C 8 E	81,247
University of Kansas	11 S	115,485

UNIVERSITY	TYPE OF DATA SET	CARD-IMAGES
Kansas State University	16 C 2 DCS 50 E 11 H, 10 S	161,582
Kent State University	1 E 4 S	22,563
Kenyon College*	1 H	10,503
Lehigh University	3 C 2 E Warner	18,716
Louisiana State University	2 C 2 E	5,329
University of Louisville	1 C 5 E	10,185
Loyola University*	1 E	536
University of Maryland Baltimore County*	2 C 1 E	800
Massachusetts Institute of Technology*	2 H	9,325
Memphis State University	2 H, 2 S	43,859
University of Michigan	12 C 3 DCS 3 E 2 H, 1 S Weimar	367,722
Michigan State University	2 H, 3 S Roster	32,008
University of Minnesota	4 C 13 DCS 1 E Weimar	333,051
University of Mississippi	1 E	938
University of Missouri at St. Louis	7 C 2 E	7,173
McGill University	31 E	17,402

UNIVERSITY	TYPE OF DATA SET	CARD-IMAGES
New York University	13 C 1 E	63,279
University of North Carolina	3 C 1 E 18 H, 16 S	135,180
North Texas State University	2 E 3 H, 4 S	54,736
Northern Illinois University	13 H MacCrae	116,083
Northwestern University	3 C 3 H, 3 S	217,706
Oberlin College	Weimar	58,436
Ohio State University	50 E 8 H, 7 S Weimar	130,135
University of Oklahoma	13 C 10 E	112,278
Oklahoma State University	2 C 7 E	10,497
University of Pennsylvania	5 C 51 E 5 H, 5 S	679,458
Pennsylvania State University	2 S	16,060
University of Pittsburgh	5 H, 5 S	52,880
Princeton University	1 H, 1 S	22,712
University of Regensburg*	Weimar	58,436
Rice University	34 H, 2 S	218,324
University of Rochester	2 E	2,320
Rutgers University	7 H	1,322
St. Louis University*	1 E	10,433
University of Southern California	4 H, 4 S	48,456

UNIVERSITY	TYPE OF DATA SET	CARD-IMAGES
Southern Illinois University	1 E 1 H	20,605
Stanford University	1 E	* *
State University of New York at Stony Brook	13 H	63,166
Strathclyde University	1 E	38,792
Syracuse University	4 H	17,893
Texas Tech University	3 C	47,071
Tufts University*	1 E	* *
Tulane University	1 E	12,057
Uppsala University*	1 E 6 H	40,076
Vanderbilt University	1 DCS	2,247
University of Vermont	1 E	93,087
University of Virginia	1 E Roster	80,500
Washington University	39 C 53 E	1,884,696
University of Washington	6 H Roster	78,046
Western Carolina University*	8 H	33,487
Western Kentucky University	3 H, 3 S	26,612
Western Michigan University	1 E 6 H, 6 S	8,044
Western Ontario University	1 C	200
Winger, Richard*	1 E	* *
University of Wisconsin at Madison	1 C 1 DCS 1 Hofferbert 9 H, 1 S Roster Weimar	294,918

UNIVERSITY	TYPE OF DATA SET	CARD-IMAGES
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	6 C	199,231
Wright State University	7 E	5,142
Yale University	20 C 72 E 16 H, 7 S	352,446

TOTALS:

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS:	NUMBER OF DATA SETS	CARD-IMAGES
93	210 Census 45 DCS 551 Election 1 Burnham 17 Hofferbert 296 House 2 MacCrae 10 Roster 190 Senate 2 Warner 8 Weimar 1,332	9,328,882

* Non-member academic institution

* * Raw data in textual form

SERVICING REPORT

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ARCHIVE

July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971

INSTITUTION	STUDIES																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Alabama, University of																	X	
Alberta, University of								X					X					
The American University															X			X
Amsterdam, University of																		X
Arizona, University of									X									
Bowling Green State Univ.															X			
British Columbia, Univ. of			X															
California, Univ. of																		
at Berkeley						X									X			
at Riverside			X												X			
California State College																		
at Los Angeles			X		X										X			X
at San Diego						X			X				X					
at San Francisco				X				X	X							X		
Carleton University						X			X					X				X
Chicago, University of						X												
City Univ. of New York																		X
Colorado State University																		X
Columbia University									X								X	X
Connecticut, Univ. of		X	X			X				X						X	X	X
Cornell University			X				X			X						X		
DATUM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X				X	X
Emory University				X	X			X		X			X					
Florida Atlantic University			X												X			
Florida State University								X	X									
Gothenburg University															X			X
Harvard University						X										X		
Hawaii, University of			X		X				X						X		X	X
Illinois, University of																		
at Chicago Circle															X			
Kansas, University of						X	X											X
Kentucky, University of																	X	
Lehigh University					X		X		X				X					
McMaster University									X								X	
Maryland, University of			X			X	X		X									X
Massachusetts, Univ. of			X												X			
Miami University												X						X
Michigan, Univ. of	X																X	
Michigan State Univ.				X	X	X			X	X			X					
Minnesota, Univ. of		X	X		X	X			X				X			X	X	X
New York University						X			X				X	X			X	X
North Carolina, Univ. of															X			
North Texas State Univ.							X								X			X
Northern Illinois Univ.						X			X				X		X			X
Northwestern Univ.			X												X			
Ohio State University			X	X	X			X	X	X			X		X			X
Ohio University															X			
Pennsylvania State Univ.						X			X									
Pittsburgh, Univ. of				X			X						X			X		
Princeton University				X		X	X						X				X	
Purdue University															X		X	X
Rice University					X					X						X	X	X
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

STUDIES

INSTITUTIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
South Carolina, University of						X												
Southern California, Univ. of						X								X	X			
State Univ. of New York at																		
Binghamton																	X	
Stony Brook							X											
Swarthmore College				X		X	X		X	X	X				X	X		X
Temple University										X								
Vanderbilt University																X		
Virginia University							X										X	
Virginia Polytechnic Instit.	X																	
Washington State University						X	X											
Washington, University of									X							X		
Western Kentucky University						X			X									
West Florida, University of						X	X				X				X			
Williams College			X															
Windsor, University of									X								X	X
Wisconsin, Univ. of (Madison)																		X
Yale University				X	X					X			X			X	X	
York University																		X
Western Illinois University							X											
University of Geneva															X			X
Waterloo, University *														X				
Peace Research Center, Oslo*																		X
Brook University *			X															
Utah State University *						X											X	

Total Institutions Serviced = 73

Total Requests Serviced = 210

Total Card Images Serviced = 3,277,671

KEY (in parentheses is number of times study requested)

* = Non-ICPR member (academic)
1 = Cross Polity Time Series, Arthur Banks (3)
2 = Domestic Conflict, Arthur Banks (3)
3 = Cross Polity Survey, Arthur Banks and Robert Textor (14)
4 = Political Conflicts, Richard Cady, et al (9)
5 = Great Power/Less Developed Country Interactions, Richard Cady, et al (10)
6 = Political Events Project, Ivo and Rosalind Feierabend and Betty Nesvold (23)
7 = Genesis of Civil Violence, Ted Gurr (13)
8 = International Subsystems, Michael Haas (6)
9 = World Event/Interaction Survey, Charles McClelland (21)
10 = Statistics of Deadly Quarrels, Lewis F. Richardson (8)
11 = Foreign Conflict Behavior, Rudolph Rummel (3)
12 = Dimensionality of Nations, Rudolph Rummel (1)
13 = Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, Rudolph Rummel and Raymond Tanter (13)
14 = International Regions, Bruce Russett (4)
15 = World Handbook I, Bruce Russett, et al (including merged WHB I/Cross Polity Survey) (22)
16 = Wages of War, J. David Singer and Melvin Small (10)
17 = World Handbook II, Charles Taylor and Michael Hudson (18)
18 = United Nations Roll Calls (27)

Proposal to the National Science Foundation

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR INQUIRY INTO SOCIAL CRISES AND POLITICAL CHANGE

November, 1970

Proposal to the National Science Foundation

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR INQUIRY INTO SOCIAL CRISES AND POLITICAL CHANGE

I. Introduction

The pace of social change and the intensity of inter-group conflict in the 1960's has brought about a new level of claims upon social scientists from policy makers. Methodological, technical, and theoretical advances in social science have created a pool of talented scholars capable of meeting this challenge if adequate resources are forthcoming. Among the resources recognized by the social science community as immediately relevant are large bodies of information on mass political behavior and attitudes. Theoretical advances have underscored the necessity for considerable historical and comparative perspective in addressing questions of social consequence. Many relevant surveys have been and are being conducted which are of immediate need to a large community of active scholars.

During the past nine years, the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research has sought to meet a major portion of the information needs of the social science community. The recent acceleration of these needs necessitates an extraordinary effort to bring into general availability a specific set of studies possessing high relevance in the present social context. This proposal seeks support to acquire and prepare for extended analysis a large number of these studies.

II. Social Problems and Social Science

In the very recent past, many fundamental questions regarding the quality of political life had to be posed hypothetically. Teachers and scholars formerly had to use uncertain historical analogies to illustrate such phenomena as "crisis in legitimacy," "system instability," and "mass violence." Even in the most advanced societies, governmental leaders, scholars, and citizens are now witnessing the vivid presence of these facets of political life. Political philosophers have long recognized potential contradictions between economic dynamism, social order, and democratic processes. Acts of terrorism and strident rhetoric have thrust the philosophic reflections of the academy into the life space of all citizens. The mass patience assumed by democratic procedures is being tested in the minds of men and women who heretofore have taken for granted the unassailability of the procedures. Social scientists are responding by using sophisticated research instruments to explore and test the relations between political change and the quality of public and private life.

The new questions being asked of and by the social science community reflect and require a high level of theoretical and methodological excellence. The past decade has seen remarkable advances in the level of social science competence in the country. The elevation in sophistication has required and is a product of changed training patterns. This transformation has not been confined to any one discipline, although it may be most dramatic in political science. There are now more and better trained political scientists than could have been predicted a decade ago. The society has a large reservoir of skilled scholars able and willing to deal with a new genre of questions. Many of the recognized leaders of social science---those who spearheaded the theoretical and methodological transformation in their own work---have recognized and responded to the current demands being made upon them and their colleagues.*

It is premature, nevertheless, to judge contemporary social science by the quality and applicability of its answers. The reservoir of talent is new to the social science scene. The combination of scholarly sophistication and concern with the problems of social life is also novel. As a result, the product to date has been a clarification of focus and a sophistication in the formulation of socially relevant questions. Theoretical and technical capacities can now accommodate operationally a range of questions which were formerly subjects of discussion only rather than objects of systematic investigation. These questions are many and varied, but they contain a common concern with the quality of socio-political life today.

How do various established institutional forms and procedures affect the results of our system of democratic decision making? Under what conditions can mass political participation resolve rather than exacerbate internal societal cleavages? Under what circumstances are changes in national social policy most responsive to public demand? Under what circumstances are they most impervious? What will be the political consequences of the constant increase in the formal education of the American electorate? What will happen to American politics with the continued population migration between regions? Will moral or "style" issues surpass in importance the bread and butter issues of affluent societies and thereby change western (and American) politics?

These are questions which, in years past, would have induced reflection and wise opinion. Due to the general transformation that has taken place in social science, such items are now read as foci for empirical inquiry. Given the material resources, scores of scholars are now equipped to design research which addresses itself directly and effectively to these and related questions. The strides which have been taken toward a fuller understanding of the relationship between governmental actions and public response are impressive. For example, notable gains have been made in examining the role

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*See, for example, the essays in Austin Ranney, ed., Political Science and Public Policy (Chicago: Markham, 1968); see also, The Behavioral and Social Sciences Survey Committee, The Behavioral and Social Sciences: Outlook and Needs (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1969).

of political representatives and the linkages of masses to elites. But the magnitude of these advances is relative to the state of knowledge a decade ago, not to the knowledge and insight needed to grapple with today's crises. Despite technological improvements, most of the theoretical progress has been to highlight the types of questions needing answers rather than actually to supply such answers. The clarification and operationalization of questions has, however, illuminated the resources needed to find answers.

One of the resources most appropriate is the sample survey. Today the social science community is increasingly turning to mass surveys to illuminate its understanding of the quality of public support for the institutions charged with solving our society's problems. The problems posed by social change---reflected in the concerns of policy makers---can be appropriately addressed only with large bodies of complex information on mass behavior and attitudes, elite perceptions, and the interrelationships between governmental action and citizen response. Moreover, methodological innovations and theoretical advances underscore the utility of addressing such concerns in a larger context of comparative analysis. Events in the United States today are amenable to explanation and rectification only when compared to certain base points, either in our own history or in that of other nations. Proximity to events is often a barrier to comprehension. The capacity of social scientists to integrate information on mass/elite relationships and to conduct natural "experiments" with comparative historical and cross-national information is the most dramatic development of recent experience in political science and related disciplines. As a direct consequence, students of the political process have developed the level of technical and theoretical sophistication requisite for moving from the formalistic case studies of the past to the type of multi-level, comparative analysis most urgently called for in the present social context.

III. Resources Needed for Relevant Research

Realization of the potential for relevant output from the social scientific community is a function of the quality and quantity of resources for inquiry. These resources are personnel and information. Theoretical advances have demonstrated particularly the necessity for viewing the processes of social change and political response in a carefully defined historical and comparative perspective. Institutional descriptions and case studies of the policy process, such as comprised the bulk of inquiry less than a generation back, have failed to produce either significant insight or sufficient guidance upon which to base recommendations for public action. Patterns of training have taken account of and rectified these shortcomings of former modes of inquiry. The current generation of productive scholars is sensitive to the developmental nature of socio-political phenomena and contemporary techniques of inquiry provide powerful mechanisms for comparative analysis, across time and across national boundaries. We now possess the intellectual capacity for deduction from a range of natural "experiments" to the particular social crises of the moment.

Realization of the potential of this talent depends upon very scarce informational resources. In recognition of this dependency, several steps

have been taken to meet at least a portion of the informational needs of the social scientific community. The 1960's saw the creation and growth of a number of social science data facilities. These facilities continue their efforts to meet, in some collective and efficient manner, the growing informational needs of social science. Organizations such as the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research have made available for extended analysis the raw material from numerous sample surveys of mass attitudes and political activities. The Consortium, in particular, has preserved in readily usable form several surveys which were the basis for landmark studies of mass political behavior. Although the sample survey is a fairly recent development for social scientists, the Consortium's holdings include many studies which constituted the base for early breakthroughs in theory and research technology. As the time perspective provided by these data grows, their utility for historical comparison is enhanced.

The network of sources for mass and elite information has yielded for the Consoritum a body of studies needed and used in highly relevant inquiry. That the leaders of the scholarly community are prepared and eager to utilize such resources is dramatically illustrated by a number of recent publications. Direct evidence comes from examining a recent issue of the leading political science journal, The American Political Science Review. Between March 1969 and September, 1970, it contained sixteen articles which relied primarily upon data contained in the ICPR archives. The following research reports address themselves to the vital questions discussed in Section I:

Aberbach, Joel D., "Alienation and Political Behavior," March, 1969.

Boyd, Richard W., "Presidential Elections: An Explanation of Voting Defection," June, 1969.

Burnham, Walter Dean and John Sprague, "Additive and Multiplicative Models of the Voting Universe: The Case of Pennsylvania: 1960-1968," June 1970.

Cimbala, Stephen J., "Foreign Policy as an Issue Area: A Roll Call Analysis, March, 1969.

Clausen, Aage R. and Richard B. Cheney, "A Comparative Analysis of Senate House Voting on Economic and Welfare Policy: 1953-1964," March, 1970.

Converse, Philip E., Warren E. Miller, Jerold G. Rusk, and Arthur C. Wolfe, "Continuity and Change in American Politics: Parties and Issues in the 1968 Election," December, 1969.

Cornelius, Wayne A., Jr., "Urbanization as an Agent in Latin American Instability: The Case of Mexico," September, 1969.

Dennis, Jack, "Support for the Institution of Elections by the Mass Public," September, 1970.

Finifter, Ada W., "Dimensions of Political Alienation," June, 1970.

Goldberg, Arthur S., "Social Determinism and Rationality as Bases of Party Identification," March, 1969.

Haas, Michael, "International Subsystems: Stability and Polarity," March, 1970.

Jennings, M. Kent and Harmon Ziegler, "The Salience of American State Politics," June, 1970.

Muller, Edward N., "Cross-National Dimensions of Political Competence," September, 1970.

Nie, Norman, G. Bingham Powell, Jr., and Kenneth Prewitt, "Social Sturcture and Political Participation: Developmental Relationships, Part I," June, 1969.

_____, Ibid., Part II, September, 1969.

Sharkansky, Ira and Richard I. Hofferbert, "Dimensions of State Politics, Economics, and Public Policy," September, 1969.

Evidence of growing dissatisfaction with customary political life is evident today in campus strife, activities of black Americans, and even in some forms of "middle class" political action. "Alienation" is a concept commonly employed to describe these phenomena. Aberbach uses data from the Consortium to measure and test the effects of certain forms of "alienation." Finifter, employing additional Consortium data, presents further conceptual and operational refinement, including attention to the multi-dimensionality of alienation. Her research modifies many prior assumptions about the nature of alienation and its relationship to race, education, and other politically relevant variables.

Sources of political instability have long been objects of speculation by students of developing nations. Cornelius uses data from the Consortium to test systematically the effects on stability of one major facet of social change---urbanization.

Nie, Powell, and Prewitt's two-part essay promises to be a landmark study of the relevance of social structure to political participation. Why do people involve themselves in the affairs of their nation? This question rests at the heart of much sociopolitical change. What is the basis of support for established political institutions (see Dennis, Jennings and Ziegler)? How do our institutions respond to varied policy claims (see Clausen and Cheney, Cimbala, Sharkansky and Hofferbert)? These and other questions fundamental to the functioning of democratic processes are among the objects of current inquiry.

A careful examination of the content of research using Consortium resources reveals a number of factors relevant to the present proposal. First, there is a widespread eagerness to use even the modest resources currently available for examination of some of the most fundamental and consequential aspects of public participation and attitudes toward policy and social change. Second, the utility of efficient, nationally based data facilities in encouraging extended analysis is dramatically illustrated by the rate of usage in important research. Third, the applicability of the findings is often hampered by the frequent need to use information collected in a context not comparable to the one to which the current concern is necessarily directed. Finally, the generalizability of findings is hampered by the limited national base of the information.

It is clear that efficient mechanisms for sharing relevant information resources lead scholars of high repute to direct their attention to the critical issues being faced in the society. Where they exist, facilities for cooperative resource utilization have been fully exploited. Without some mechanisms for data pooling and redissemination, none of this inquiry would be possible. The fact that there are facilities to organize, preserve, and rediffuse many of the major studies conducted in recent years has begun to generate a base for some historical perspective.

Although few academically based mass attitude studies were conducted prior to World War II, most of the high quality surveys have been preserved during the post-war period and are frequently used in extended analysis. The continued availability of comprehensive mass information gathered over the past two decades, therefore, provides an excellent base for on-going inquiry into socio-political change. More recent surveys have been appropriately addressing themselves to questions which are relevant to explanation of the relations between citizens and their governments, between people of different races, and between nations at peace and in conflict. But, because of the different social contexts from which the studies up until about 1965 were collected, the content can be extended to present circumstances only under considerable risk of error. The pace of socio-political change has outstripped the currency of information. Information from many studies conducted during the 1950's and early 1960's is being subjected to extended analysis. Except to provide a basis for historical perspective, much of this information is of limited use for analysis of today's rapidly changing social context. Scholars are too often confined to examining today's problems with data that were collected in an earlier, more socially placid period.

A few early efforts to gather and disseminate survey materials on public attitudes and activities in non-American contexts have demonstrated the multiplier effect such information can have on our understanding of phenomena central to the patterns of political change taking place today.* Nevertheless, information resources have limited most of the scholarly attention in recent years to American experience. With such a limitation the potential for enlightening analysis is severely limited. The widespread unrest, both on the campus and in the cities, which has emerged in the past six years has no clear historical analogue in the United States. The

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*See, for example, Nie, et. al.

time span is too limited for realistic trend analysis and projection of the possible impact of alternative efforts at amelioration and solution. Only one presidential election has taken place since the Watts riot, for example. The effects of several "long hot summers" cannot be isolated from a host of other circumstances (e.g., the Vietnam War, economic expansion and contraction, intensified labor-management strife) which were simultaneously present. Such historical "experiments," however, can be significantly illuminated by looking not only at one nation through time, but at a number of other national experiences of comparable nature. The BASS report of Political Science notes in this regard:

> What has already been recognized by political scientists is the value of being able to make comparative analyses of similar data from many places and circumstances. Political scientists already work with the economical and effective substitute for social indicators provided by data archives. A computer-based comparative collection of election data, political attitude data or public expenditure statistics from many political jurisdictions at home and abroad will allow even the individual scholar to do serious comparative work. (p. 136)

When one begins to explore the experience of even that limited set of nations with which the United States is most clearly comparable, it is readily apparent that the range of experience with social and political change is vastly expanded. While we have inadequate perspective from American experience alone to estimate the long-run effects of the various instances of social protest and instability that have occurred in the past few years, the community of western culture contains within it numerous comparable experiences. Many European countries have an extensive and wide range of experiende with the type of contextual changes which are characterized by mass protest, outbreaks of politically oriented violence, and consciously devised efforts at resolution of inter-group conflict through governmental action. These European examples can enrich the repository of experience and provide ample bases for analysis that is both theoretically productive and of assistance to policy makers.

Fortunately, the movement toward systematic, rigorous analysis of mass political attitudes and activities has not been confined to the United States. There are a number of continuing research activities, under both North American and European initiative, which have generated extensive collections of data addressed to the very type of critical problems which are most sorely in need of analysis and resolution. With the proper facilities, most of this high quality information can be made available to a community of active, talented social scientists.

A number of projects being conducted in the United States and abroad are directly relevant to the questions which are of highest priority to policy makers and scholars alike. The information contained in these studies has not begun to be fully exploited, in part because most of the information which illuminates recent American experience and provides the richest bases of comparison from abroad is not yet easily usable. This information must be organized and archived to facilitate ready dissemination

and extended analysis by the community of scholars most likely to make innovative theoretical and policy-relevant advances. The urgency of the current situation requires an extraordinary effort to coordinate the collective exploitation of these resources. Rapid processing and diffusion of data is a necessary condition for meeting this need. Extended analysis beyond the capacity or interests of individual scholars are called for in the case of a score of high quality collections of mass information.

IV. Problems and Strategies for Resource Development

Sufficient advances have been made in the definition of research goals and means to make possible a set of priorities in research development. Identification of needed resources points to a paradox in the current setting. The number of experienced scholars capable of addressing their skills to contemporary social challenges has been greatly expanded. At the same time, however, resour-es for capitalizing individual, pioneering studies of society have diminished. Costs of relevant research are up, but the available support is declining. The resources for meaningful social research must be husbanded with increasing care and attention to their potential application. Significant capitalization of data acquisition, beyond present levels, cannot realistically be anticipated. Therefore, there is great need to exploit those collections of high quality socio-political information that already exist and which are being constructed.

The Political Science Panel of the BASS Survey observed:

> Like other social scientists, political scientists need adequate data in order to create political and social indicators to measure the state of the polity and society. Matteers such as political discontent, civic attitudes, health, or educational progress are as important topics of scientific measurement and analysis as are economic matters. If society is to evaluate its performance in such fields as race relations, education, or citizen satisfaction, we need indicators based upon measurement of non-economic aspects of human attitudes and behavior. (p. 135)

The BASS panel proceeded to make recommendations leading toward a national social scientific information system. Their recommendations for a comprehensive policy are quite consistent with those of the Committee on Information in the Behavioral Sciences. At present, there is not only no such system, there is no national policy regarding collection, classification, and dissemination of information relevant to the quality of political life and some of the more pathological forms of political expression and participation which have emerged in stark form during recent years.

Under ideal conditions scholars concerned with the roots and solutions to the critical problems faced by society and its policy makers would have available a host of specialized facilities. The absence of more rational policies and procedures for information acquisition and exchange is manifested, among other things, in the quality of research design. Given the cost and technological complexity of mass information acquisition and management, even the most talented scholars frequently fail to conceptualize and

design their research in such a manner as to promise the most return. Budgetary provisions for data processing, for example, seldom anticipate costs of preparation for extended use beyond the short-term interests of principal investigators. All too often the interest and resources essential for documentation and cleaning of data sets are exhausted in the specific analytical activities immediately relevant to the limited substantive interests of principal investigators, despite the potential for more far-reaching utility in the information generated by particular projects. Facilities for sampling, interviewing, coding, software development, and other services to the scholar are often duplicated in a less than optimal fashion on a project by project basis. Anticipation of these service costs inhibit planning and constrain the conception of broad-range, theoretically innovative and socially relevant projects. More efficient operating policies would feed back to the research design stage and show up in higher quality proposals for social inquiry.

In lieu of a more comprehensive operational program for coordinating intellectual and technical facilities, the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research represents a unique national facility of proven ability to begin closing the gap between research needs and available resources. By their own account, the group of national spokesmen who comprised the BASS Panel on Political Science was highly influenced by the example of the Consortium. The Consortium reflects a major accumulated investment by public funding agencies, private foundations, and the member institutions. It has developed a continuing set of formal and informal relations with leading social researchers in the United States and aborad. The fruits of these relationships are now being manifested in research activity and in organizational developments. The recently founded European Consortium for Political Research has been aided greatly in its planning stages by the cooperation and example of the American Consortium. The latter has also developed a staff highly skilled at responding to the data needs of social scientists. If such scholars are to be encouraged to pursue answers to questions of accelerating concern, there must be a corresponding acceleration in the processes by which high quality socio-political information is supplied to them.

As the examples cited in Section II indicate, the degree of initiative and originality employed in the utilization of Consortium archival resources is striking. The term "secondary analysis" is becoming less and less descriptive of what actually takes place in the utilization of the resources such as those in the Survey Archive of the Consortium. The 1968 Election Study of the Survey Research Center, for example, was placed in the archive and made generally available long before most of its content had been exploited by the staff of the Survey Research Center. By July 1969 scholars at fifty-five institutions had received the data and code-books from the survey. Within a year of the election over one hundred sets of materials from the 1968 Election Study had been distributed. Similar rapid processing and diffusion will be pursued with the 1970 Election Study.

We have deliberately used the term "extended analysis" in the preceding discussion. Cross-time and cross-cultural analyses of different data sets provide the basis for novel conceptions and original designs which go well

beyond any customary conception of "secondary analysis." The Consortium's archives provide a set of studies against which the "primary" analyses of subsequent studies can be compared and upon which cumulative research can build. These developments, coupled with the current attrition of resources for initial data acquisition generally, forecast an even greater utilization of archival resources by scholars who have heretofore conducted studies of their own initiation, design, and execution.

Expansion of facilities for extended analysis necessarily must be based upon a clear assessment of the needs of the scholarly community and upon assessments by leading researchers of the information which holds most promise of theoretical innovation and socially applicable results. The particular activities which are intended to be supported by this proposal grow out of the increasingly eleborate mechanisms set up within the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research to obtain operating guidance from leaders in the various subfields of socio-political inquiry.

The mechanisms by which research and development policies and priorities are set within the Consortium should be noted at this point. In its original governing structure and in subsequent organizational changes, the Consortium has sought to maximize communication from **and responsiveness** to leaders in the fields of inquiry served. The organization is governed by a Council of nine members and senior staff appointed by the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research. The Council is elected by Official Representatives from over 140 member institutions.* The Council has consistently been composed of scholars of high national and international repute. Through quarterly meetings and interim communication, the Council has performed an active role in Consortium policy making and program review.

To ensure that resource development within the Consortium is geared to the central needs of the various subfields of political analysis, five archival advisory committees were established in 1969 covering the fields of American Politics, Comparative Politics, History, International Relations, and Organizational Behavior. Each committee is chaired by a member of the Council, and the members are drawn from among the most active scholars in each substantive specialty. The committees meet periodically and stay in close communication on a variety of functions. The central function of the committees is to advise the Council and staff as to the priorities for acquiring and processing data sets. This includes locating high quality studies that are being generated by ongoing research projects and that would provide multiple utility for extended analysis. The data sets to be developed by means of this proposal fall primarily within the interest of the American Politics and Comparative Politics committees.

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*Current Council Membership includes Professors: Donald Matthews, Chairman (Brookings Institution), Allen Bogue (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee), William Flanigan (University of Minnesota), Wayne Francis (University of Washington, Seattle), Fred Greenstein (Wesleyan University), Charles O. Jones (University of Pittsburgh), Jean Laponce (University of British Columbia), James Rosenau (Ohio State University), and Charles Tilly (University of Michigan). Past Council Members are listed in Appendix A.

These two committees have been especially active since their creation. Their objectives have been to develop criteria for information resource development, to identify relevant data sets, and to gain access to those studies deemed to be of high quality and central relevance for important research. They have also sought to advise the Council and staff of the Consortium on the priorities to be followed and the level of investment warranted in preparing data sets for distribution to the scholarly community.

One clearly visible consequence of this activity, in addition to specific recommendations for information acquisition and processing, has been a developing sense of need for extraordinary activity by the Consortium at the present time. The committees have recognized the growing capacity for analysis of public policy. But they also are aware of the limitations on the data now available, through the Consortium and elsewhere, both from a time perspective and from the perspective of comparison across national experiences. They perceive a clear public mandate for social scientific leadership to turn its attention to the crises of modern democratic systems. But this requires an effort that goes beyond current organizational capacity.

The American and the Comparative committees have consulted broadly and have urged an effort to obtain and develop for dissemination a large number of studies adjudged to be of high quality and direct importance for the research needs which have been articulated in this proposal. The entire list of studies distilled from the committees' collective inquiry represent those bodies of information which these leading scholars have determined to be of high priority.* Out of these, in turn, they have recommended the rapid processing and dissemination of a highly select few which are critical to the theoretical and socially relevant questions being currently confronted. These include studies specifically aimed at a clearer explanation of the public policy process and at theoretical innovation in the understanding and improvement of political institutions and practices in modern society.

The American Data Committee is comprised of the following scholars:

Professor Donald Matthews, Chairman, The Brookings Institution
Professor Fred Greenstein, Wesleyan University
Professor John Grumm, Wesleyan University
Professor Michael Lipsky, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Professor Robert Salisbury, Washington University, St. Louis
Professor Ira Sharkansky, University of Wisconsin
Professor John Wahlke, University of Iowa

Of the studies recommended for acquisition, this committee has placed highest priority on the following items:

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* For the full reports of the American and the Comparative Committees, see Appendix B.

Studies to be Acquired in 1971

Campbell and Schuman; Racial Attitudes in Fifteen American Cities
Jennings; High School Social Studies Teachers and Principals
Marx; Negro Political Attitudes
Milbrath; Washington Lobbyists Study
Orbell; The Impact of Urban Environment on Political Participation and Attitudes
SRC/CPS; 1970 Election Study
Turner, et. al.; Political Attitudes and Participation of Academics
Ziegler; State Lobbyists and Legislators

Studies to be Acquired in 1972

Alford and Scoble; Community Political Systems Study
Aberbach and Walker; Racial Politics in Detroit
Dishman and Craig; New England Legislators
Eulau; Bay Area City Council Studies
Jacob; Public Attitudes Toward and Citizen Contact with Government Agencies
Jennings and Ziegler; National Study of School Board Politics
Kornberg and Smith; Party Leaders and Workers in United States and Canada
McCloskey; Attitudes of Party Activists
Milbrath, et. al.,; Political and Social Change Processes in Buffalo

The Comparative Data Committee is comprised of the following scholars:

Professor Jean Laponce, Chairman, University of British Columbia
Professor Jean Blondel, University of Essex
Professor Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University
Professor Dwaine Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles
Professor Kenneth Prewitt, University of Chicago
Professor Stein Rokkan, University of Bergen
Professor Kenneth Thompson, University of Southern California

Of the studies recommended for acquisition, this committee has placed highest priority on the following items:

Studies to be Acquired in 1971

Butler and Stokes; British Representation Study: Parliamentarians and Constituents
Meisel; 1968 Canadian National Election Study
Prewitt; East African Study
Sarlvik; Swedish National Election Studies (1954, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1964 - 1968 panel)
Ward and Kubota; 1967 Japanese National Election Study

Studies to be Acquired in 1972

Frey; Turkish Village Study
Jacob and Teune; Leadership and Values Study of Local Governments (India, Poland, United States, Yugoslavia)
Katz; Attitudes on National Roles and National Involvement (Greece and Yugoslavia)
Kuypers; 1967 Dutch National Election Study
Stokes, et. al.; Australian National Election Study
Valen; Norwegian Election Studies (1957 Regional-Leadership, 1965 National, 1969 National)
Verba; Local Political Participation, Cross National Study (India, Japan, Nigeria, United States, and others)

The committee chairmen have contacted the principal investigators of these studies and are assured of their availability, either currently or in the near future. In some instances, delays may be encountered due to previously existing agreements with collaborators, but these potential delays are known and can be accommodated in the processing schedules. The members of the committees are familiar with the nature of these studies and have judged them to be of sufficient value in the current social and academic context as to warrant the rapid preparation and diffusion that is sought by means of this proposal.

The review process, however, is continuous, with the communication between committee members and the Consortium staff occurring frequently. Specifically, as data sets are examined in detail and costs of processing can be estimated, priorities are changed to accommodate relative benefits and delays. When further detailed examination of the condition of particular high priority studies reveal unusual difficulties, the staff will seek additional guidance from the committees. In this manner, every effort will be made to assure maximum productivity for the investment represented by this proposal.

In this context, the Consortium's strength is its major emphasis upon academically generated studies and its capacity for tailored response to particular research needs. Organizational resources have been and will continue to be used with a high degree of selectivity in response to those needs rather than expending scarce resources acquiring and storing a multitude of data sets of unknown potential. A rationale can be offered for ecletic data storage activity, including commercial polling information, ad hoc market research data, etc. In such an operation, as in extensive library acquisition of any kind, one gambles on the long run need for the information retained. There are ample archival facilities in the country to cover these less clearly defined needs. The Consortium's practices are more intensively oriented toward major innovations in scholarship, fitted to the main dimensions of social change. Most of the studies included and projected for inclusion in the Survey Archive have been supported in the first instance by publicly responsible agencies (tax exempt foundations or direct public funds). Each project which has yielded the information resources being sought for national use has been designed by a leading

scholar in the particular field. The proposals generating the funds for original research have usually been reviewed by foundation staff and committees of expert researchers. This indicates prior judgment of the worth of the endeavors which yield the data resources included in the archives.

This initial judgment of quality and breadth of need for each data set minimizes the risk of investment in resource development and maximizes the likely application in future research of the materials processed. The advisory committees have recommended for acquisition only those studies about which they are confident of quality and utility in needed research. Given its concern with research that is both relevant and theoretically promising, the Consortium has not yet met the problem in a significant manner of what to do with marginal data sets, having insured as much as possible that the screening mechanisms assure relevance, need, and quality.

These procedures and this proposal are designed to provide efficient mechanisms of resource coordination. Unfortunately, social science scholarship traditionally has not been structured in such a manner as to bring the best talent, most insightful theoretical developments, and highest quality information to bear on the problems created by rapidly changing socio-political circumstances. The instruments of analysis have been developed---through the widespread diffusion of quantitative skills and computer facilities---to provide rapidity of response from the academic community to national needs. But the means for collecting and disseminating most salient information have not kept pace with these intellectual and technological developments. This proposal is designed in the immediate instance to narrow this gap considerably.

V. Funding ICPR Resources for Survey Analysis

Sources of Support. Since its beginning in 1962, the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research has, through its Survey Archive, played an increasingly central role in meeting scholarly demand for rediffusion of the major data collections relevant to the study of individual political behavior. Rapid growth of demands and costs, however, have made it necessary to extend the financial support of further resource development beyond the original means for funding the facilities for extended analysis.

The Consortium operating budget is composed exclusively of membership fees. These fees have been the sole source of support for the research assistance provided by the Survey Archive. For the second time in three years, the fees were increased in 1970-1971. A schedule of incremental increases has been initiated which extends through 1972-1973. Nevertheless, the maximum increase possible under current conditions will not be enough to maintain the Consortium's recent level of resource development, let alone to expand those activities to meet the full complement of needs articulated by the scholarly community. Without the support requested in this proposal, there will be further reductions in the survey archival staff. The Consortium, therefore, is now seeking the means to support a significant upgrading of its resources which will contribute to the permanent storehouse of high quality information in the Survey Archive.

When the imperative needs of the scholarly community are placed against present fiscal pressures, it becomes especially important to use the most effective procedures in resource development. The Consortium staff has learned a great deal about procedures for entering data into the repository and reducing the steps involved to those which are most necessary. This means important reductions both in cost and in elapsed time between first receipt of a study and completion of the cleaning and documentation work that is essential for efficient dissemination and extended analysis. It also optimizes the division of research costs between the general purpose needs of the scientific community (costs borne by the Consortium) and the specific needs of the original researcher (costs borne by project funding.) In the absence of a comprehensive policy of national coordination of social scientific information services, these procedures have seemed to offer the best means for accommodating the needs of the initial investigator and the scholarly community interested in utilizing the data for extended analysis. (Considerable attention is given in Appendix C to the specific techniques used by the Consortium in processing information and to some of the reasons guiding their evolution.)

Through its history, the Consortium has expanded the range of its resources well beyond the original collection of SRC survey data. But each major expansion was invariably funded by special project funding. The Historical Archive, which contains social, electoral, and policy making information from a wide range of settings, has had all of its major activities supported by project grants. The same applies to the latest addition to the range of resources of the Consortium---the International Relations Archive. Maintenance of all archival resources and servicing of all scholars' requests have continued to rest on the fee-supported operating budget.

During these years of growth the Consortium has also come to have a much wider membership constituency than was originally anticipated. Now the membership numbers over one hundred forty universities and colleges. Their fees were once adequate to maintain a reasonable level of resource development activity with survey data, in addition to covering most general organizational expenses, such as central administration and information services. Unfortunately, the conditions which made this allocation of support very workable in the past no longer exist. The Survey Archive has remained totally funded out of membership fees. This has meant that acquisition of the most important mass surveys has fallen behind need. The number of available studies urgently needed in the current context has increased significantly, as indicated in the preceding sections. This proposal seeks to maximize the investment in the Consortium and in the original research yielding the several studies which shall be acquired, processed, and disseminated.

Servicing Policy. One possible way to offset rising servicing costs would be to charge each individual for each request. However, this would violate a basic commitment of the Consortium which has proven to be of great benefit in maximizing exchange of information between scholars. The membership structure has transferred costs from the individual scholar to his institution in much the same manner as a library or chemistry laboratory.

Given the current shortage of funding for basic social science research, it is more desirable than ever to preserve the ability to respond to requests for data without imposing charges on the individual scholar. The Consortium has been able to make data available without cost in almost all cases and in most of the remainder at relatively minimal cost. This has clearly been a major benefit for the organization, particularly for less established, but highly trained younger scholars.

Another approach to obtaining funds for the Consortium's developmental activity has been to raise membership fees. In fact, an increase took place starting in fiscal 1970-1971, with Class A members paying $5,000 by 1972-1973 and Class B members paying $2,900. (See Appendix D for a full description of the fee structure and its rationale). This fee increase, however, will be used largely to maintain necessary levels of servicing and central administration, to meet cost increases due to inflation, and to cover computer expenses previously met with NSF funding for that purpose. The high level of this set of costs required a cut-back this current year in survey resource development. The end of NSF supported computer costs (Completion of Grant #GS 1231) alone meant that an added $110,000 in archival and servicing costs had to be transferred to the Operating Budget in fiscal 1970-1971. Hence, even while the demand for additional resources and services has increased and is becoming critical, the amount of work devoted to answering the demand has been reduced and is in danger of further reduction. Therefore, it is essential in the present setting that the Consortium engage in developmental activities for a two-year period beyond the support of funds available from the members. The specific set of resources required by the scholarly community to begin attaching the questions of most consequence require an extraordinary investment in upgrading the resource base. This proposal is a result of that necessity. The support requested will constitute approximately one-half of the total sum devoted to survey archive resource development. The balance will be provided, as in the past, by the Operating Budget supported by the membership fees.

VI. Policies Governing the Maintenance and Dissemination of Information

The maintenance of the data resources after they are processed will be covered by the Consortium operating budget, which is derived from the membership fees. Maintenance includes keeping a record of all problems encountered by data users, updating and tailoring the data and documentation to meet specific sets of user needs, and storage of permanent master tapes in safe deposit vaults.

All data archived under this proposal will be made available according to the same servicing policies which hold for the other data in the Survey Archive. In particular, the policy of providing data to Consortium members free of charge will be maintained. This means that staff members and students at more than one-hundred and forty schools pay nothing for acquisition or access to data. Furthermore, individual institutions may develop their own collective resources at no cost beyond the membership fee.

Individual scholars at non-member institutions will have access to the information at minimal cost. Every effort has been made to keep charges

to individual scholars working on particular research and teaching projects close to the direct costs of reproduction and distribution. Past institutional support from the member universities and colleges, plus project-related support from funding agencies make this policy practical. Given the support requested in this proposal, it will be possible to continue service to individual scholars at non-member institutions by charging only incremental costs.

Charges to non-member institutions seeking to build local, multi-purpose archives have been set at such a level as to protect the integrity of the continuing investment of Consortium members. These charges have been derived to cover direct costs of reproduction and distribution plus some portion of the capitalization provided by the members' past and continuing contributions.

In keeping with a policy of open access, Consortium policies also provide services to non-member, non-academic institutions. Still higher charges are levied in such cases, in order to accurately reflect and compensate for the investment of the academic institutions which comprise the continuing institutional support for the Consortium.

Given a membership of over one-hundred and forty colleges and universities---including most of the major centers of social science inquiry in the country---the bulk of the active research community has access without charge to all data in the Consortium repository.

SURVEY DATA ARCHIVING PROCEDURES*

The steps which will be followed in the proposed archival work are described here at length. They make explicit what the Consortium staff has evolved as the essential elements in processing data, balancing the cost and time delays inherent in any specific procedure against the possible further improvement in the usability of the data. The processing steps are deliberately limited to those necessary to facilitate wide use of the data while maintaining the closest possible resemblance to the data as used by the original investigator and, therefore, as presented in primary publications of research results. The steps are given in the order in which they are normally done. Experience has shown that with any given dataset it is almost certain that at least some minor variations in this sequence are essential. For example, much of the codebook work is done in parallel with the data cleaning rather than in quite the strict sequence suggested here. These specific steps have been used in producing "intermediate" or "preprocessed" data in the recent past. This terminology will, however, no longer be applied and instead each codebook will contain a brief description of the specific work done.

For the sequence of steps described, the amount of work needed is reasonably predictable. To illustrate the magnitude of effort involved it is appropriate to consider a typical dataset of moderate size, for example, one containing about three hundred variables. Because most of the work is done on a variable-by-variable basis, the amount of work generally will vary in direct proportion to the number of variables. It is also assumed that the illustrative study will contain about one thousand respondents. Because most of the cost of the archival work is staff expense and the staff work for the steps described is relatively unaffected by the number of respondents in the dataset, the size of the study will primarily affect the cost of computer time only. Hence, overall costs vary perhaps 20 percent when the size of the sample varies between 500 and 2,000 respondents. Finally, it is presumed that this is a single coherent sample. If the full dataset is actually a panel study with several waves of 300 variables each, or is a cross-national study with similar variables developed in each national sample, the costs would be significantly higher than for the simple situation presumed here. The degree of increase would depend on how much of the work on one sample could be carried over to any of the others.

After the description of each step is an estimate, in parentheses, of the typical amount of staff and supervisory work needed on that step for the average 300 variable, 1000 respondent dataset.

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*Originally prepared as "Appendix B" to a proposal submitted to the National Science Foundation for "Resource Development for Research on Political Change and Social Crises."

(1) The first step is to contact the original investigator and acquire the appropriate data and documentation, including copies of the major publications using the data. These materials must be examined for a number of things which can have major impact on the subsequent processing. The sampling procedure used must be carefully reviewed with particular attention to the possibility of weighted data and, in turn, the technique for representing these weights. Specifically it must be determined whether extra cards are in fact inserted in the data received to handle weighting requirements, or whether instead the weighting factor is punched in the card for each respondent. Several subsequent processing steps, such as frequency distributions, are done differently according to which technique is indicated. Any misunderstanding at this stage could necessitate several steps being repeated.

It is important to check the coding of each variable. This should include, if possible, a visual check of some of the data cards to see if there are any multiple punches, since this would mean extra work on the data is required and must be properly scheduled. Several other features of the original coding can be ascertained during the initial reading of the codebook, including checks for "plus" and "minus" punches, use of blanks as valid codes, use of alphabetic codes, and any other codings which seem unusual or in which the procedure or intent is obscure or confusing. In short, the original codebook is reviewed to see how its codes relate to those necessary for the final archival product, and what specific processing must therefore be done.

Another aspect of the data which must be examined at this point is the possibility of complicated data structures. Panel studies are becoming more common, and each must be thoroughly understood before extensive archival work is begun. For example, it is quite critical that the procedures for matching respondents between waves of the panel be understood, any interviews compensating for panel mortality be recognized, and allowance made for any relationships between the panel and non-panel datasets. There are also studies in which members of the family or work associates may be linked, where the proper identification must be maintained and full consideration given to easing the analysis problems of the user. In many cases it is important to recognize and maintain data identifying the respondents local ecological or electoral units.

Still another type of check which is appropriately done at this stage is the comparison of the codebook with the original interview protocol. One point of concern is whether the questions are given in exactly the same sequence in the data as they were asked in the original interviews. If they do not match, this must be at least noted in the documentation, and may call for some resequencing of the data during the processing steps. The text of the original interview questions must also be compared with what is given in the codebook. The policy of the Consortium archives has always been to utilize exactly the wording of the original question, and any departures from this must be carefully considered and corrected if appropriate.

Another task that should be performed when comparing the original questionnaire with the codebook is a check of the structure of contingent questions. Experience has provided a number of instances where the codebook showed a contingent relationship between a variable and the answer to an earlier question, but an examination of the questionnaire showed that the sequence followed by the interviewer was different or more complicated than the codebook indicated.

It is usually the case that additional correspondence with the original researcher will be required, with resultant delays, as the above details in the documentation are often missing or confusing. In other cases there may seem to be clear discrepancies between the documentation and obvious features of the data available, such as the number of cards per respondent or whether punches should exist in certain columns of a card or not. If the data were not received on tape, the necessary computer work would probably be carried out while the other work of the step goes forth. (Three to six man weeks needed.)

(2) The data would next be sorted on identification fields and deck number and a check of the card merge would be done. This would locate missing cards, duplicate cards, and help double-check what was earlier understood about the data organization, including the weighting procedure and total card counts. Serious problems may mean that a listing of the input data must be run and carefully examined. This is another place at which communication with the original researcher may be necessary to resolve problems encountered. At this point it is usually felt that the archival staff has the original materials sufficiently well in hand that the data can be announced as available from the archive in unprocessed form. (A fraction of a man-week needed.)

(3) A complete listing of all the taped data is done, unless the data contain some non-alphanumeric codes. It has been found that this one listing is called upon frequently during subsequent processing steps as minor problems arise. This saves the expense of a number of subsequent selected listings, serves as a permanent record of the original data, and is a convenient location for subsequent notes on particular problems in the original data. (A fraction of a man-week needed.)

(4) Frequency distributions are now run on the data. For the known variables, the field widths specified by the researcher are used. Any card columns which are not supposed to contain data are checked with single column distributions, since past experience has shown that often there are data there. To suggest the magnitude of the problem, these extra data columns may contain indices generated for a subset of the respondents and left blank for the others. These frequencies are compared with any information available in the original documentation and from the published materials derived from the data. Once again any problems may cause communication with the original researcher. (Two man-weeks needed.)

(5) Although it is intrinsically a part of the examination of the frequency distributions described in the last step, distinct attention is

given to looking for wild codes. In comparing the frequencies against the source documentation it is often the case that some codes not listed in the codebook will show non-zero frequencies, while other codes listed will show zero frequencies. Both situations indicate problems in the existing knowledge of the data, although the latter is not commonly called a wild code. Obviously these are problems which are likely to require contact with the original researcher.

It is most important that the function of this step be understood as simply locating wild codes. This step is not intended to facilitate the correction of any errant individual coding. The location of wild codes for any individual respondent would more properly be done with a program that checks in each case for wild codes and then for that respondent lists any and all such deviations. This would be followed by an examination of the interview protocol to determine what should be the proper coding. Rather than performing this possible task of examining individual cases, the present step focuses on the overall state of the documentation and cleanliness of the data, providing simply a global statement of what the data are.

The existing codebook documentation must be completely updated to describe precisely what these checks determined. This would be both the original scholar's explanation of any peculiarities, plus a statement of anything which was not resolved in that explanation. (One to three man-weeks needed, depending on the number of discrepancies located.)

If the original data contain multiply-punched columns, these must be recoded into single-punch form, following somewhat different procedures than described above. Further variations in what is done occur both as a result of the amount of multiple-punch coding in a dataset and in response to the level of interest in the particular variable. In fact, present scholarly interest in datasets which coincidentally are multiply-punched has become so low that this step is included primarily to indicate where it fits into the processing sequence, and is not expected to be involved much in the work of this proposal.

The usual procedures for handling such data would start with producing a tape on which the original data are recorded in binary form, sorted, and checked for card-merge. Then frequency distributions would be done. The codes identified as present in the data by the frequencies would be compared against the original codebook as in steps four and five just above, and any discrepancies investigated. The next step would be to move the data into single-punch form, which would consist primarily of taking that set of rows within each original column which are single-punched by themselves and locating them by themselves in a single column of the output. Other types of multiple-punch coding, such as using a punch in a particular row to indicate whether a response was or was not given to an open-ended question, would be similarly "sprayed" into single-punch fields. No recoding of the data values would be done at this point, since past experience has shown that trying to combine these processes into one step leads to a great deal of confusion and consequently high

error rates. Since this is a quite costly step in terms of staff and computer time, it is critically important that errors be eliminated so that it does not need to be redone.

With the conversion described done, all of the additional cleaning work can be done in the same way as for any other dataset. For example, recoding of variables may be desired to enhance the usability of the dataset. This would be done at the same point as described subsequently for other datasets, although perhaps with a greater amount of work required in the recoding process for these types of datasets. (The amount of work here can vary a great deal. No general estimate is possible.)

(6) For the following processing steps the data are transformed into OSIRIS II self-described datasets. The processing programs in the OSIRIS II software package significantly reduce the amount of staff time needed to complete the work, and eliminate or minimize many sources of error. The principal task in producing a self-described dataset is generating a dictionary which describes the variables in the data. This dictionary contains for each variable a record which holds both an alphabetic name for that variable and a number by which it can be referrenced. In addition this record identifies the position at which the variable is located, the number of characters of field width it occupies, the number of decimal places in it, whether it is pure numeric or contains some alphabetic codes, and the missing data codes for that variable. This means that on each computing run the staff processor needs to specify only the identifying numbers of the variables which he desires to use; all the other associated information about each variable selected is made automatically available to the program from the dictionary.

Another feature of the dictionary is that Consortium machine-readable codebooks can be inserted as a regular component. The codebook text describing a particular variable can be placed right after the dictionary record giving the basic information about that variable. All of the other types of codebook information, such as footnotes, can also be inserted into the dictionary. The OSIRIS II software has been designed to ensure that when such tasks as recoding or rearranging of variables in the data are undertaken, the dictionary and its codebook records can be automatically modified to correspond to the changes. More specific illustrations of this will appear in the descriptions of steps which follow.

One other very important virtue of the OSIRIS II datasets and software appears in the servicing work after the data are archived. The servicing staff can easily select any of the variables from a specific OSIRIS II dataset and output them to card-images in any position and sequence desired by a user for his custom analysis deck. Where the OSIRIS II dictionary contains a codebook, the same program also generates a custom codebook that describes only those variables which are selected for the output cards, in the exact sequence they were placed on the cards, and with specification of the particular deck and column numbers for each variable.

Moving data into OSIRIS II datasets normally involves a program unique to the OSIRIS II system. It is called "filebuild," which connotes its task. Filebuilding is a combined process in which the raw data in card-image form are read into the program, under the control of parameter cards which give for each variable not only its input card deck and column numbers but also all of the information needed to generate the dictionary record for each variable. The output from the filebuild program is the OSIRIS II dataset and dictionary. The codebook records could also be included at this point, but usually they are instead added later.

The actual staff work required involves the generation of the parameter cards which describe each variable. One of the more difficult parts of this task is the selection for each variable of the codes which will indicate missing data. The values used should normally either be zero or be higher than any real data value. This is an important consideration in making use of the data as easy as possible on the members' various computer programs. The work done in this step may point to specific recodings that should be done in a subsequent step.

For each variable a descriptive variable name is produced for use in the OSIRIS II dictionary. This name is normally a gross abbreviation of the question which provided the variable. It is quite useful within OSIRIS II because it is used to label all printed output, helping insure that the proper variables are being used in each operation. It is also extremely useful for the servicing work of the Consortium, since it can be used to greatly speed the process of locating variables needed for specific research interests. Another important use of these names, with the words given in full rather than abbreviated, is in forming the table of contents to each codebook. (Three man-weeks needed.)

(7) The original codebook and any changes or additions to it are examined to ensure they are gathered together in one coherent document for users of the data. Specific attention is also given to editing, and to technical matters associated with making the codebook machine-readable. The codebook is then keypunched. (Two man-weeks needed for the editing and preparation, plus four man-weeks for the keypunching.)

(8) After the codebook is entered into the computer, listed, and proofread, the work on corrections via a computer terminal begins. This is done with an interactive text editor which at present is usually an IBM 2741 connected to an IBM 360/67. The cycle at this point between proofreading and correcting may be repeated several times. In order to limit the expense and delay encountered at this stage, small instances of misspelling and incorrect punctuation are ignored. The critical points checked are that the text is readily intelligible, with particular attention given to the question wording and codes to ensure they have been transcribed exactly. The final codebook is then inserted into the dictionary for that OSIRIS II dataset. As mentioned in the introduction to this section the codebook work described above may actually begin much earlier in the overall process, being done in parallel to the filebuilding effort. (Three to five man-weeks needed, with most of the work being proofreading.)

(9) Any remaining problems with the coding of particular variables, or other problems which would hinder the usability of specific variables, are corrected at approximately this point. The prime means for doing this is an OSIRIS II program which takes recoding rules specified by the staff processor and applies these rules both to the data and to the codebook. Because codes are never combined in the cleaning operation, this program checks that each distinct input code produces a unique output code. Hence time and money are saved not only in having the data and codebook recoded simultaneously by one setup by the user, but it is also not necessary to do a detailed check of the output for combined or lost codes. Other programs may be similarly used to rearrange the order of variables, or to generate various indices.

The actual performance of this work may take place several steps earlier or several steps later in the archival process. This depends on the kind of problem encountered, drawing heavily on staff experience and planning to determine which sequence of steps will in fact resolve problems in the most error-free fashion, at as low cost as possible. (Zero to six man-weeks needed. The work here varies as a function of the usability of the original coding.)

(10) With panel data there may be some additional steps at this point. If the various waves of the panel were not already appropriately merged in the original card-image data file, it will generally be the case that it is most convenient to process each wave separately to this point. Some redundant question and code text may not be repeated in more than one wave, to reduce the size of the overall panel codebook. In some cases it may be desirable to rearrange the variables to facilitate use of the panel data. This would consist of bringing all the variables which are identical across waves next to each other in the final dataset. That is, the variables are no longer in the order of the original questionnaire, but are instead organized so that all of the income variables are together, the party preference variables are together, and so on. (No general work estimate is possible.)

(11) Complete frequency distributions are done again on the dataset. Two purposes are met in doing this. First, the frequencies are compared with the appropriate earlier distributions to make certain that no obvious errors have occurred during preparation of the data. If everything is correct, these distributions provide one of the permanent records of the final state of the data. Secondly, it provides a data file of frequencies which are inserted by another OSIRIS II program into the machine-readable codebook. This is done with virtually no setup by the staff. It eliminates much trouble and delay with typing frequencies into codebooks, and then proofreading the product. It may be worth repeating that some wild codes will be documented in this codebook, because they could not be resolved during any of the earlier steps. Frequencies will be given in the codebook for these wild codes. (One to three man-weeks needed, depending on the amount of recoding and other manipulations doen since the earlier frequencies were generated.)

(12) A table of contents and an introduction for the codebook must be produced. As stated earlier the abbreviated variable names of the dictionary are expanded and used to form the table of contents. The introduction briefly explains some of the original research goals of the study plus specific information on sample design, and other important or difficult points that a user must note. The approval of the introduction by the original researcher is always sought. (Two man-weeks needed.)

(13) Another complete listing of the dataset is produced, to provide another readily accessible document about the final data. This is particularly useful to the servicing staff, in that they may quickly examine values for specific individuals in the data without needing to request any computer runs. (A fraction of a man-week needed.)

(14) The final codebook is given an overall check and sent to the printer. This codebook describes both the card-image dataset used by most members and the parent OSIRIS II dataset. An additional proofreading before the printer runs off the final copies is carried out to insure that no delays are encountered because of misplaced pages or other problems. When the codebooks come back from the printer two copies are mailed without charge to each member school. (Two man-weeks needed.)

The steps described above have been developed to provide usable data with a minimum of delay and expense. At least twenty-four man-weeks of clerical, processing, and supervising work are described and the total may reach much more than that in particular cases. Lower costs are possible only if the original data are in really exceptionally good condition. Since the codebook and the various data preparation tasks are usually done in parallel by different staff members, the elapsed time to archive a dataset can be as low as a few months. Often the time span is several months longer, however. This is partly due to delays in communication with the original researcher. Another major reason is the assignment of several datasets at a time to each staff member. This procedure has overall efficiencies because each staff person is kept usefully at work even if computer or data problems temporarily hinder progress on a particular dataset.

Archival Processing Steps Not Planned for This Project

It has become increasingly evident to the Consortium staff that it is possible to do too much archival processing of data. Costs in both time and money incurred by additional procedures may not be justified when measured against the improvements in the usability of the data. Another major concern is with the impact of major changes which make the data different than those provided by the original researcher. The processing steps described above keep the data as close as possible to the original form in which they were received. This gives the user easier reference against the original research publications. It also means that he has a better understanding of the original data condition and can make his own decisions about how to handle any problems.

Following the basic procedures outlined above obviously provides very substantial savings in time and money. However, there may be instances in which these procedures will not be sufficient, where a particular study is still in such rough condition after the basic processing that users would spend much of their time trying to determine what is wrong with the data and what they can do about it. In these instances (which we believe will not occur often because of the quality of the studies under consideration for the archive), the staff will seek the advice of the archival advisory committees on the desirability of additional work.

To help clarify this point, the following describes several major archival steps which will not normally be done as part of this archival project, although these have in the past been commonly seen as a part of the Survey Archive staffs' work.

Individual Wild Code Checks

The brief description of the wild code check step above stated that it was simply a check of codes used in the total study, rather than a detailed respondent-by-respondent check. An examination of each variable in each case is fairly easy to run, since a program exists which uses the codebook to generate its setup for the job. Hence the first part of wild code checking, locating stray values, is relatively quick and inexpensive. However, this does not make it a desirable step in the context of the archival standards proposed for these datasets. First, to be as simple to run as just described the wild code checks would have to be done after the data had been filebuilt and the codebook merged into the dictionary for the OSIRIS II dataset. Having the wild code checks done that late in the process would mean that some possibly severe problems in the data would not be recognized until then, and in any case would certainly slow down the overall pace of completing the archival work. Furthermore, since it is planned to put the values for the wild codes explicitly in the codebook, the process of entering that document into the computer would have to be split into even more steps than are involved now. Another alternative would be to run the case-by-case wild code checks before file-building the OSIRIS II dataset. This would require the complete setup be generated for the check program since no machine-readable codebooks would exist. Not only would this entail a large amount of additional work, it would also in no way ease another major problem, the difficulty in using the output information about wild codes to make individual corrections.

This second problem with wild codes revolves around having access to the original interview protocols and having the time and funds to examine and act upon the wild code check results. Often the original protocols are not available to the archive staff, or are only available through correspondence or visits to the original researcher. Even when the protocols are available the task of examining the original response for every single entry that has a wild code is a very major undertaking. Of course, it is likely that soon after starting the checking of the protocols it will be found that the existing codebook documentation was inadequate, and that there was a reason for the use of some of the troublesome codes.

However, that sort of information can be gathered much more quickly from the frequency distributions, which are the porposed approach, and the distributions themselves give the ability to check against results generated from the data by the original researcher as a further check of overall coding.

After a search of protocols determined what corrections should be made to wild codes, it would almost certainly be logical then to put the corrections into the data. This is relatively easy to do with OSIRIS II, but in addition to the work of that step there would still be a high desirability of doing an additional frequency distribution on the data so that subsequent steps in the archival process can be checked for accuracy.

The checking of individual wild codes as just described would entail enough additional steps that there are not only the problems of the expenses and time delays directly involved, but also the increased likelihood of human errors forcing the repetition of some steps. With datasets containing many hundreds of variables and often more than one thousand respondents, it becomes quite possible for staff members to make mistakes or overlook problems. When these problems are balanced against the notion that much of this type of correction should have been done and probably was done by the original researcher, it is clear that archival staff should avoid such a task if at all possible. If a particular dataset has so many wild codes that there is serious doubt about its usability, this might then be a case in which further cleaning work by the archival staff was warranted.

Consistency Checks

By "consistency check" it is meant that for each respondent it is determined whether the logical structures in the data, primarily as a result of conditional questions in the original interview, have been followed. The Consortium archival staff has never done any checks of a more substantive kind, such as checking whether different attitudes expressed by the respondent seem consistent or whether anything but the most basic matters such as age and sex are consistent across the different waves of a panel study. However, even with the focus solely on the purely logical checks, the sheer volume of such work is very great. With a highly structured interview it is fairly common to have more than twice as many consistency relationships to check as there are variables in the study. Not only is this a very large and difficult setup for the archival staff to do, but almost all of the problems of access to interview protocols and time spent correcting the data, mentioned above in the context of wild code checks, apply here also.

It has been the experience of the Consortium archival staff that a fairly high proportion of the inconsistencies found are the product of coding confusion between categories such as "don't know," "Not ascertained," "Refused," and "Inappropriate question." Hence, a fair portion of the inconsistencies do not touch upon the more clearly substantive codings of the variables and therefore may not be critical for subsequent analytic

purposes. Much of the work involved in cleaning inconsistencies from the data may have a relatively low payoff for future users of the data.

On the other hand it is quite likely that a large number of inconsistencies will be found in the data. One reason is that original researchers commonly concentrate their energies on those variables that are of prime importance to their immediate analytic needs, so that fair protions of the original data may be relatively unclean. A second reason is that the sheer number and complexity of the many consistencies to be checked within the data are often beyond the resources of the original researcher. Appropriate programs may not be available or there may be a shortage of time or money.

The effort that must be put in by the archival staff if it is to do any cleaning of inconsistencies beyond that done by the original researcher is so great that it has been excluded from the sequence of archiving steps proposed earlier. It is almost certain that this will cause some problems for subsequent users of the data. However it is not expected that these will be major problems given the original sources of the data.

Standard Coding of Variables

For a period the Consortium made a major attempt to standardize the coding schemes used not only within a study, but across studies to facilitate their comparison. The value derived from this effort seems relatively minimal compared to the costs and time delays incurred as each new variable is checked against existing standards and recoded to match them as closely as possible. The phrasing of questions and of coding categories changes in too many subtle ways to make this a particularly straightforward task. Once it is established what the recoding should be, there is the setup for the computer run to complete. With existing OSIRIS II software it is possible to recode both the data and the codebook in one step and be certain that no code values were combined or lost in the process. This latter feature eliminates the necessity of comparing frequency distributions done on the data before and after the recoding work. However the recode setup itself must be carefully checked to insure that the desired output coding scheme is achieved in each case, the total amount of staff time involved here is very significant.

Because of the avoidance of data cleaning steps in the archival operation described here, the use of as many of the coding schemes of the original researcher as possible is desirable. This makes it possible for individual users of the data to examine the coding schemes and make their own decisions about how to handle any wild codes or inconsistencies, or how to relate their analytic results to others already published. It is possible that in a few cases code values which might be considered as missing data will not be as convenient for the user to manipulate as might be desirable. For example, if a wild code appears in the middle of the substantive codes it will be left there. This leaves the choice to the

user as to whether this code will be treated as though it has some substantive meaning or whether it will be deleted as missing data. As discussed earlier, communication with the original researcher by the archival staff will hopefully establish that many of the wild codes in fact reflect only a failure to document the meaning of each value, rather than true coding errors.

IV. COMPUTING ACTIVITY

SUMMARY OF OSIRIS II, LEVEL 2
DISTRIBUTION ACTIVITY

Because of the problems encountered by users of level 1 in the fall of 1970, an especially intensive effort went into double-checking for errors before this latest release was shipped. Thus most of the work preparing this release was completed by mid-January, but we waited almost another three months while additional checks and corrections were completed. For example, we arranged with five members for a trial installation of this version in early March; this helped us verify that our system was in proper condition. We certainly hope that we are shipping a predictable system. One good omen is that several of our recipients have told us that in about an hour's time they had level 2 installed and our test jobs run on fifteen programs.

It does not seem likely that use of OSIRIS II during this next year will increase by more than ten at most over the present 81 systems shipped, of which 47 are the level 2 system on IBM computers at member schools. The level of interest for IBM 360's seems close to stable, the only other version available is an older one for Xerox Data Systems Sigma 7 machines, and the conversions for other computers are still moving slowly. The most active, conversion to the CDC 6000 series, seems to be moving with new support, primarily from CDC Netherlands, but it is not clear when the final result will be available to other schools using CDC computers.

The actual use of OSIRIS II has become evident in at least the Survey Archive's servicing volume. Roughly one-quarter of that archive's data are now requested in OSIRIS format, a figure which corresponds to the proportion of total members with OSIRIS II. Another facet of increasing use of this system is the hope that access to OSIRIS II will yield useful improvements in the quality of new data coming to the archive. Possibly the most significant development of this sort is the considerable popularity of OSIRIS II at a number of major research centers abroad.

One other aspect of the scope of our support is that last summer's survey of user interests did not reveal any area in which we could cut back on the capabilities provided in OSIRIS II without clearly distressing a number of users. To date one of the prime features of our system has been the variety and power of the capabilities available. Our users have been reasonably understanding about the relative difficulty of use, as compared with SPSS for example, because it is partially necessary in order to provide a full range of functions.

Thus while it would in some ways be convenient to cut back on or at least stabilize the size of OSIRIS II, this would be contrary to the expressed interests of our users.

The next section shows the major changes made in level 2. You will note that there are now 52 programs in total, of which, 10 were new additions this time and 12 are major revisions of ones previously available. Only 17 programs survived completely untouched from level 1. The following chart summarizes the modifications. The categories in the chart are:

1. No Change
   The program is exactly the same as the level 1 version with all updates, if any, applied.

2. New Version
   The program is a new version of a level 1 program. New version means that a fixed format setup has been replaced with a keyword format setup or that the program code has been wholly or in part re-written. In either case, the basic function of the program has been retained. New versions in general have the same name as the level 1 program being replaced, and when this is not the case, a specific reference is given indicating the name change.

3. New Program
   The program is new to level 2 and was not in level 1

4. Deleted
   The program is not available in level 2, but was in level 1. In many cases, the function of the deleted program is available in other OSIRIS programs and a notation is made to that effect.

5. Fixed Bugs
   Errors in the program have been corrected.

6. Increased Efficiency and Accuracy
   The program execute time has been decreased or the accuracy of the statistical results has been improved.

7. Altered Capacities
   The overall capacities, such as maximum number of variables, available storage, maximum number of transfer variables, etc., have been increased or decreased.

8. Altered Options
   Some program options (parameters) have been added, changed, or deleted.

	NO CHANGE	NEW VERSION	NEW PROGRAM	DELETED	FIXED BUGS	INCREASE ERR/ACC	ALTERED CAP.	ALTERED OPTIONS
AID		X			X			X
CAP			X					
CARU			X					
CHNGREC	X							
CKMERGE		X						X
CLUSTER	X							
CODBK	X							
CORREL	X							
CSUM		X				X	X	X
DATSIM							X	X
DOCLIST				X				
DSLIST	X							
DUPFIL			X					
FACTAN					X			
FCOMP			X					
FBUILD		X			X			X
FILEBILD				(1)				
FILECOPY				(2)				
FMEANS 1		X			X			
FMEANS 2		X			X			
FMRG	X							
FREQS	X							

	NO CHANGE	NEW VERSION	NEW PROGRAM	DELETED	FIXED BUGS	INCREASE ERR/ACC	ALTERED CAP.	ALTERED OPTIONS
FSCORE			X					
FTAU					X		X	
FTAU99					X			
FTAW					X		X	X
FTAW99					X			
GSCORE			X					
HICLSTR			X					
ICON		X				X	X	X
LABPRT	X							
LAG	X							
MANOVA				(3)				
MARG								X
MARGW		X						X
MCA	X							
MDC	X							
MDSCAL								X
MERCHECK				(4)				
MMP		X				X		
NPSTAT				(5)				
NTC				(6)				
PARTIALS								X
PBSCOR				(5)				

	NO CHANGE	NEW VERSION	NEW PROGRAM	DELETED	FIXED BUGS	INCREASE ERR/ACC	ALTERED CAP.	ALTERED OPTIONS
PUNLIST				(7)				
REBUILD			X					
REGR					X			
REGRESSN					X			
REPAIR			X					
RFMT	X							
SCAT		X						
SORMER			X					
SORTCD				(8)				
SORTTP				(8)				
SORTD				(8)				
SUBSET				(9)				
SUBMTX		X						
TAPLAB	X							
TCOR	X							
TCOT2		X					X	X
TREAD					X			
TVARTT				(5)				
UDAT	X							
WCC	X							
WRTCNT	X							

NOTES:

1. FILEBILD has been replaced with a new version named FBUILD.
2. FILECOPY's functions are available in DUPFIL and REBUILD.
3. MANOVA has been replaced by a revised version named MANOVA2.
4. MERCHECK has been replaced by a new version named CKMERGE.
5. NPSTAT, PBSCOR, TVARTT have been deleted from level 2, but can be sent on request.
6. NTC's functions are available in REPAIR.
7. PUNLIST's functions are available in WRTCNT.
8. SORTTP, SORTCK, SORTD are replaced by SORMER.
9. SUBSET is replaced by a new version named SUBMTX.

OTHER MODIFICATIONS:

The changes made to OSIRIS II for level 2 include modifications to the names of the programs and procedures, to the programs themselves, to the procedures (or the input and output JCL the programs require), and to the manual.

REPORTED LOCUS OF SUPPORT OF COMPUTER SOFTWARE
FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE USERS

The following is as reported by Official Representatives in mid - 1971.

Type of Support

Source of Support	Coverage of Recurring Costs	Technical Support People
Department	4	3
Mix of Department and Computing Center	8	7
Computing Center	28	36
Mix of Computing Center and Social Science users support group	2	4
Social Science users support group	8	5
General University funds	3	0
Don't know, No response, etc.	32	30
TOTAL	85	85

The above table clearly shows the important role for social science users played by the Computing Centers on many campuses. A qualifier is in order however: there may be a tendency to name the Computing Center as an easy answer, resulting in an inflated figure. Another facet of the information given in the table, the high rate of non-response, suggests that a fair portion of the respondents are not as well informed as might be desired. There was also confusion about the meaning of the term "technical support", with some taking it as programming only, while others include both programming and counseling.

COMPUTERS AT CONSORTIUM MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

CODE	NAME OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	COMPUTER(s)
	Akron, University of	
O*,S	Alabama, University of	IBM 360/50
O,S	Alberta, University of	IBM 360/67
	Alleghney College	IBM 1620
O*,S	American University	IBM 360/40, Access IBM 360/65
O,S	Amsterdam, University of	Access IBM 360/50, Access IBM 360/40, Order CDC 7600
	Arizona, University of	CDC 6400
	Arizona State University	CDC 3400
O	Auburn University at Montgomery	IBM 360/50
O*	Australian National University	IBM 360/50
O*	Ball State University	IBM 360/40
	Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences	
O*	Boston University	IBM 360/
O	Bowling Green State University	IBM 360/50
O	British Columbia, University of	IBM 360/67
O	Brown University	IBM 360/65, PDP/10
	Bryn Mawr College	Access 360/44
O*	California, University of (Berkeley)	CDC 6400, IBM 360/40
	(Davis)	Burroughs B6500, Burroughs B5500
S	(Los Angeles)	IBM 360/91, IBM 360/20, IBM 1130
O,S	(Santa Barbara)	IBM 360/75, IBM 360/20, PDP/11
	California Institute of Technology	IBM 360/65, PDP/10
	California State College (Fullerton)	
	(Long Beach)	XDS SIGMA-7, CDC 3300, IBM 360/91
	(Los Angeles)	CDC 3300
	Carleton University	XDS SIGMA-7
	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	
O*,S,X	Case Western Reserve University	UNIVAC 1108
	Central Archive, Köln	IBM 360/, Access CDC 6600
O,S	Chicago, University of	IBM 360/65
O	Cincinnati, University of	IBM 360/65
O	City University of New York	IBM 360/40
	Colorado State University	CDC 6400, IBM 1401
O,S	Columbia University	IBM 360/91, IBM 360/75
O,S	Connecticut, University of	IBM 360/65, IBM 1620
O,S	Cornell University	IBM 360/65
	Dartmouth College	GE 635
O*,X	Datum (Bad Godesberg, Germany)	IBM 360/40

	Delaware, University of	Burroughs B6500
		Ordered B6700
	Denison University	IBM 1130
	Duke University	IBM 360/75
	Emory University	RCA Spectra 70/55,70/46
O,X	Essex, University of	ICL 1909, PDP/10
	Florida Atlantic University	IBM 360/40
O*,S	Florida, University of	IBM 360/50
	Florida State University	CDC 6400, IBM 1401
	Geneva, University of	CDC 3200
		Access 6600
O*,S	Georgetown University	IBM 360/40
O	Georgia, University of	IBM 360/65, CDC 6600
	Georgia State College	IBM 7040, IBM 1401
		RCA Spectra 70/46,
		IBM 1800
O	Gothenburg, University of	IBM 360/65
O,S	Harvard University	IBM 360/65, XDS SIGMA-7
	Haverford College	Access IBM 360/44
	Houston, University of	UNIVAC 1108, IBM 360/40
		IBM 1120
O*	Hawaii, University of	IBM 360/50
O	Howard University	IBM 360/50
O	Idaho State University	IBM 360/20,
		Ordered 360/40
		Access 360/40
O,S	Illinois, University of (Chicago Circle)	IBM 360/65
O*,S	(Urbana)	IBM 360/75, IBM 360/50
		IBM 360/20
	Illinois State University	IBM 360/40, IBM 1130
O	Indiana University	CDC 6600, IBM 360/
	Indiana State University	IBM 360/30
O,S	Iowa,University of	IBM 360/65
O*	Johns Hopkins University	IBM 360/65, IBM 7094
	Kansas, University of (Lawrence)	GE 625
	Kansas State University	IBM 360/50
	Kent State University	Burroughs B5500
O	Kentucky, University of	IBM 360/65
	Konrad Adenauer Institute	SIEMENS 4004
S	Lehigh University	CDC 6400
O	Louisiana State University	IBM 360/65
	Louisville, University of	IBM 360/40
O	McGill University	IBM 360/65, IBM 360/75
O*,X	McMaster University	CDC 6400, IBM 7040,44
	Maine, University of	IBM 360/40
S	Mankato State College	UNIVAC 1106
O,X	Mannheim, University	SIEMENS 4004/45
	Maryland, University of	UNIVAC 1108, IBM 7094,
		IBM 1401
	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	IBM 360/65 GE 645
	Massachusetts, University of	
O	Miami University (Ohio)	IBM 360/50
O,S	Michigan, University of	IBM 360/67, IBM 360/40,
		IBM 360/50, IBM/1800

	Michigan State University	CDC 6500, IBM 360/40 XDS SIGMA-7
O,S,X	Minnesota, University of	CDC 6600, CDC 6400/CYBER 72, CDC 3200, IBM 1620, PDP 8
O	Mississippi, University of	IBM 360/40
O	Missouri, University of (Columbia)	IBM 360/65
	(Kansas City)	IBM 360/50
	(St. Louis)	IBM 360/50, IBM 1130
	Newfoundland Memorial University	Ordered IBM 360/65
O	New Hampshire, University of	IBM 360/50
O	New York University	CDC 6600, IBM 360/50
O*,S	North Carolina, University of	IBM 360/50, IBM 360/75 IBM 1130
	North Texas State University	IBM 360/50, IBM 1620
O,S	Northern Illinois University	IBM 360/50
O*,S,X	Northwestern University	CDC 6400
	Nuffield College	ICL 1906A, Feranti Atlas
X	Oberlin College	IBM 360/44
O,S	Ohio State University	IBM 360/75, IBM 360/50, IBM 7094, IBM 1130
	Ohio University	IBM 360/40
O	Oklahoma, University of	IBM 360/50, IBM 1130
	Oklahoma State University	IBM 360/50
S	Pennsylvania, University of	IBM 360/75
O*,S	Pennsylvania State University	IBM 360/67
O*,S	Pittsburgh, University of	IBM 360/50, PDP/10
O*,S	Princeton University	IBM 360/91, IBM 360/67
O,S	Purdue University	CDC 6400, IBM 360/50
O*,S	Queen's University	IBM 360/65 Access CDC 6600
	Rice University	Burroughs B5500 Access IBM 360/65
O,S	Rochester, University of	IBM 360/65
S	Rutgers University	IBM 360/67, XDS SIGMA-7 Access IBM 360/91
	San Diego State College	IBM 360/40
S	San Francisco State College	IBM 360/67
	South Carolina, University of	IBM 7040
O,S	Southern California, University of	IBM 360/65
	Southern Illinois University	IBM 7044, IBM 1620, IBM 7401, IBM 360/50
S	Stanford University	IBM 360/67
	State University of New York (Albany)	UNIVAC 1108
O	(Binghamton)	IBM 360/67
S,X	(Buffalo)	CDC 6400
O,S	(Stony Brook)	IBM 360/67
	State University College at Brockport	IBM 1130 Access IBM 360/65 Order XDS SIGMA-7
O*,X	Strathclyde, University of	ICL 1905, Access IBM 360/50

	Swarthmore College	IBM 1130, IBM 360/44
	Syracuse University	IBM 360/50
	Tel Aviv University	
O*,S,X	Temple University	CDC 6400, IBM 1470
S	Tennessee, University of	IBM 360/65
S	Texas, University of	CDC 6600, CDC 6400
O	Texas Technological University	IBM 360/50, IBM 7090 IBM 1401, CDC 1610
	Tulane University	IBM 7044
O*,X	Vanderbilt University	XDS SIGMA-7
	Vermont, University of	IBM 360/44
	Virginia Polytechnic Institute State University	IBM 360/65, IBM 360/50
	Virginia, University of	Burroughs B5500
O	Washington University (St. Louis)	IBM 360/50
S	Washington, University of (Seattle)	CDC 6400, Burroughs B5500
	Washington and Lee University	IBM 1130
O*	Washington State University	IBM 360/50
O,S	Wayne State University	IBM 360/67
	Wesleyan University	IBM 1130
	Western Illinois	
O	Western Kentucky University	IBM 360/40
	Western Michigan University	PDP/10
	Western Ontario, University of	IBM 7040, PDP/10
	West Florida, University of	IBM 360/
	Wichita State University	IBM 1130, IBM 1620
	Williams College	IBM 1130_S Access IBM 360/50
O	Windsor, University of	IBM 360/40, IBM 1620
	Wisconsin State University (Eau Claire)	Burroughs B3500
O	Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	UNIVAC 1108, IBM 360/40
O	(Milwaukee)	UNIVAC 1108, IBM 360/40
	Wisconsin State University	Burroughs B3500
	Wright State University	
S	Yale University	IBM 7090-7044, IBM 360/67 IBM 1401, PDP/10
O	York University	IBM 360/50 (2)

NON-ICPR OSIRIS DISTRIBUTION

O*	Bendix Corporation	IBM 360/50
O	Bergen University of	IBM 360/ Ordered UNIVAC 1110
O*X	Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques	IBM 360/
O*	Hebrew University	IBM 360/44
O*	Kyota University	
O	Loyola University	IBM 360/
	Milano, University of	IBM 360/
O	Catholic University (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)	IBM 360/40
O	Minas Gerais, University of (Brazil)	IBM 360/40
O*,S	Oregon	IBM 360/50

In addition, Survey Research Center Computer Support Group has:

14 current OSIRIS/40 users and at least
19 users of older versions of OSIRIS/40

Abbreviations of Computer Manufacturers

CDC	Control Data Corporation
GE	General Electric
IBM	International Business Machines
ICL	International Computers Limited
PDP	Digital Equipment Corporation Program Data Processor
RCA	Radio Corporation of America
XDS	Xerox Data Systems

Codes

O = OSIRIS II, Level 2, (includes orders pending)
S = SPSS
X = Non IBM (OS/360, or MTS 360/67)
    could be: 1. Conversion of adaptation
              2. Working on above
              3. Using Parts

Notes

* = Old version of OSIRIS (OSIRIS/40 or OSIRIS II, Level 1)

V. ICPR ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

ICPR ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

This section of the Annual Report contains various items of interest regarding current organizational and administrative matters. The first document is a brief summary of the aggregate membership situation as of June 30, 1971. Two factors are immediately obvious from this summary: 1) the ICPR continues to be perceived as valuable by an expanding number of institutions; 2) the current financial problems of higher education have had their effect on ICPR membership.

The Council and staff have attempted to follow closely any difficulties in continuation of memberships. Prior to the establishment of the current fee schedule in 1969, extensive inquiries were made to identify the extent of difficulty that might be created. Follow-up on each instance of financial problems with implications for ICPR membership have indicated little that could be attributed to the fee increase. Problems which have precipitated withdrawal or consideration of termination appear to be more basic than the increase alone.

The Council and staff do feel it necessary to remind member institutions of the terms of the Memorandum of Organization, requiring one year's notice prior to termination of membership. In those instances where such notice has not been given, it has created a deficit in the Operating Budget which has to be compensated out of the fees paid by the continuing members. Where appropriate notice is given, budgetary projections can take appropriate account.

In general, while the problems of individual institutions are of serious concern, the aggregate growth of the ICPR continues to be encouraging. The full membership, indicating Official Representatives, as of June 30, 1971 is indicated following the report on membership changes for 1970-71.

The current membership report is followed by a list of Council members from the beginning of the ICPR through 1971. Also listed is the membership of the advisory committees as of June 30, 1971.

The structure of the advisory committees is proving its worth to the ICPR. The committees on American, Comparative, International Relations, and Historical Data have met at least annually and have provided the archives with valuable assistance in setting acquisition and processing priorities. The chairmen of the advisory committees also have been helpful in obtaining data sets for the archives. When the advisory committees were established in 1969, the list included a committee for organizational behavior data. That committee never formally functioned and has been temporarily disbanded. However, indications of interest elsewhere suggest its likely reconstitution at an early date.

To the archival advisory committees has been added an advisory committee for the summer program. The staff of the summer program felt that more widespread assistance was needed in order to guide future plans and activities.

Each of the advisory committees is chaired by a member of the Council. By Council decision at the February meeting, it was decided that the membership would serve during the incumbency of the committee chairman on the Council. Each newly appointed committee chairman will reconstitute the committee with the advice and consent of the Council.

The list of Council members and advisory committee members is followed by a current list of ICPR staff. The final portion of this section of the Annual Report is a summary of the budget for 1970-71 and projections for 1971-72. A new feature of this section of the Report is a fairly detailed textual explanation of the budget. As with all other ICPR functions, the staff invites questions from the Official Representatives regarding the budget. In administering the ICPR every effort is made to accommodate resources to rational priorities in as economical a manner as possible. The budget represents one distillation, in hard terms, of the guidance provided by the Official Representative, the Council, and the advisory committees. Once account is taken of projected requests for services by the members, the options for resource allocation are quite constrained. Decisions in those arenas are taken very much in terms of the priorities suggested by the various advisory organs. Members of the staff are always eager to discuss general or specific items regarding the patterns of allocation of ICPR financial resources.

ICPR MEMBERSHIP REPORT, 1970-71

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Total
Membership Total June 30, 1970	89	36	8	133
New Members, July 1, 1970- June 30, 1971	Maine (Orono) South Carolina	Auburn at Montgomery Cal. Inst. of Technology Cal. State, Los Angeles Idaho State Mankato State SUNY Brockport West Florida Western Kentucky Wright State	Belgian Archive for the Social Sciences SSRI-Konrad Adenauer Foundation	
Withdrawals, July 1, 1970- June 30, 1971		*Loyola *Texas A & M Memphis State		
Membership Total June 30, 1971	91	42	10	143

Prior Withdrawals

June 30, 1969		*Univ. of Cal., Irvine	
June 30, 1970	*Brandeis Notre Dame Oregon *Toronto Waterloo		

*Indicates schools which withdrew without the required one year notice and have not reimbursed according to their obligation.

ROSTER OF MEMBER INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

Institution	Official Representative
Akron, University of	Professor Jesse F. Marquette
Alabama, University of	Professor Robert B. Highsaw
Alberta, University of	Professor J. Paul Johnston
Allegheny College	Professor Kenneth Green
The American University	Professor Lon Mackelprang Dr. Linda Lubrano Greenberg
Amsterdam, University of	Dr. Rob Mokken
Arizona State University	Professor Leo D. Vichules
Arizona, University of	Professor Roger Harned
Auburn University/Montgomery	Professor Raymond B. Wells
Australian National University	Dr. R. S. Parker
Ball State University	Professor Ralph Baker
Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences	Dr. Joseph Bonmariage
Boston University	Professor Betty Zisk
Bowling Green State University	Professor James Q. Graham
British Columbia, University of	Professor David Elkins
Brown University	Professor Harold E. Quinley
California Institute of Technology	Professor J. Morgan Kousser
California, University of (Berkeley)	Professor Jack Citrin
(Davis)	Professor James McEvoy
(Los Angeles)	Professor Carl Hensler
(Riverside)	Professor Barbara Deckard
(Santa Barbara)	Professor Carl Hetrick
California State College (Fullerton)	Professor Philip Gianos
(Long Beach)	Professor Jerry L. Weaver
(Los Angeles)	Professor Kenneth A. Wagner
Carleton University	Professor John DeVries
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	Miss Anne Winslow
Case Western Reserve University	Dr. Barry Hughes
Centralarchive (Cologne)	Dr. Hans D. Klingemann

Institution	Official Representative
Chicago, University of	Professor Norman Nie
Cincinnati, University of	Professor William Klecka
City University of New York	Professor Kenneth Sherrill
Colorado State University	Professor Duane W. Hill
Columbia University	Professor Robert S. Gilmour
Connecticut, University of	Professor Everett C. Ladd
Cornell University	Professor E. W. Jones
Dartmouth College	Professor Denis G. Sullivan
DATUM (Bad Godesberg, Germany)	Dr. Klaus Liepelt
Delaware, University of	Professor Henry T. Reynolds
Denison University	Professor Emmett Buell
Duke University	Professor Richard Trilling
Emory University	Professor Guy Peters
Essex, University of	Professor Kenneth Macdonald
Florida Atlantic University	Professor Everett Cataldo
Florida, University of	Professor Richard L. Sutton
Florida State University	Professor Norman R. Luttbeg
Geneva, University of	Dr. David Handley
Georgetown University	Professor Robert A. Hitlin
Georgia, University of	Professor Keith R. Billingsley
Georgia State College	Professor Jerry D. Perkins
Gothenburg, University of	Dr. Bo Sarlvik
Harvard University	Professor William Schneider
Hawaii, University of	Professor Earl Babbie
Houston, University of	Professor Bryan Jones
Howard University	Professor Augusto Victor Ferreros
Idaho State University	Professor Donald W. Jackson
Illinois, University of (Chicago Circle)	Professor David Leege
(Urbana)	Professor Fred Coombs
Illinois State University	Professor Joel G. Verner
Indiana University	Professor Ron Weber
Indiana State University	Professor John Crittenden

Institution	Official Representative
Iowa, University of	Professor George R. Boynton
Johns Hopkins University	Professor Steve Stephens
Kansas, University of	Professor Robert Aangunbrug
Kansas State University	Professor Frederick D. Herzon
Kent State University	Professor John Gargin
Kentucky, University of	Professor Michael Baer
Konrad Adenauer Institute	Dr. Gunter D. Radtke
Lehigh University	Professor Donald D. Barry
Louisiana State University	Professor Paul E. Grosser
Louisville, University of	Professor Adele Ferdows
McGill University	Professor Pauline Vaillancourt
McMaster University	Professor H. J. Jacek
Maine, University of, at Orono	Professor Kenneth P. Hayes
Mankato State College	Professor Daniel L. Klassen
Mannheim University	Dr. Dieter Roth
Maryland, University of	Dr. Margaret Conway
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Dr. Nazli Choucri
Massachusetts, University of	Professor Stanley Bach
Miami University	Professor Douglas W. Frisbie
Michigan State University	Professor Paul R. Abramson
Michigan, University of	Professor Bruce Bowen
Minnesota, University of	Professor William H. Flanigan
Mississippi, University of	Professor F. Glenn Abney
Missouri, University of (Columbia)	Professor David Leuthold
(Kansas City)	Professor Dale A. Neuman
(St. Louis)	Professor Ruth Jones
Newfoundland, Memorial University	Dr. Gunther Hartmann
New Hampshire, University of	Professor Robert Craig
New York University	Professor Robert Burrowes
North Carolina, University of	Professor James W. Prothro
North Texas State University	Professor C. Neal Tate
Northern Illinois University	Professor Kevin L. McKeough
Northwestern University	Mrs. Lorraine Borman

Institution	Official Representative
Nuffield College	Dr. David Butler
Oberlin College	Professor Paul A. Dawson
Ohio State University	Professor Herbert Asher
Ohio University	Professor David D. Dabelko
Oklahoma, University of	Professor Samuel A. Kirkpatrick
Oklahoma State University	Professor Charles M. Dollar
Pennsylvania, University of	Professor Neal Cutler
Pennsylvania State University	Professor Michael King
Pittsburgh, University of	Professor Michael Margolis
Princeton University	Professor Judith Rowe
Purdue University	Professor Jerrold Rusk
Queen's University	Dr. William P. Irvine
Rice University	Professor Joseph Cooper
Rochester, University of	Professor Richard Niemi
Rutgers University	Professor Stephen Salmore
San Diego State College	Professor Betty A. Nesvold
San Francisco State College	Professor R. Gene Geisler
South Carolina, University of	Professor James A. Kuhlman
Southern California, University of	Professor Kenneth H. Thompson
Southern Illinois University	Professor David Kenney
Stanford University	Professor Paul M. Sniderman
State University College at Brockport	Professor Frank Feigert
State University of New York (Albany)	Professor Leigh Stelzer
(Binghamton)	Professor Arthur S. Banks
(Buffalo)	Professor James P. Zais
(Stony Brook)	Mr. Kenneth Pinkes
Strathclyde, University of	Dr. Richard Rose
Swarthmore College	Professor Marc Ross
Syracuse University	Professor Robert McClure
Tel-Aviv University	Dr. Alan Arian
Temple University	Professor Stephen Whitaker
Tennessee, University of	Professor Charles E. Patterson, Jr.
Texas, University of	Professor Rick S. Piltz

Institution	Official Representative
Texas Tech University	Professor Gordon Henderson
Tulane University	Professor Robert S. Robins
Vanderbilt University	Professor Richard Pride
Vermont, University of	Professor Lyman J. Gould
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	Professor Rodney Eslinger
Virginia, University of	Professor Arthur G. Stevens
Washington & Lee University	Professor William Buchanan
Washington State University	Professor Evan Rogers
Washington University	Professor John Sprague
Washington, University of	Professor Wayne Francis
Wayne State University	Professor Saadia Greenberg
Wesleyan University	Professor Richard Boyd
Western Illinois University	Professor Gerald Ferman
Western Kentucky University	Professor Thomas Madron
Western Michigan University	Professor David Hanson
Western Ontario, University of	Professor Wallace Gagne
West Florida, University of	Professor Jerry B. Jenkins
Wichita State University	Professor Richard E. Zody
Williams College	Professor Charles Baer
Windsor, University of	Professor Larry LeDuc
Wisconsin, University of (Madison)	Professor Michael Aiken
(Milwaukee)	Professor Ronald Hedlund
Wisconsin State University	Professor Morton Sipress
Wright State University	Professor Ronald M. Sirkin
Yale University	Professor Peter Busch
York University	Professor Tom Atkinson

ICPR COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

1962-63
James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina, Chairman
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 Pittsburg
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 Pittsburg
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

1969-70 Heinz Eulau, Stanford University, Chairman
Charles Cnudde, University of Wisconsin
Fred Greenstein, Wesleyan University
William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota
Jean A. Laponce, University of British Columbia
David Leege, State University of New York at Buffalo
Donald Matthews, University of North Carolina
James Rosenau, Rutgers University
Charles Tilly, University of Michigan

1970-71 Donald Matthews, Brookings Institute, Chairman (1971)
Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin (1973)
William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota (1971)
Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington (1973)
John Grumm, Wesleyan University (1972)
Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh (1973)
Jean Laponce, University of British Columbia (1971)
James Rosenau, The Ohio State University (1972)
Charles Tilly, The University of Michigan (1972)

ICPR ADVISORY COMMITTEES, JULY 1, 1971

American Politics

Donald Matthews, Chairman, The Brookings Institution
Fred Greenstein, Wesleyan University
John Grumm, Wesleyan University
Michael Lipsky, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Robert Salisbury, Washington University, St. Louis
Ira Sharkansky, University of Wisconsin
John Wahlke, State University of New York at Stony Brook

Comparative Politics

Jean Laponce, Chairman, University of British Columbia
Jean Blondel, University of Essex
Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University
Dwaine Prewitt, University of Chicago
Stein Rokkan, University of Bergen
Kenneth Thompson, University of Southern California

Historical Data

Charles Tilly, Chairman, The University of Michigan
Allan Bogue, The University of Wisconsin
W. Dean Burnham, Washington University, St. Louis
Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, University of Paris
G. William Skinner, Stanford University
Lawrence Stone, Princeton University

International Relations

James Rosenau, Chairman, The Ohio State University
Phillip Burgess, The Ohio State University
Neal Cutler, University of Pennsylvania
Charles Hermann, The Ohio State University
Mancur Olsen, University of Maryland
Paul Smoker, University of Lancaster, England

Summer Training Program

Wayne Francis, Chairman, University of Washington, Seattle
William R. Keech, The Brookings Institution
Murray C. Murphey, The University of Pennsylvania
Donald E. Stokes, The University of Michigan
Roy D. Morey, Denison University

ICPR STAFF

Administrative

Executive Director - Dr. Richard I. Hofferbert
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
Administrative Assistant - Miss Evelyn R. Kromer
Secretary - Miss Christine Fiore
Secretary - Mrs. Jane Willer

Computing Support Group

Director - Mr. Gregory A. Marks
Program Supervisor - Miss Sylvia Barge
Senior Systems Analyst - Mrs. Tina Bixby
Research Associate - Mr. Stewart Robinovitz
Programmer Analyst - Mrs. Jennifer Campbell
Programmer Analyst - Mrs. Carol Damroze
Programmer Analyst - Mr. Ralph Koch
Systems Programmer - Mr. Neil Oden
Programmer - Mr. Ken Hair
Secretary - Mrs. Christine French

Curricular Development

Director - Dr. Donald E. Stokes
Research Associate - Dr. Gudmund R. Iversen
Research Associate - Mr. Lutz Erbring
Assistant Study Director - Mr. Lawrence H. Boyd
Assistant Study Director - Mr. John Deegan, Jr.
Assistant Study Director - Mr. Helmut Norpoth
Assistant Study Director - Mr. George Rabinowitz
Assistant Study Director - Mrs. Stuart Rabinowitz
Assistant Study Director - Mr. Paul Robertson
Assistant Study Director - Mr. Carl Shaner
Secretary - Mrs. Stella Moyser

Historical Archive

Director - Dr. Jerome M. Clubb
Assistant Director - Mr. Michael Traugott
Assistant Study Director - Mr. Erik Austin
Assistant Study Director - Miss Charlotte Goodman
Assistant Study Director - Mrs. Santa Traugott

Historical Archive (continued)

Supervisor, Servicing Section - Miss Janet Vavra
Assistant in Research - Miss Elizabeth Chambers
Keypunch Supervisor - Mrs. Arlyn Champagne
Keypunch Operator - Mrs. Scarlett Bennett
Keypunch Operator - Mrs. Bok Soon Hoag
Secretary - Mrs. Marcia Curtis
Secretary - Mrs. Donna Gotts

International Relations Archive

Assistant Director - Mr. Robert Beattie
Supervisor, Servicing Section - Miss Janet Vavra

Survey Archive

Director - Dr. M. Kent Jennings
Assistant Director - Miss Carolyn Geda
Substantive Coordinator - Mrs. Maria E. M. Sanchez
Technical Supervisor - Miss Susanne Marshall
Supervisor, Servicing Section - Mrs. Mary Starkweather
Data Servicer - Miss Karen Sidney
Data Librarian, Data Servicer - Mrs. Suzy Weisman
Study Processor - Mr. Harlan Himel
Study Processor - Miss Wendy Hoag
Study Processor - Mr. Edward J. Schneider
Secretary - Mrs. June Stuart
Secretary - Miss Donna Hellman

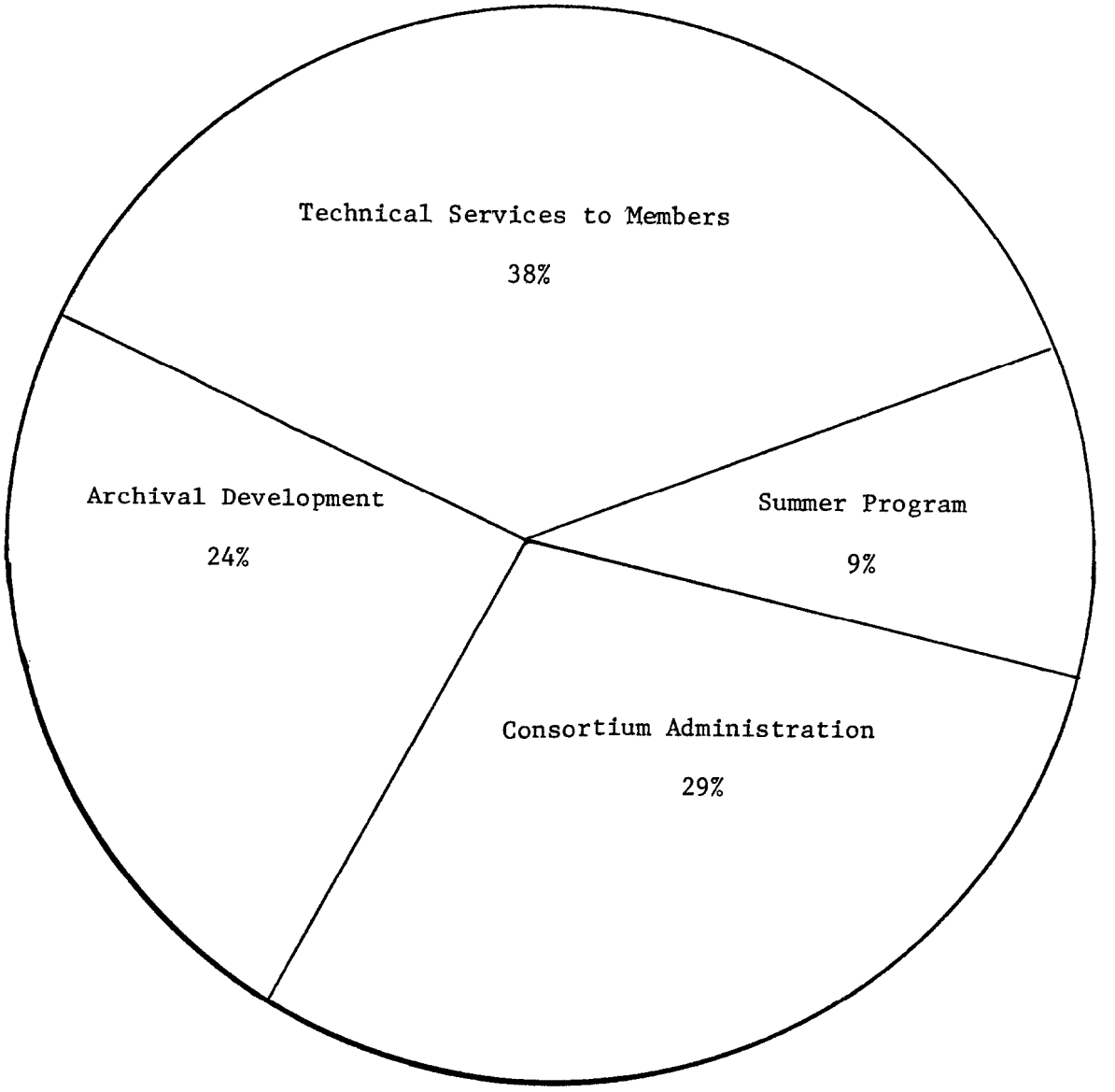
Summer Program

Director - Dr. Gudmund R. Iversen
Administrative Assistant - Miss Ann Robinson
Instructor - Mr. Herbert Asher
Instructor - Mr. Paul Beck
Instructor - Dr. Bruce Bowen
Instructor - Mr. Lawrence H. Boyd
Instructor - Dr. Jerome Clubb
Instructor - Mr. Bruce Campbell
Instructor - Mr. Stevens Coombs
Instructor - Dr. Philip Converse
Instructor - Mr. Andrew Cowart
Instructor - Dr. John P. Crecine
Instructor - Mr. John Deegan, Jr.
Instructor - Mr. Michael Denney
Instructor - Mr. Lutz Erbring
Instructor - Mr. Daniel Fox
Instructor - Mr. Peter Joftis
Instructor - Mr. David Karns, Cornell
Instructor - Dr. George Kent, San Francisco State
Instructor - Dr. Samuel Kirkpatrick, Oklahoma
Instructor - Mr. Burton Leathers, Cornell
Instructor - Miss Stuart Macdonald
Instructor - Mr. Lawrence Mayer, Ohio State
Instructor - Mr. Arthur Miller
Instructor - Mr. George Moyser
Instructor - Miss Lee Muhlenkort
Instructor - Mr. Helmut Norpoth
Instructor - Mr. George Rabinowitz
Instructor - Mr. Thomas Sanders
Instructor - Mr. Carl Stone
Instructor - Mr. Michael Traugott
Instructor - Dr. Herbert Weisberg
Computer Coordinator - Mr. John Stucker
Computer Counselor - Mr. Judd Conway
Computer Counselor - Miss Susan Hart
Computer Counselor - Mr. Yoshio Hida
Computer Counselor - Mr. Edward Schneider
Computer Counselor - Mr. Carl Shaner
Office Coordinator - Mr. Lawrence H. Boyd
Library Coordinator - Mr. Henry Heitowit
Librarian - Miss Jennifer Junior
Librarian - Miss Nancy Rytina
Secretary - Miss Joan Martin
Secretary - Mrs. Stella Moyser

ICPR BUDGETS

1970-71 Review and 1971-72 Projections

Allocation of ICPR Operating Budget (Members' Fees):
1971-72 Projections



Introduction:

ICPR income is basically from three sources: 1) member fees; 2) special purpose grants and contracts, and; 3) the University of Michigan. In addition, irregular amounts are received from special charges--data supplied to non-members, OSIRIS reimbursement, extra codebook sales, etc. Total expenditures for 1970-71 were $1,151,600, of which member fees constituted $480,600. Projections for 1971-72 are for total income of $902,000 of which $554,400 will be member fees. The increase of $73,800 from member fees includes the results of the fee increase ($500 for Category A institutions and $300 for Category B institutions), plus the projected growth in total membership. Member fees constitute the Operating Budget of the ICPR.

The Operating Budget is allocated primarily for member services, including data servicing, OSIRIS distribution, summer program administrative support, and central administration. In addition, the Operating Budget has been the major source of support for survey archival development. More recently, the Operating Budget has been used to maintain data facilities and services, the developmental costs of which were supported by specific grants. This explains the Operating Budget contribution for Historical and International Relations activities (discussed below).

The major financial circumstance of the current fiscal year--and the explanation for a substantial portion of the total reduction in overall income--is the termination of the Office of Naval Research support for international relations data development and servicing. The further acceptance of funds from that source was discouraged by the Policy and Plans Committee of the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research. Although there were indications that additional funds would be forthcoming, the decision to discontinue was prompted by a consideration of the increasing international commitments of the Center research staff and of the ICPR. Past opposition to this source of funding within the ICPR and the Center was reviewed in detail by the Council. The ICPR staff stressed the long-range interests which would be served by seeking alternative funding for the International Relations Archive.

In the Council discussions of the funding of international relations resource development, it was agreed that the archive would continue to be supported on a limited level out of the ICPR operating budget, in accordance with policies set by the Council with the guidance of the International Relations Advisory Committee. The current arrangements for supporting the International Relations Archive are aimed at fulfilling the recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

The level of National Science Foundation funding is down for fiscal 1971-72 as a result of completion of the major Historical Archive development project. This, however, has been partially made up by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities ($30,000) and NSF ($37,536) to support creation of a machine-readable file of 19th century French departmental data from the Statistique Generale de la France.

A word about overhead is in order. Like all other programs, ICPR is required to pay an overhead rate which, in this case, is 15% of total direct costs in the operating budget. This is nearly as low as any project is allowed. The University of Michigan overhead rate for all federally supported projects if 54.5% of salaries and wages, a figure substantially over that represented by our 15% of direct costs. On the basis of 1971-72 projections, the federal overhead rate would require approximately $165,000. The 15% of direct costs, even including the rental payment, will be less than $95,000.

Item Discussion

I. Technical Services to Members

The major item here is an increase from $191,000 to $221,200 total servicing expenditures. This reflects an enormous increase in the number and size of data requests received throughout last year. Nearly every month from November, 1970 to June, 1971 set new records in the number of card images of data distributed to the members.

In addition to data distribution, and associated staff and computing costs, the servicing budget has had to absorb the full burden of International Relations Archive servicing. This is a pattern which will be continued as data resources are developed with project specific funds and then deposited in the archive for future dissemination.

One important element in differential servicing costs between the Historical and the Survey Archive should be noted. Computer time and machine costs continue to be a major portion of the servicing budgets. The automation of the systems has meant that geometric increases in data dissemination could be accomplished with but arithmetic increases in staff. However, particularly in the Historical Archive--with the extensive files and special runs for each request--computing costs will continue to be a major portion of the servicing budgets.

The servicing budgets are aimed at maintaining minimal time lapse between receipt of request and shipment of data. They also include significant amounts to cover production of codebooks, an activity that has picked up significantly in recent months with the elevation of several studies by IR and Survey to Class I. The budgets project no printing and duplication in History or IR, beyond current commitments. This represents a decision to postpone some codebook publication as a cost-saving step. The Survey codebook preparations that are anticipated are those already committed.

OSIRIS distribution is maintained at the current level of expenditure. Given increased magnitude of usage, this represents a real cost-cutting. However, it does allow for maintenance and some modest improvements in service.

II. Survey Archive Development

The Operating Budget contribution to Survey Archival development is projected for 1971-72 below the 1970-71 level due to the necessity for function maintenance elsewhere. A favorable decision of the NSF development grant will allow for substantial increases over that level. However, the terms of the grant include maintenance of productivity. A decision is expected in time to have significant impact on 1971-72 activities.

A major item in Survey Archive development this year and next will be codebook production costs. Some unit cost reductions have been obtained, but the magnitude of development is such that the total will continue to be consequential.

ICPR INCOME SUMMARY
1970-71 Review and 1971-72 Projections

Income Sources:	1970-71 Final Figures		1971-72 Projections	
1. ICPR Operating Budget*				
a. Category "A" Members	$364,000		$414,000	
b. Category "B" Members	96,600		114,400	
c. Category "C" Members	20,000		26,000	
		$480,600		$554,400
2. National Science Foundation				
a. Project Grants	292,900		223,910	
b. Cornell Subcontract	17,600			
		310,500		223,910
3. National Endowment for the Humanities				
a. Project Grant			24,900	
				24,900
4. University of Michigan				
a. Staff Salaries	50,800		47,000	
b. Computer Time	35,000		35,000	
		85,800		82,000
5. Ford Foundation				
a. Project Grant	15,000			
		15,000		
6. Office of Naval Research, Group Psychology Program				
a. Project Contract	242,500			
		242,500		
7. Miscellaneous Income				
a. Archival Services to Members and Non-Members	8,000		8,000	
b. OSIRIS Distribution Cost Reimbursements	9,200		8,800	
		17,200		16,800
		$1,151,600		$902,000
Total Expenditures		$1,151,600 (Actual)		$902,000 (Projected)

*1970-71: 91 "A" @ $4,000; 42 "B" @ $2,300; 10 "C" @ $2,000
1971-72: 92 "A" @ $4,500; 44 "B" @ $2,600; 13 "C" @ $2,000

III. Historical Archive Development

The expenditures for Historical Archive development are down due to completion of the Ford and NSF archival projects and the Cornell subcontract. The grants for the French Project compensate somewhat for the completion of these earlier projects.

The projections listed here represent maintenance of the congressional and electoral files, plus modest updating of the census files. In addition, the appropriation allows for incorporation of studies recommended by the Historical Advisory Committee.

This funding covers minimal maintenance of core staff at a level below which capacity for acellerated activity for new projects would be seriously jeopardized. That is, a core of skilled supervisory personnel are being utilized in maintenance activity pending further information on proposals under foundation consideration. The Operating Budget support for these personnel represents only part time employment, the balance of their time being covered by research projects of CPS staff.

IV. Summer Program

These figures represent the summer 1971 expenditures. The summer program is the first activity of each new fiscal year and, as such, these figures do not speak to the funding of summer 1972.

One should note the major contribution of the University of Michigan. The entire teaching staff cost has been covered by the University, as has been computer time for the program. The Operating Budget is used only to provide administrative expenses, including space and machine rental, administrative staff, library and computing staff, duplication of reading materials, and library maintenance.

V. Curricular Development

This program began in 1968 with support from the National Science Foundation. The purpose has been to develop software and textual materials for general use in Ann Arbor and elsewhere of the contents of the summer program. The program is now in the final stages of textual preparation. Efforts will be made to acquire additional funds for experimental applications and testing on other campuses.

VI. International Relations/International Organization Data Development

Clearly this represents the most sizable reduction in overall ICPR budgets. The bulk of the ICPR Operating Budget contribution to IR/IO is listed under servicing. Those studies received from outside have been and will continue to be built into the archive. The remaining staff of the IR Archive are now working with the Historical Archive in order to obtain maximum staff flexibility. Therefore, as studies are received, the staff of Historical Archive as well as IR is available for processing. The inability to anticipate the level of study inflow, however, plus the likely increase in IR servicing (following large-scale codebook distribu-

tion), argues for maximum protection of the capacity to service quickly data requests in IR. This seems to be the best way to ensure efficient utilization of the archive's present and growing set of holdings.

The effort to acquire additional IR developmental funds is taking form and will proceed to specific proposals as soon as possible.

VII. Consortium Administration

Salaries and fringe benefits projections are down due to pruning of central administrative staff. A significant portion is a result of compensation by the Literary College of the University for teaching activities of senior staff.

Stabilization of publication policies has allowed a modest reduction in that item. Meeting and travel costs are up primarily as a result of increased air fares. Staff travel is down largely as a result of the difference between the APSA meeting in Los Angeles in 1970 and Chicago in 1971.

Space rental is a new item in the administrative budget. Space in the ISR building continues to be covered by ISR overhead. However, space in the City Center Building--where all of the servicing and processing staffs are housed--must be partially covered by the ICPR Operating Budget to pick up items formerly covered by Ford and ONR grants. NSF allows no space rental compensation. The $12,000 still represents only slightly more than one-half of the actual costs in the City Center Building, the balance being covered by the Center for Political Studies.

The $11,000 payment to the European Consortium for Political Research represents reimbursement for eleven members according to the fee sharing arrangement approved by the Council last year. The ECPR/ICPR joint membership total increased from eight to eleven by Fall, 1971.

The $10,000 line item for bad debts represents those fees which were budgetted in past years which for one reason or another were not paid. In most cases these are very late withdrawals, which leave the Operating Budget with a deficit. ISR has been extremely generous in carrying these accounts, but eventually a decision had to be made and they were cleared from the books.

VIII. OSIRIS Documentation

The bulk of this grant is being carried over into this year in response to availability of staff. The extension of time also represents the desire of the staff for greater consultation with OSIRIS users regarding the form and patterns of improvement in documentation desired. The 1971-72 figures represent an extension of the existing grant.

BUDGETS

FY 1971-72

	Final Budget 1970-71	Projected Budget 1971-72
I. TECHNICAL SERVICES TO MEMBERS		
A. Historical Archive Servicing		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 25,600	$ 37,200
Supplies, postage and communications	7,000	5,500
Computer time and machine rental	22,400	21,700
SUBTOTAL	$ 55,000	$ 64,400
B. Survey Archive Servicing		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 37,000	$ 50,000
Supplies, postage and communications	5,900	8,400
Printing and Duplicating	6,400	8,500
Computer time and machine rental	11,200	13,500
SUBTOTAL	$ 60,500	$ 80,400
C. International Relations Archive Servicing		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 6,000	$ 19,700
Supplies, postage and communications	1,800	1,400
Printing and duplicating	10,000	------
Computer time and machine rental	7,000	4,000
SUBTOTAL	$ 24,800	$ 25,100
D. OSIRIS II Distribution		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 15,400	$ 14,200
Supplies, postage and communications	4,300	2,400
Computer time and machine rental	6,800	8,000
SUBTOTAL	$ 26,500	$ 24,600
OVERHEAD	$ 24,300	$ 26,700
TOTAL	$191,100	$221,200

	Final Budget 1970-71	Projected Budget 1971-72
FUNDING FOR SERVICING:		
ICPR Operating Budget (member fees)	$146,100	$204,400
ONR Contract	27,800	------
Miscellaneous income from non-members/members	8,000	8,000
OSIRIS distribution cost sharing	9,200	8,800
TOTAL	$191,100	$221,200
II. SURVEY ARCHIVE DEVELOPMENT		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 78,500	$ 77,500
Supplies, postage and communications	700	2,600
Computer time and machine rental	25,500	18,300
OVERHEAD	16,000	14,700
TOTAL	$120,700	$113,100
FUNDING:		
ICPR Operating Budget	$120,700	$113,100
III. HISTORICAL ARCHIVE DEVELOPMENT		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 63,800	$ 49,100
Supplies, postage and communications	4,600	4,900
Computer time and machine rental	33,700	18,000
OVERHEAD	24,100	22,300
TOTAL	$126,200	$ 94,300
FUNDING:		
Ford Foundation Project #45509	$ 15,000	$ ------
NSF Project #455500	89,800	19,800
NSF Cornell sub-contract	17,000	------
ICPR Operating Budget	4,400	19,100
National Endowment for the Humanities	------	24,900
NSF Project #495300	------	30,500
TOTAL	$126,200	$ 94,300

	Final Budget 1970-71	Projected Budget 1971-72
IV. SUMMER PROGRAM		
Participant support	$105,800	$105,000
Teaching and staff salaries	80,800	75,700
Duplicating and supplies	15,000	16,600
Data processing and computer time	40,300	37,000
OVERHEAD	7,300	6,700
TOTAL	$249,200	$241,000
FUNDING:		
NSF Summer Seminar Project	$ 93,000	$ 93,000
NSF Social Sciences Division	15,100	------
Mathematical Social Science Board	7,300	14,400
University of Michigan	85,800	82,000
ICPR Operating Budget	48,000	51,600
TOTAL	$249,200	$241,000
V. CURRICULAR DEVELOPMENT		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 60,000	$ 17,500
Computer time and machine rental	4,100	1,000
Administrative costs and supplies	2,500	500
OVERHEAD	10,000	3,000
TOTAL	$ 76,600	$ 22,000
FUNDING:		
NSF Grant for Curricular Development	$ 76,600	$ 22,000
VI. IR/IO ARCHIVE DEVELOPMENT		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$108,000	$ ------
Computer time and machine rental	27,500	------
Supplies and administrative costs	22,500	------
OVERHEAD	56,700	------
TOTAL	$214,700	$ ------

	Final Budget 1970-71	Projected Budget 1971-72
FUNDING:		
Office of Naval Research, Group Psychology Program	$214,700	$ -------
TOTAL	$214,700	$ -------
VII. CONSORTIUM ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and fringe benefits	$ 73,500	$ 67,000
Supplies, duplicating, postage & communications	12,000	10,000
Annual meeting costs	24,000	27,000
Council meeting costs	7,500	6,000
Guide to Resources & Annual Report Preparation	3,000	2,000
Staff and administrative travel	12,000	6,600
ECPR general support	------	11,000
Write off unpaid member fees (68-70)	10,000	------
Space rental	------	12,000
OVERHEAD	19,800	19,600
TOTAL	$161,800	$161,200
FUNDING:		
ICPR Operating Budget	$161,800	$161,200
VIII. OSIRIS II DOCUMENTATION PROJECT		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	$ 7,100	$ 19,900
Supplies and communication	------	1,500
Duplicating and publications	300	6,700
Computer time and machine rental	------	5,600
OVERHEAD	3,700	10,500
TOTAL	$ 11,100	$ 44,200
FUNDING:		
NSF Grant for OSIRIS II Documentation	$ 11,100	$ 44,200