

ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

Annual Report,
1971-1972

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

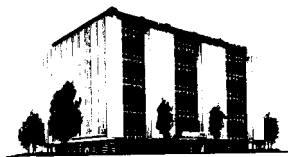
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March 2004

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM
FOR
POLITICAL RESEARCH

ANNUAL REPORT
1971—1972



ISR

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

I C P R

1962

1972

A DECADE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN

The University of Michigan

The Institute for Social Research

The Center for Political Studies

and

The Social Science Community

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

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

March, 1973

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

FROM: The Executive Director and Staff of the Inter-university
Consortium for Political Research

SUBJECT: Annual Report for the Tenth Year, FY 1971-72

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. <u>INTRODUCTION: 1971-72 IN BRIEF</u>	
1971-72 In Brief	1
II. <u>SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM</u>	
Report on the 1971 Summer Program	7
Summary of Summer Program Attendance	10
III. <u>DATA ARCHIVES</u>	
Introduction and Discussion of Archival Activities	11
ICPR Bibliography: 1970-1971	13
Servicing Report: Survey Research Archive	25
Servicing Report: Historical Archive	37
Servicing Report: International Relations Archive	45
Proposal to National Science Foundation and National Endowment for the Humanities for Comparative Data Acquisition	59
Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Organizational Behavior Data	75
IV. <u>COMPUTING ACTIVITY</u>	83
V. <u>ICPR ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION</u>	
ICPR Organizational Developments	91
ICPR Membership Report	93
Roster of Member Institutions and Official Representatives	95

V. ICPR ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION (CONT.)

ICPR Council Membership	101
ICPR Advisory Committees	103
ICPR Staff	105
Budget, 1971-72 and 1972-73	109

I. INTRODUCTION: 1971-72 IN BRIEF

1971-72 IN BRIEF

This Report covers the tenth year of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research. The Report is from the staff of the ICPR to the Council, covering the events of the past fiscal year. More general information, with full description of the status of the various ICPR services, is contained in the Guide to Resources and Services of the ICPR.

The general fiscal climate of higher education was even less promising in 1971-72 than in the previous year. ICPR had both good and bad fortune in raising funds above and beyond the membership dues. The National Science Foundation awarded \$200,000 to ICPR for accelerated development of survey resources. The grant, to cover a period of two years, was in response to the proposal contained in the 1970-71 Annual Report. These funds are being used to process a large number of surveys which have been recommended by past advisory committees. Special effort is being given to acquiring and processing of non-American materials in order to expand the comparative potential of the Survey Research Archive.

The grant for survey development is consistent with past efforts by the ICPR to obtain funds in addition to the membership fees. Although the ratio of external to membership funds is not as high for 1971-72 as in some years past, the fees continue to be significantly multiplied by grants obtained from various foundations by the ICPR staff.

Along the same lines, good news was received by the Historical Archive. Initial funds were received from the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities for the joint American-French project to automate the Statistique Generale de la France for the nineteenth century. This project progressed well during 1971-72 and a renewal proposal is contained elsewhere in this Report. Not only is this project destined to produce a set of valuable resources unique for historical inquiry, it also is a demonstration of the increasing international recognition of the fundamental logic of data archiving for social inquiry. Additional work on the project is being supported from the French side, as described in the proposal contained in the 1969-70 Annual Report, and as spelled out in the proposal for renewal contained in this Report.

The Statistique Generale project has resulted from a long process of bi-national planning. Coupled with continuing international participation in the seminar for historians in the Summer Program, this development reflects the growing recognition of the vital role being played by the Historical Archive and its Director, Jerome Clubb, in the furtherance of quantitative historical analysis.

The bad news on the financial side concerns National Science Foundation participant stipends in the summer program. Most Official

Representatives will recall that much correspondence took place during 1971-72 on this matter. The result was not at all heartening. The Advanced Science Seminar Program of NSF, which supplied the participant support for several years, was eliminated during the year. We had advance warning of this development, and the ORs were alerted to the options.

Despite seemingly endless efforts to find alternative sources of support, we were unsuccessful in restoring those funds for future years. As a consequence, the consensus of the ORs was to cancel the 1972 Annual Meeting and to divert the funds to support for participants in the 1972 Summer Program. Those funds would not match the level previously sustained by NSF, but it was hoped that they would be sufficient to carry us over the most difficult period.

In anticipation of the problem, efforts to seek alternative funds continued right up to the close of 1971-72, but to no avail. The Council and staff of ICPR continue to explore alternative sources of funds for participants in the Summer Program, but the prospects are bleak. It will be necessary to examine spending priorities with great care in the coming years and to determine the best combination to sustain the vitality of the training program.

Fortunately, support for teaching staff and computing continue to be supplied by the University of Michigan. Efforts will be made to structure specific offerings of innovative materials which can be supported on a specific basis from external sources.

Additional bad news was received regarding the proposed archiving of the 1970 Federal Census. A major proposal to acquire and re-format the Census was submitted, but failed to obtain support. Alternative arrangements to provide service for members desiring access to the Census have been devised (see the 1972-73 Guide).

The membership structure, as the primary support base for ICPR, continues to demonstrate its vitality. Affiliation with ICPR is still widely viewed as an essential component of the research and teaching activities of a growing number of institutions. Although a few schools were unable to sustain their membership, the total number of affiliates continued to grow substantially during 1971-72.

Far less than was the case in previous years, those schools which found it necessary to withdraw provided sufficient advance warning (as required by the Memorandum of Organization). The budgetary problems created by precipitous withdrawals (discussed in the 1970-71 Report) subsided considerably.

The international visibility and consequentiality of ICPR is

evident on other fronts, in addition to those discussed above. We see an increase in usage and acquisition of comparative materials in the archives. This is aided by the growing number of affiliates outside North America. During 1971-72 four such institutions joined: The University of Geneva (Switzerland), the Central Archive for Empirical Social Research (Germany), the University of Bergen (Norway), and the University of Tel-Aviv (Israel).

Cooperation and communication within the European context has been substantially aided by the growth of the European Consortium for Political Research. In addition to a six week summer training program in research design and analysis at the University of Essex, the ECPR has aided and organized a number of substantive workshops within Europe. 1971-72 also saw the first issue of European Political Data, a quarterly newsletter of ECPR designed to publicize available data and related resources about Europe. As its activities and membership have increased, ECPR has helped narrow the communication gap between social scientists within and concerned about European political phenomena. It is serving as a major link between ICPR and the increasingly vital European community of social scientists.

The formal arrangements between ICPR and ECPR were described in the 1970-71 Annual Report. These have proven to be appropriate and workable. They continue much as presented at that time.

The ECPR was created in large part to meet the need for greater interaction and information exchange among European scholars. Especially in the data realm, it has long been clear that a similar need for information exists in the states. The most encouraging development of the year in that regard was the inauguration of SS DATA: A Newsletter of Social Science Archival Acquisitions. The newsletter is published quarterly by the Laboratory for Political Research at Iowa, with John G. Kolp as editor. SS DATA and European Political Data, being launched in the same year, demonstrate the need for more rapid diffusion of information on social science data developments. ICPR has cooperated closely with the personnel associated with both publications. The staff and advisory committees of ICPR will be considerably aided by the publication of these organs.

Archival expansion was quite vigorous during 1971-72. Several codebooks for newly cleaned studies were distributed during the year. And each of the archives added numerous studies to their holdings. The full array of studies held and added is indicated in the Guide to Resources and Services.

One development which added especially to the potential for comparative work with the materials of the archives was the acquisition of numerous studies supplied by the International Data Library and

Reference Service at Berkeley. Under an agreement between the two archives, ICPR can acquire through regular rules of access any of the IDLRS studies and re-disseminate them to the ICPR membership. We have been closely guided by the advisory committees in the selection of such studies.

The year also saw the formation of the Ad Hoc Committee on Organizational Behavior Data, chaired by Howard Aldrich of Cornell. The full report of that committee is contained elsewhere in this Report. This development promises to open benefits of ICPR resources to yet a new segment of the scholarly community.

Computer software services and consultation continued to improve during 1971-72. OSIRIS II, Level II was distributed to several new institutions. Progress was made toward the next version, which will be accompanied by improved documentation and will incorporate a wide range of new options. Release of OSIRIS III is anticipated for late 1972-73.

1971-72 saw the completion of three Council members' terms: Donald Matthews (who also completed one year as Chairman), William Flanigan, and Jean LaPonce. Consistent with the good fortune of years past, the ICPR was fortunate in the election of three outstanding scholars to the new Council: Fred Coombs (Illinois), Ada Finifter (Michigan State), and Gerhard Loewenberg (Iowa). Charles O. Jones, entering his second year on the Council, was selected Chairman.

The Council met four times during the year: in conjunction with the September American Political Science Association meeting in Chicago and three times in Ann Arbor. Notes on those meetings have been routinely distributed to the membership.

A word of apology is in order from the Executive Director. This Report has been unreasonably late in its publication. Customarily, the Report is issued in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. Many circumstances--all of which will be overcome in the future--delayed its publication.

The reorganization of our administrative home within the Institute for Social Research and the Center for Political Studies, which was described in the last Report, continues to work well. The support and consultation provided by the personnel of the Center and the Institute are invaluable to the ICPR in a host of manifest and latent ways. Our greatest challenge is still to provide the high quality services which the membership has a right to expect. As the budgets of every institution of higher learning have tightened, we have come to appreciate all the more the necessity to maximize the return on everyone's investment in the ICPR. Enough hopes have become reality to

encourage us all in the belief that this unique resource for social science was well-conceived and has a future of increasing importance for students of society and politics. As Executive Director I especially appreciate the critical contribution of the experienced and dedicated staff of ICPR to the measure of success we have enjoyed during the organization's first decade of existence. We may be confident that change will occur in the second decade. But change will be pursued with the full realization that what has been built is worth preservation.

Richard I. Hofferbert
Executive Director

II. SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

REPORT ON THE 1971 SUMMER PROGRAM

The ninth annual Consortium Summer Program was held in Ann Arbor, Michigan from June 30 to August 20. The program was attended by 231 participants who were taught by 26 instructors.

The structure of the 1971 program is indicated in Appendix A to this report. The program consisted of a series of four-week seminar and lecture modules, and also included a seminar for historians which ran eight weeks, and a MSSB seminar on analytic democratic theory which ran six weeks. During each of the two four-week sessions a participant would attend one intensive seminar and as many lectures as interest and time permitted. The common pattern was for the participants to attend the lectures on the topics not taken as seminars and thereby receive some exposure to almost everything taught during the summer.

The attendance was about the same as the previous four summers', although the increase in the number of member schools in that period did not reflect itself in an increased summer attendance. About 80% of the participants came from class A member institutions. A breakdown of the attendance by type of registration is shown in Appendix B.

The staff is listed with the rest of the ICPR staff. Of the 26 people who taught in the program 11 were Michigan graduate students, 7 had faculty appointments at Michigan and 8 had faculty appointments at other universities. In addition, single lectures on a variety of topics were given by Drs. Alker, Hofferbert, Kaase, Kish, Mandell, Miller and Rusk as well as by the ICPR computer and archive staff.

The participants received about \$105,000 in stipends, The University of Michigan paid about \$45,000 in teaching staff salaries and \$45,000 in computer time and ICPR paid about \$50,000 for other expenses.

From the evaluations it appears that for most participants the program equalled or exceeded their expectations. The quality of the instruction was seen as quite good, and the structure of the program was well received.

Appendix A

SUMMER PROGRAM 1971

June 28 - August 20, 1971

SEMINAR MODULES

Time	June 30 - July 23	Time	July 26 - August 20
9-11	Statistics (least squares)	9-11	Statistics (least squares)
	Statistics (cont. tables, Bayesian inf.)		Statistics (cont. tables, Bayesian inf.)
	Causal inference (recursive)		Statistics (cross level analysis)
	Causal inference (non-recursive)		Causal inference (recursive)
	Dimensional analysis (factor analysis)		Causal inference (non-recursive)
	Dimensional analysis (scaling)		Dimensional analysis (factor analysis)
	Panel studies		Dimensional analysis (scaling)
	(June 30 - August 6)		Time series
	Research seminar in political behavior		Design and analysis in int. rel.
9-10	Elementary statistics		Design and analysis in legislative beh.
10-11	Research design		Design and analysis in comparative study
11-12	Elementary mathematics		Design and analysis in electoral behavior
1-3	History		Design and analysis in socialization
			History

LECTURE MODULES

1-2	Dimensional analysis	Basic statistics
2-3	Dynamic analysis	Causal inference
3-4	Topics in statistics	Probability models

Appendix B

SUMMER PROGRAM ATTENDANCE

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Credit	23	42	124	100	118	123	63	100	87
Audit	43	35	71	56	79	64	108	107	96
Ph.D. Guest	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>48</u>
Total	82	91	229	173	224	242	207	254	231
Number of Schools	20 of 25	27 of 38	36 of 58	56 of 73	77 of 95	93 of 112	92 of 129	98 of 132	109 of 151

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. 1971-72 saw a continuing 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: 1969-72 (Card Images of Data Distributed)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Survey Research Archive	9,907,068	15,564,937	22,782,446
Historical Archive	6,354,555	9,328,882	9,228,662
International Relations Archive	1,143,408	3,277,670	6,665,584

The following pages present several indicators of the use of the archives. The first 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 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 other 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 and the National Endowment for the Humanities to support continued archiving of the Statistique Generale de la France. This project was begun during 1970 and continues to build an invaluable body of aggregate material on 19th Century France.

Also in the realm of promising developments, a group led by Howard Aldrich (Cornell) took the initial steps to acquire several sets of organizational behavior data. The initial report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Organizational Behavior Data concludes this section of the Report.

All three archives expanded considerably the volume and substantive coverage of their data during 1971-72. These developments are especially noteworthy in the domain of comparative and international data. Details are best described in the companion to this Report, the 1972-73 Guide to Resources and Services.

ICPR BIBLIOGRAPHY

1970 - 1971

This bibliography represents publications and professional papers found in various Social Science publications and whose authors indicated that they had relied in whole or in part upon data supplied by the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research. In view of the lack of citation by some authors, this bibliography, therefore, is incomplete.

Some summary statistics may be of interest. The bibliography includes 131 items. These may be classified as follows:

18	Books
79	Articles and Chapters
22	Conference Papers
12	Other

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SERVICING REPORT, SURVEY RESEARCH ARCHIVE

July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
*Aiesi	5 C-52,56,60,64,68	
Allegheny College	2 A-64, Almond Verba	10,310
American University	6 D-70, New Hampshire, Easton Vietnam, 52, 1 M- Manual for Coders	92,095
University of Arizona	11 DO-70,68,64,60,56,66,58,52, Matthews-Prothro 1 C- 58 Representation	236,104
Arizona State University	6 D-66, Judicial Mind, Nagel Federal Court Cases	206,580
Australian National University	1 D-Cantril (India I)	28,600
*Bailey, Deardourff and Bower	S-68, 70	
Ball State University	3 D-Stouffer LD & CS,68	52,500
Ballen Booksellers	1 C-68	
Belgian Archive	3 D-French 58, Almond-Verba, Jennings Socialization	65,147
Boston University	17 D-68,48,52,56,60,64, China, Dahl, Stouffer LD & CS, Almond- Verba, Eldersveld CS & LD, Wahlke-Eulau, Rokkan, Vietnam, Jennings Socialization	224,060
Bowling Green State University	9 D- 48,66, Matthews-Prothro, 58 Representation (Cand.), Jennings Socialization, Vietnam, NORC 44 10 DO-Stouffer CS & LD, China, Dahl, Federal Employees, Illinois Lobbyist, Almond-Verba, German Embassy, Higher Civil Service	204,791
*Brandeis University	2 C-70,68	
University of British Columbia	14 D-French 58, 48, 52, 58, 64, 68 70, BES (1,2,3,1-2,2-3,1-2-3), 65 Canadian	285,018
*Brookings Institution	S-68 2 C-68 2 A-60,70	2,668

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

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
Brown University	10 D-Almond-Verba, 52,56,60,64 68, Wahlke-Eulau, 58 Representation 1 C-58 Representation (Dist.)	147,210
Bryn Mawr College	5 D-Easton, Jennings Socialization, 60, New Hampshire, Milbraith 1 C-70	99,362
*Bucknell University	2 C-68,70	
California State University and Colleges		
Fullerton	3 D-Easton, Jennings Socialization, Schmidhauser	83,987
Los Angeles	7 D-52,56,60,64,68,70, American Panel 1 C- American Panel	158,369
San Diego	4 D-64,66,68,62	65,909
University of California		
Berkeley	21 D-60,70,64,68, Prewitt (GenP, Gen S, NP, NS), BES (1,2,3,1-2-3), 67 Japanese, 65 Canadian, Dutch 70, 65 Norwegian, Matthews-Prothro 16 C- 66,68,70,64, Congressional Attitudes, 52,58,60,62, Matthews- Prothro, 4 C on tape-70,68,64,60	468,537
Davis	5 C-60, Almond Verba, 68	
Santa Barbara	6 D-48,52,56,60,64,68 11 C-68	100,361
University of Chicago	14 D-68,70, 58 Representation, Vietnam, Easton, 52,58,64, Stouffer LD & CS 36 C-70, 58 Representation, 52, 56,58,60,62,64,68, Stouffer CS	239,084
University of Cincinnati	24 DO-70,64, 58 French, 48,53, China, Radical Right, 60 minor, Jennings Federal Employees, 54,51, NORC 44, Stouffer LD & CS, 52, Vietnam, Easton, 58,56 5 C-66, China, 70	377,614
*Cohen	1 C-China	
University of Cologne	5 D-68, 70, Stouffer CS & LD, Almond-Verba 8 DO-70, Stouffer CS & LD, Almond-Verba, BES (1,2,3,1-2-3) 4 XQ- xerox questionnaire pages 68	284,038

A=analysis deck, D=data in card image format, DO=data in OSIRIS format,
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UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
Columbia University	8 D-65 Canadian, 70, 68, 66, 64, 60, 56 Arms Control 7 DO-70, 68, 66, 64, 60, 56, 5 C-Almond-Verba, 64, Eldersveld LD, Arms Control 4 Q- Almond-Verba	343,073
University of Connecticut	2 D-Eldersveld LD, Judicial Mind, 8 DO-70, 58 French, 53, 54, Portuguese Youth, 52, Vietnam, Easton 17 C-70, American Panel, 58 French, 58 Representation (Cand.), Matthews- Prothro, Arms Control, 64, 68, Portuguese Youth, American Bar, Minor, NORC 44, Lenski, Rokkan, 58 S-70 Xerox USIA documents	142,907
Cornell University	6 DO-52, 70, 58 Representation, American Panel 4 C- Eldersveld LD, Jennings Socialization, 58 Representation	164,284
City University of New York	11 D- Marx, Prewitt (GenP, GenS, NP, NS), Teacher, Principal, Milbraith, Wahlke- Eulau, Eldersveld CS & LD 14 DO-70, 58 French, 66, 56, 58, 68, Vietnam, Easton, Matthews-Prothro, American Panel, 52, Dahl 8 C-68, Eldersveld LD, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, American Panel	373,013
Dartmouth College	4 D-New Hampshire, 52, 70 1 C- New Hampshire	40,889
Datum	3 D-60, 64, 68	66,088
University of Delaware	12 D-60, 64, 68, 70, 66, 58 French, Matthews-Prothro, Vietnam, Easton, 52, 1 C-Eldersveld LD	189,174
Denison University	6 D-Schmidhauser, Radical Right, Lenski, New Hampshire, Jennings Socialization 1 C-70	49,151
Duke University	24 D-68, BES(1,2,3,1-2,2-3,1-2-3) 67 Japanese, 58 French, 57 Norwegian, Dutch 70, 65 Norwegian, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 60 minor, 62 64, 66, 70, 6 C-52, 56, 60, 64, 68, Eldersveld LD	431,856

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S=statistics, *=non-member, Q=questionnaire

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
Emory University	5 D-Jennings Socialization, Easton, Vietnam, 52, 56	119,838
Florida State University	10 DO-Almond-Verba, Jennings Socialization, 56, 62, 66, 58, 70, American Panel, 52, 67 Japanese	212,192
Florida Atlantic University	4 D-60, 64, 68, 70 1 C- Eldersveld LD	83,028
*Fordham University	2 D-Stouffer CS & LD	25,732
University of Geneva	6 D-Dahl, Almond-Verba	35,732
Georgetown University	7 D-64, 68, 66, Matthews-Prothro, Almond-Verba	101,791
University of Georgia	1 D-Wahlke-Eulau 23 DO- 66, 48, 51, 53, 54, 60 minor, 62, 52, 56, 58, 60, 68, 70, 64, Jennings Socialization, Easton	502,990
*Georgia Institute of Technology	S-56, 60, 64, 68, 70	
University of Goteborg	4 C-Almond-Verba, 66	
Harvard University	11 D-65 Canadian, Matthews-Prothro, BES (1-2-3), 70, American Panel, 52, 66, 68, NORC 44 16 C-Almond-Verba, Eldersveld LD, 52, 56, 68, 60, 64, NORC 44 & 47, 2 S-58, 60,64,66,68,70,56,52,62	193,844
University of Hawaii	6 D-64, 68, Schubert Judicial Mind, 52, Vietnam, Easton	127,148
*Hobart and William Smith College	1 C-68 1 A-60	1,954
University of Houston	10 D-60, 64, 68, 52, 56, 70, China, 58 Representation	140,514
Howard University	7 D-64, 70, Matthews-Prothro, 68, Marx	96,844
University of Illinois		
Chicago Circle	20 DO-48, 52, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, American Panel, Easton, Jennings Socialization, 58, Representation, 68, 70, Almond-Verba, Matthews-Prothro, Vietnam 1 D- County Chairmen 2 C-Eldersveld LD, American Panel	477,870
Urbana	1 D- Schubert-Press	1,256

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UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
Illinois State University	3 C-56, 60, 68	
Indiana University	9 D-70, NORC 44, 58 Representation, Nagel Redistricting, Milbraith, 52, County Chairmen	61,493
University of Iowa	2 DO-56, 64 1 C-Almond-Verba	64,695
Johns Hopkins University	2 D-64, 68	54,278
University of Kansas	20 D-58, 60, 60 minor, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, Cantril (Israel I & II, Dominican Republic, U.S.A., Brazil, Cuba, Panama, India I), Almond-Verba, Arms Control, Rokkan	225,373
Kansas State University	4 D-68, 64, 60, 70 2 C-Eldersveld LD, Jennings Socialization	83,028
University of Kentucky	7 D-64, 68, 70, 52, Matthews-Prothro 7 DO- 64,68,70, Matthews-Prothro, 52 5 C-68, 70, Brookings, 64, Jennings Socialization	273,243
Konrad Adenauer Foundation	1 C-American Panel	
Lehigh University	4 D-Jennings Socialization, 68, 70 American Panel 2 C-Jennings Socialization, 68	211,108
Louisiana State University	5 DO- 68, 70, Matthews-Prothro 1 A-68	98,801
*Long Island	1 C-Almond-Verba	
University of Louisville	3 D-Almond-Verba, 58 French, Arms Control	32,020
University of Maine	24 D-New Hampshire, Vietnam, BES(1,2,3,1-2-3), County Chairmen, 52, 56, 60, 64, 66, American Panel, 48, 51, 54, 60 minor, 62, China, German Embassy, Kennedy	292,987
Mankato State College	1 C-Eldersveld LD	
University of Maryland	12 D-70, 48, Almond-Verba, 68, 66, 60 minor, BES(1,2,3) 6 C-68, Eldersveld LD, New Hampshire, 70 1 A-Jennings Socialization	154,986

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UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
University of Massachusetts	6 D-48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68	100,361
Memorial University of Newfoundland	1 D-65 Canadian	14,826
Miami University	16 DO-52, 56, 58, 62, 66, BES(1,2,3,1-2-3), Matthews-Prothro, 65 Canadian, 64, 68, 70	321,135
University of Michigan	7 DO-70, Dahl, BES(1-2-3), 58 French, 68, 52 47 C-70, BES, 58 French, Jennings Socialization, 56, 64, 52, Higher Civil Service, Men Who Govern, Eldersveld LD, American Panel, 68, Vietnam, Almond-Verba, China, German Embassy, 65 Canadian, Arms Control, Dutch 70, 65 Norwegian	140,934
Michigan State University	22 D-68, 65 Canadian, 67 Japanese, 57 Norwegian, Rokkan, Arms Control, 52, 60, 64, Matthews-Prothro, 70, Vietnam, 58 Representation, Eldersveld LD & CS, Dutch 70 7 C-70, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, minor	263,887
University of Minnesota	9 D-Matthews-Prothro, Jennings Socialization, 68, 70, Schmidhauser, Judicial Mind, American Panel 4 C-Jennings Socialization, 68 2 C on tape- American Panel	246,221
University of Mississippi	6 D-64, 70, Jennings Socialization, Matthews-Prothro 4 DO- 52, 56, 58, 62	206,423
University of Missouri Columbia	17 D-Marx, Lenski, Eldersveld LD & CS, 57 Norwegian, Dutch 70, Vietnam, Rokkan, Milbraith, County Chairmen, Wahlke-Eulau, Jennings Teacher, 65 Norwegian, 52, Vietnam, 70, Easton 26 DO-68, 70, 58 French, American Panel, 58 Representation, 53, 54, 51, New Hampshire, Matthews-Prothro, Stouffer LD & CS, 67 Japanese, Illinois Lobbyist, BES(1,2,3), Federal Employees, Jennings Socialization, Principal 1 C-65 Canadian	687,939

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UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
University of Missouri		
St. Louis	8 D-70, Teacher, Principal, Almond-Verba, 52, Vietnam, Easton 11 DO-52, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, Almond-Verba 25 C-70, 52, 56, 58, 60, 62, 66, 68, 70	228,784
McGill University	3 DO-65 Canadian, 64, 68 1 C-70	97,037
McMaster University	4 D-60, 64, 68, 58 French 3 C-68, 58 French	75,988
*Monsma	S-70	
University of Nebraska	1 D-Almond-Verba	19,564
University of New Hampshire	1 DO- Almond-Verba	23,910
New York University	1 C-Nagel Federal Court Cases	
State University of New York		
Albany	23 D-Almond-Verba, New Hampshire Matthews-Prothro, Schmidhauser, Judicial Mind, Schubert-Press, Redistricting Program, 66, Jennings School Board, American Panel, 52, 56, 58, 58 Representation, Arms Control, Dutch 70, 3 C-Eldersveld LD, 58 Representation	142,951
Binghamton	16 D-48, 52, 56, 58, 60, 64, 66, 68, 70, County Chairmen, Stouffer LD & CS, Vietnam, New Hampshire 3 C-68, Eldersveld LD	223,000
Brockport	10 D-Lenski, Almond-Verba, Jennings Socialization, Matthews-Prothro, Dahl, Schmidhauser, 70, Eldersveld LD S-68	100,387
Stony Brook	30 D-Matthews-Prothro, Easton, Jennings Socialization, Dutch 70, German Embassy, Kennedy, Eldersveld LD & CS, Arms Control, Rokkan, 65 Norwegian, Higher Civil Service, County Chairmen, Wahlke-Eulau 67 DO-53, 54, China, 51, 68, New Hampshire, Dahl, 58 French, BES (1,2,3,1-2-3), Stouffer CS & LD, Radical Right, 48, 52, 56, 58, 60, 60 minor, 64,	1,468,164

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UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
State University of New York		
Stony Brook (cont.)	66, 68, Matthews-Prothro, Almond-Verba, 58 Representation, Illinois Lobbyist, Federal Employees, Easton, Jennings Socialization, 67 Japanese, NORC 44, Vietnam 2 C-58	
University of North Carolina	18 D-67 Japanese, 70, 68, 64, 60, 58 French, Dahl, Easton, Matthews-Prothro, Judicial Mind, NORC 44, 66, 52, Vietnam 14 DO-70, 68, 64, 60, 58 French, Dahl, Easton, Matthews-Prothro, NORC 44, 66, 52, American Panel 6 C-68, American Panel, 67 Japanese Arms Control, 65 Vsnsfism 4 M- Manual for Coders, Interviewer's Manual, Continuity Guide, OS Manual	633,803
North Texas State University	1 D-68 10 DO-48, 52, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70	252,951
Northern Illinois University	1 D-County Chairmen	702
Northwestern University	8 D-65 Canadian, 68, 60, 66, 70, 52, 56 10 Q-58 Representation, 70	126,040
Nuffield College	1 D-68	26,768
Ohio State University	5 D-Eldersveld CS & LD, Schmidhauser, Arms Control, Wahlke-Eulau 14 DO-70, Matthews-Prothro, 67 Japanese, 58 French, Easton, American Panel, Representation, 65 Canadian, 52, Vietnam 2 C-Eldersveld LD, American Panel	380,349
Ohio University	13 D-60, 64, 68, 70, Marx, Matthews-Prothro, Stouffer LD & CS, Judicial Mind, Jennings Socialization	181,356
University of Oklahoma	6 DO-48, 58, 62, 66, 70, Jennings Socialization	118,900
Oklahoma State University	7 D-56, 60, NORC 44 & 47, Radical Right, 70, 52	72,579
*University of Oregon	1 D-Vietnam 1 C-Vietnam Xerox Jennings Socialization questionnaires	2,994

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UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
University of Pennsylvania	14 D-60, 64, 68, Easton, 70, 65 Canadian, Federal Employees, 67 Japanese, 65 Norwegian, New Hampshire, Jennings Socialization, Teacher, Principal	255,232
University of Pittsburg	6 DO-70, American Panel, BES (1,2,3,1-2-3)	202,350
Princeton University	5 D-64, 68, 70, 65 Norwegian, 57 Norwegian 9 DO-64, 68, 70, Matthews-Prothro, American Panel, 66 1 C-American Panel	311,547
*Public Opinion Quarterly	2 C-68, 70	
Purdue University	8 D-70, Dutch 70, 68, 52, 56, 60, 64 5 C-Almond-Verba, 70, 68, 64, 60	163,765
Queens University	7 D-56, 60, 64, 68, BES(1-2-3), 58 French, Rokkan	147,975
*Republican National Committee	S-70	
Rice University	8 D-64, 66, 68, 70, Wahlke-Eulau, 58 Representation 2 C- 58 Representation	108,864
University of Rochester	5 DO-70, American Panel, 58, 64, 52 9 C-70, American Panel, 64, 68, Almond-Verba	154,276
Rutgers University	10 D-70, New Hampshire, Vietnam, Easton, Jennings Socialization, Matthews-Prothro	131,529
*Sangamon State University	1 C-70	
*Sonoma College	2 C-68, 70	
University of South Carolina	1 D-Federal Employees	3,920
University of Southern California	1 Q-Almond-Verba	
Southern Illinois University	23 D-China, Kennedy, Dahl, Arms Control, 54, 51, County Chairmen, Jennings Socialization, Almond-Verba, Matthews-Prothro, 48, 52, 56, 58, 60 minor, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 5 C-Jennings Socialization, 70, 68, Easton	235,763

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S=statistics, *=non-member, Q=questionnaire

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
Stanford University	2 D-68, 70 S-68	43,708
University of Strathclyde	4 DO-60, 64, 68, 58 French	122,400
Syracuse University	39 D-64, 68, 48, 58, 62, 70, 62 66, 52, Nagel Federal Court Cases, Dahl, Arms Control, Eldersveld CS & LD, Milbraith, 58 Representation, Illinois Lobbyist, Higher Civil Service, County Chairmen, Wahlke-Eulau, Jennings Socialization, Teacher, Federal Employees, 60 Minor, American Panel, 58 French, 65 Canadian, 57 Norwegian, 65 Norwegian, Dutch 70, 67 Japanese	619,668
*Tarrance	8 C-60, 64, 68, 70, County Chairmen, New Hampshire, Vietnam	
Tel-Aviv University	11 D-48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, BES(1,2,3), Almond-Verba, American Panel	198,600
Temple University	8 D-68, 60, 64, 70, Jennings Socialization, Easton, Cantril (Israel I & II) 1 C-68	138,139
University of Texas	17 D-70, 68, 64, 66, 62, 60, NORC 44, Matthews-Prothro, Judicial Mind, Schubert-Press, Nagel Federal Court Cases, Redistricting Program	323,163
Texas Tech University	13 DO-70, Almond-Verba, Matthews- Prothro, Stouffer CS & LD, Radical Right, Dahl, 64, 68, 66, 60 12 C- 70, 52, 56, 60, 68, Almond- Verba, Schmidhauser, Dahl, Stouffer CS & LD, Eldersveld CS & LD, BES	221,918
Tulane University	5 D- Judicial Mind, Nagel Federal Court Cases, 68, 52, 70 1 C-70 1 A-68	68,472
University of Tulsa	6 D-52, 60, 56, 70, 64, 68 19 C-52, 56, 60, 64, 62, 66, 70, 58, 68	115,977

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
Vanderbilt University	25 D-60, 64, 68, 70, 65 Canadian, 67 Japanese, BES (1,2,3,1-2,2-3,1-2-3), 65 Norwegian, Dutch 70, Jennings Socialization, Teacher, Principal, Federal Employees, Prewitt (GenP, GenS, NP, NS), Almond-Verba, Easton, County Chairmen	482,941
University of Vermont	40 D-County Chairmen, 66, 68, Easton, 48, 52, 56, 58, 60, 60 minor, 62, Kennedy, New Hampshire, 58 French, 65 Canadian, NORC 44 & 47, 51, 53, 54, China, German Embassy, Federal Employees, Vietnam, Rokkan, 58 Representation, 64, 70, Jennings Socialization, Eldersveld CS & LD, Stouffer CS & LD, Schubert-Press, Redistricting Program	365,754
University of Virginia	1 D-70	16,940
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	6 D-68, Jennings Socialization, Teacher, Principal, Federal Employees Higher Civil Service	71,646
Washington University (St. Louis)	3 DO-70, 64, 68	112,700
University of Washington (Seattle)	3 D-68, 60, 64 1 C-68 1 A-68	124,954
Washington and Lee University	5 D-64, 60, 70, BES(1,3) 1 C-BES (3) 1 A-68	100,925
Wayne State University	3 DO-64, 68, 70 1 A-Applied Statistical Teaching Package	74,181
Wesleyan University	6 D-70, 64, Jennings Socialization, Almond-Verba, New Hampshire, 52 1 C-68	120,217
University of West Florida	9 D-Wahlke-Eulau, Jennings Socialization, China, Taiwanese, Prewitt (GenP, GenS, NP, NS), 67 Japanese	96,168
Western Illinois University	23 D-64, Schmidhauser, Redistricting Program, Matthews-Prothro, Schubert-Press, Judicial Mind, New Hampshire, 66, 70, 68, Lenski, Men Who Govern, 60, Dahl, 51, Radical Right, Illinois Lobbyist, Higher Civil Service, Milbraith, County Chairmen	147,028

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

UNIVERSITY	DATA DESCRIPTION	CARD IMAGES
Western Michigan University	1 D-68	26,768
Western Kentucky University	1 D-Marx 4 DO-70, 68, 52, 64	136,914
University of Western Ontario	3 D-Rokkan, 65 Canadian, Vietnam 15 DO-48, 52, 56, 60, 62, 64, 66 68, 70, Almond-Verba, BES(1,2,3, 1-2-3)	324,856
University of Windsor	2 D-65 Canadian, Wahlke-Eulau 12 DO-65 Canadian, BES (1,2,3, 1-2-3), 64, 66 4 C-65 Canadian, 64 S-56	447,834
University of Wisconsin		
Eau Claire	10 D-68, 60, 64, 66, 70, Easton, Matthews-Prothro, Almond-Verba	267,133
Madison	13 D-70, 58 Representation, Prewitt (GenP, GenS, NP, NS), Cantril (U.S.A., Israel II, India I, Panama, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic), 68 12 C-Representation (Dist.), 64, 66, 68, Prewitt, 52, 56, 58, 60, 62, 70 S-64	441,309
Milwaukee	3 D-County Chairmen, Marx, Rokkan 13 DO-64, 68, 70, Easton, Jennings Socialization, Matthews-Prothro, American Panel, Representation 1 A-Applied Statistical Teaching Package 1 C-Judicial Mind	384,031
Wisconsin State University	3 C-70, Lenski, 67 Japanese	
Wright State University	1 D-Schmidhauser	92
Yale University	14 D-58 Representation (Dist.), 70, Dutch 70, Easton, Jennings Socialization, BES (1,2,3,1-2,2-3, 1-2-3), Civil Service, Men Who Govern	310,174
York University	3 DO-70, 65 Canadian, American Panel 1 C-58	99,163
TOTALS:		
Data in card image format	888	
Data in OSIRIS format	424	22,782,446
Analysis decks	12	
Statistics	12	

SERVICING REPORT, HISTORICAL ARCHIVE

July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972

<u>UNIVERSITY</u>	<u>TYPE OF DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
American University	8 C 4 E 5 H, 5 S	378,165
University of Arizona	40 E	* *
Arizona State University	1 Roster	28,962
Australian National University	Mac Rae 2 DCS	27,567
Boston University	1 C 1 H, 1 S	27,920
Bowling Green State University	8 C 1 E	22,405
Brown University	2 Hofferbert 8 H, 13 S	121,916
Bucknell University*	1 DCS	10,132
University of California at Berkeley	4 DCS 13 H	92,868
University of California at Davis	3 C 30 E 4 H, 4 S	111,680
University of California at Santa Barbara	18 S	166,065
California State College at Los Angeles	1 H, 1 S Dye	5,037
Carnegie-Mellon University*	6 C 1 E	10,809
Centre de Recherches Historiques*	French Census Data	3,142

C = Census
 DCS = Data Confrontation Seminar
 E = Election
 H = House Roll Calls
 S = Senate Roll Calls
 * = non-member
 ** = raw data in textual form

University of Chicago	14 C 15 E 7 H, 7 S	672,525
University of Cincinnati	7 C 6 S	153,469
City University of New York	2 C 1 E 1 H	19,927
Columbia University	Brazilian Elite Study 17 C 2 DCS 5 E	94,320
Cornell University	4 E	25,561
DATUM	1 DCS	28,713
Denison University	6 H	13,534
Duke University	Annual Time Series Burnham Dye 1 E Hofferbert 3 H, 3 S Sharkansky	63,269
Emory University	Annual Time Series 5 DCS Dye Hofferbert Sharkansky	43,929
Florida State University	2 DCS 1 S	14,209
Georgetown University	4 DCS	35,668
R. R. Glashan*	2 E	* *
Harvard University	5 C 1 E 5 H	64,959
University of Houston	2 S	9,077

Howard University	2 C 3 Hofferbert Sharkansky	4,221
University of Illinois at Urbana	2 H, 2 S	38,626
Indiana University	Burnham Mac Rae Weimar 13 H, 20 C, 50 E	297,173
University of Iowa	1 H, 9 S	68,002
Johns Hopkins University	2 H, 2 S, 2 E	120,667
University of Kansas	20 C	220,798
Kansas State University	7 C 30 H	377,820
Kent State University	3 E 6 H, 12 S	91,773
University of Kentucky	1 S	11,964
University of Koln	2 DCS 2 Hofferbert Weimar	71,809
Lehigh University	3 C 2 E 4 S	21,665
Louisiana State University	2 C	360
University of Louisville	1 C 9 E 3 S	143,009
McMaster University	2 DCS 3 Hofferbert	7,183
University of Maryland	1 H, 5 S, 11 E	39,483
University of Massachusetts	2 Hofferbert	2,898
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Burnham 57 E 3 H	336,294

University of Michigan	34 C 20 E 7 H, 5 S	774,222
University of Minnesota	4 E, 12 H	328,917
University of Mississippi	Burnham 2 E	1,615
University of Missouri at Columbia	4 C 39 E 4 H, 15 S Warner	372,461
University of Missouri at Kansas City	3 C 69 E 1 H, 1 S	28,759
Muhlenberg College	1 E	* *
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	8 C Dye Hofferbert 8 H, 8 S Sharkansky	273,230
University of North Dakota*	6 H 2 Rosters	12,115
North Texas State University	Burnham Dye 1 E Hofferbert Sharkansky	12,807
Northern Illinois University	1 E 7 H	154,317
Northwestern University	14 C 43 E	96,735
Ohio State University	2 C 11 H, 8 S 5 Hofferbert Italian Election Data	212,197

Ohio University	Annual Time Series 2 C Dye 1 E Hofferbert Sharkansky Warner	58,075
University of Oklahoma	1 C	24,517
Oklahoma State University	7 C 11 E 5 S	52,122
University of Otago*	1 S	* *
University of Pennsylvania	2 C 4 E 11 S	80,045
University of Pittsburgh	Hofferbert 4 H	16,730
Princeton University	4 C 7 DCS 59 E	83,068
University of Rochester	3 C 1 H, 1 S	61,817
Marvin S. Shwedel*	1 E	* *
Southern Illinois University	4 C 1 E 8 H, 5 S	97,895
Stanford University	1 E 4 H, 2 S	41,165
State University of New York at Albany	2 DCS	10,691
State University of New York at Binghamton	6 E 3 H, 3 S	7,745
State University of New York at Brockport	1 C	* *
State University of New York at Buffalo	1 E	2,724

State University of New York at Stony Brook	1 C 4 DCS Dutch Election Data	82,861
Syracuse University	10 C 3 E 2 H, 2 S	241,010
Temple University	3 DCS Hofferbert Warner Weimar	85,930
University of Tennessee	3 S	32,454
Texas Tech University	2 DCS Weimar	51,005
University of Vermont	2 DCS	10,691
University of Virginia	Burnham 8 C	6,660
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	5 H	28,624
University of Washington	Annual Time Series Dye Hofferbert Sharkansky	4,454
Washington University	2 E 13 H, 3 S	83,421
Wesleyan University	1 E 2 Roster	121,210
Western Illinois University	7 C 1 E Hofferbert Warner Dye Brazilian Elite Study Sharkansky	174,533
Western Kentucky University	1 C	269,344

Western Michigan University	101 E 13 H, 20 S	58,865
Williams College	1 C 6 E	111,595
Richard Winger*	27 E	* *
University of Wisconsin at Madison	19 C 3 DCS	634,956
Wright State University	7 E	* *
Yale University	16 C 2 DCS 1 E 6 H, 9 S	326,154
York University	1 E	1,353

TOTAL:

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS:

NUMBER OF DATA SETS:

CARD IMAGES:

91

4	Walter Dean Burnham, <u>Partisan Division of American State Governments, 1834-1968</u>	9,228,662
227	<u>Congressional Roll Call Records, House</u>	
201	<u>Congressional Roll Call Records, Senate</u>	
5	<u>Congressional Roster</u>	
50	<u>Data Confrontation Seminar Materials</u>	
8	Thomas R. Dye, <u>Economic Development and State Policy Data for the United States, 1951-1966</u>	
4	<u>Germany in the Weimar Republic</u>	
270	<u>Historical Census Data, 1790-1970</u>	
654	<u>Historical Election Returns, 1824-1970</u>	
26	Richard I. Hofferbert, <u>Comparative Socioeconomic, Public Policy and Political Data, 1900-1960</u>	
2	Duncan MacRae, <u>French Roll Call Data</u>	
2	Peter J. McDonough, <u>Brazilian Elites, 1960</u>	

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- 4 Douglas A. Norwood, Annual Time Series Statistics for the United States, 1929-1968
- 1 Howard Rosenthal, Italian Election Data, 1963
- 8 Ira Sharkansky, American State Data, 1956-1963
- 1 Jan Verhoef, Dutch Election Data, 1888-1917
- 4 Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Urban Growth in America: Philadelphia

1,473

SERVICING REPORT, INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS ARCHIVE

July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
University of Akron	World Handbook II (1, 2, 5), World Military Expenditures, UN Roll Calls. 5 D.	82,745
American University	Cross-Polity Time Series, Domestic Conflict, Political Conflicts, Political Events, Genesis of Civil Violence, International Subsystems, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels, Dimensionality of Nations, Foreign Conflict, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1-5). 19 D.	151,860
University of Amsterdam	UN Roll Calls, World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4). 5 D.	85,513
Arizona State University	Dyadic Disputes, Learning Package 4, CAIR Package. 3 D.	929
Ball State University	Genesis of Civil Violence. 1 D.	357
Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences	Cross-Polity Survey, World Handbook I. 2 D.	1,141
The Bendix Corporation*	Cross-Polity Time Series, Wages of War (1-4). 5 D.	51,355
University of Bergen	World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4) (0). 4 O.	65,973
Boston University	Wages of War (1-4). 4 D.	3,720

D=data in card-image format, O=data in OSIRIS format, *=non-member.

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
Bowling Green State University	Political Events, Genesis of Civil Violence (0), Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, World Handbook I (0). 2 D, 2 O.	7,621
University of British Columbia	Political Conflicts, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1, 2, 5). 10 D.	20,398
Brown University	Cross-Polity Time Series, World Handbook II (1, 2, 5). 4 D.	63,516
University of California at Berkeley	Cross-Polity Time Series, World Handbook II (1-5). 6 D.	121,620
California State College at Fullerton	Cross-Polity Time Series, World Handbook I. 2 D.	1,141
California State College at Los Angeles	Merged World Handbook I and Cross-Polity Survey, Domestic Conflict, Political Conflicts, Genesis of Civil Violence, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1, 2, 4), World Military Expenditures. 13 D.	18,481
Carleton University	Cross-Polity Time Series, UN Roll Calls, World Event/Interaction Survey, International Regions, World Handbook II (1), Intergovernmental Organizations. 6 D.	141,366
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*	Intergovernmental Organizations (listing).	3,964
University of Chicago	Wages of War (1-4). 4 D.	3,720

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
University of Cincinnati	Cross-Polity Survey (0), Dyadic Disputes (1 D, 1 0), UN Roll Calls, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior (0), World Handbook I (0), Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1-5) (D), World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4) (0), World Military Expenditures. 12 D, 8 0.	151,731
City University of New York	Merged World Handbook I with Cross-Polity Survey, World Handbook II (1-5) (0). 1 D, 5 0.	73,117
Columbia University	Merged World Handbook I with Cross-Polity Survey, Cross-Polity Time Series, Domestic Conflict, Cross-Polity Survey, Major Power/LDC Interactions, Dimensionality of Nations, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, World Handbook I, Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4), World Military Expenditures. 17 D.	130,659
University of Connecticut	World Handbook II (1, 2,5) (0), World Military Expenditures. 1 D, 3 0.	13,580
Cornell University	UN Roll Calls, Colonialism in the UN, World Event/Interaction Survey, World Handbook II (1, 2). 5 D.	45,237
University of Delaware	Dyadic Disputes, Political Events, World Handbook II (1), World Military Expenditures. 4 D.	10,747
University of Denver*	Major Power/LDC Interactions. 1 D.	1,184

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD- IMAGES</u>
Duke University	Domestic Conflict, Cross-Polity Time Series, Cross-Polity Survey, Genesis of Civil Violence, UN Roll Calls, World Event/Interaction Survey, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, World Handbook I, World Handbook II (1). 9 D.	143,439
Emory University	UN Interaction, Cross-Polity Time Series, Middle East Interactions, Middle East Military Events, Major Power/LDC Interactions, Dyadic Disputes, Wages of War (1-4), CAIR Package, World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), World Military Expenditures. 17 D.	190,486
University of Florida	Genesis of Civil Violence, UN Roll Calls, World Event/Interaction Survey, World Handbook II (1-5), World Military Expenditures, Intergovernmental Organizations. 10 D.	210,430
Florida State University	Wages of War (1-4). 4 D.	3,720
Georgetown University	Cross-Polity Time Series, Cross-Polity Survey, Major Power/LDC Interactions, International Subsystems, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, World Handbook I, Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1, 2). 12 D.	63,794
University of Georgia	Cross-Polity Time Series, Minority Group Conflict, World Handbook II (1, 3) (0). 2 D, 2 O.	91,993

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
University of Gothenburg	World Handbook II (1-5). 5 D.	72,471
Harvard University	UN Roll Calls, World Handbook II (1-5). 6 D.	207,700
University of Hawaii	UN Roll Calls, Intergovernmental Organizations, Regional Integration in Asia. 3 D.	50,623
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle	Dyadic Disputes, Learning Package 4, CAIR Package. 3 D.	869
Indiana University	Cross-Polity Time Series, UN Roll Calls, World Event/Interaction Survey, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels, World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4). 8 D.	287,802
University of Iowa	Cross-Polity Time Series, Domestic Conflict, World Handbook II (1, 2). 4 D.	56,679
University of Kansas	Merged World Handbook I with Cross-Polity Survey, Cross-Polity Time Series, Domestic Conflict, Cross-Polity Survey, Political Events, Minority Group Conflict, Assassinations, Genesis of Civil Violence, Dimensionality of Nations, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, World Handbook II (1, 3), World Military Expenditures. 13 D.	139,731
Kent State University	International Regions, Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1). 6 D.	12,430

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
University of Köln	World Handbook II (1-5). 5 D.	71,837
Lawrence University*	Cross-Polity Time Series. 1 D.	49,389
Lehigh University	Dyadic Disputes, Genesis of Civil Violence, Learning Package 4, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, World Handbook I, CAIR Package, World Handbook II (1, 2, 5). 9 D.	16,264
University of Louisville	Political Conflicts, Political Events. 2 D.	7,400
McMaster University	Domestic Conflict, Cross-Polity Survey. 2 D.	1,463
University of Maryland	Middle East Interactions, Middle East Military Events, UN Resolutions, Dimensionality of Nations, Foreign Conflict, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, World Handbook II (1, 2, 4). 9 D.	62,031
University of Massa- chusetts	World Handbook II (1). 1 D.	3,129
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Domestic Conflict, Political Conflicts, Dyadic Disputes, Political Events, International Subsystems, Colonialism in the UN, World Event/Interaction Survey, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4). 16 D.	150,491

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
Miami University	Merged World Handbook I with Cross-Polity Survey, Cross-Polity Survey, Dyadic Disputes, Learning Package 4, World Handbook I, World Handbook II (1, 3). 7 D.	38,895
University of Michigan	Cross-Polity Time Series, Domestic Conflict, Genesis of Civil Violence, UN Roll Calls, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, Wages of War (1), World Handbook II (1) (D), World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) (O). 7 D, 5 O.	140,599
University of Minnesota	Cross-Polity Time Series, Political Conflicts, Political Events, Genesis of Civil Violence, Dimensionality of Nations, World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4). 9 D.	120,055
University of Missouri at Columbia	UN Roll Calls, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4). 6 D.	79,344
University of Missouri at St. Louis	UN Interaction, Cross-Polity Time Series, Domestic Conflict, UN Resolutions, Major Power/LDC Interactions, Political Conflicts, Dyadic Disputes, Political Events, Genesis of Civil Violence, International Subsystems, Colonialism in the UN, Learning Package 4, Sino-Soviet Interaction, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels, International Regions, World Handbook II (3, 4), World Military Expenditures. 18 D.	153,641

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	Cross-Polity Time Series, Domestic Conflict, Cross-Polity Survey. 3 D.	55,514
University of New Hampshire	World Event/Interaction Survey. 1 D.	58,689
New York University	International Subsystems, Alliances. 2 D.	12,411
North Texas State University	Cross-Polity Time Series, Domestic Conflict, Major Power/LDC Interactions, Political Events, World Handbook II (1, 2), World Military Expenditures. 7 D.	63,476
Northern Illinois University	UN Roll Calls. 1 D.	10,611
Northwestern University	UN Roll Calls, World Handbook II (1). 2 D.	26,152
Ohio State University	Cross-Polity Time Series, International Subsystems, Transactional Events Data Bank, UN Roll Calls, Sino-Soviet Interaction, Foreign Conflict, Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1, 3, 4), World Military Expenditures, Intergovernmental Organizations. 15 D.	211,643
Ohio University	Cross-Polity Time Series, Political Events, Genesis of Civil Violence, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels, Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1), World Military Expenditures. 10 D.	68,486

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
University of Oregon*	Political Events, CAIR Package. 2 D.	10,579
Institute for Palestinian Studies*	UN Roll Calls (codebooks).	
University of Penn- sylvania	Cross-Polity Time Series, Dimensionality of Nations, Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4). 10 D.	97,803
Pennsylvania State University	Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4), 8 D.	69,949
University of Pittsburgh	Political Events, UN Roll Calls, World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). 7 D.	63,179
Queen's University	Merged World Handbook I with Cross-Polity Survey, UN Roll Calls, 2 D.	64,718
Rutgers-The State University	Cross-Polity Time Series, Dyadic Disputes, International Subsystems, UN Roll Calls, World Event/Interaction Survey, Learning Package 4, Foreign Conflict, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, CAIR Package, World Handbook II (1, 2), World Military Expenditures. 12 D.	168,391
Sophia University	Dyadic Disputes, International Regions, World Handbook II (2). 3 D.	70,578
University of Southern California	Genesis of Civil Violence. 1 D.	357

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
Southern Illinois University	Cross-Polity Time Series, Domestic Conflict, Middle East Interactions, Middle East Military Events, Major Power/LDC Interactions, Political Conflict, Dyadic Disputes, Political Events, Genesis of Civil Violence, World Event/Interaction Survey, Learning Package 4, Middle East Time Series, Sino-Soviet Interactions, Dimensionality of Nations, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, Wages of War (1-4), CAIR Package, World Handbook II (1, 2, 3), World Military Expenditures. 24 D.	212,263
Stanford University	World Handbook II (1-5). 5 D.	72,471
State University of New York at Binghamton	Political Events, Genesis of Civil Violence, Wages of War (1-4). 6 D.	10,831
State University of New York at Stony Brook	Merged World Handbook I with Cross-Polity Survey, Cross-Polity Survey (0), Political Conflicts, Genesis of Civil Violence, International Subsystems, UN Roll Calls, World Event/Interaction Survey, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, World Handbook I, Wages of War (1-4), 13 D, 1 O.	130,930
Swarthmore College	World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4). 4 D.	66,223
Syracuse University	UN Interaction, Cross-Polity Time Series, Domestic Conflict, UN Resolutions, Major Power/LDC Interactions,	170,603

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
	Dyadic Disputes, Genesis of Civil Violence, International Subsystems, UN Roll Calls, Sino-Soviet Interactions, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels, Dimensionality of Nations, Foreign Conflict, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, Wages of War (1-4), World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4). 22 D.	
Temple University	Cross-Polity Time Series, Domestic Conflict, Middle East Interactions, Major Power/LDC Interactions, Political Conflicts, Political Events, Genesis of Civil Violence, International Subsystems, World Event/Interaction Survey, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels, Foreign Conflict, Wages of War (1-4), Dimensions of Conflict Behavior, Sino-Soviet Interaction, World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4). 21 D.	218,945
Texas Tech University	Merged World Handbook I with Cross-Polity Survey (0), Cross-Polity Survey, World Handbook I, World Handbook II (1). 3 D, 1 O.	10,993
Tulane University	Dyadic Disputes. 1 D.	508
Vanderbilt University	Merged World Handbook I with Cross-Polity Survey, Cross-Polity Survey, Domestic Conflict, Major Power/LDC Interactions, Political Events, Genesis of Civil Violence, International Subsystems, Colonialism in the UN, Sino-Soviet Interactions,	167,135

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
	Foreign Conflict, International Regions, World Handbook II (1, 4), Intergovernmental Organizations. 14 D.	
University of Victoria *	Cross-Polity Time Series. 1 D.	49,389
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	UN Roll Calls, World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4). 5 D.	97,748
Washington and Lee University	Merged World Handbook I with Cross-Polity Survey. 1 D.	987
Western Illinois University	Cross-Polity Survey, Wages of War (3), World Military Expenditures. 3 D.	1,121
Western Kentucky University	Cross-Polity Time Series, CASCON, International Subsystems, UN Roll Calls, Learning Package 4, Wages of War (1-4) (0), CAIR Package, World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4). 10 D, 4 0.	165,508
University of Western Ontario	Merged World Handbook I with Cross-Polity Survey, Genesis of Civil Violence. 2 D.	6,101
University of West Florida	Cross-Polity Time Series, CAIR Package, World Handbook II (4). 3 D.	50,598
University of Windsor	Major Power/LDC Interactions, UN Roll Calls, Sino-Soviet Interactions. 3 D.	14,679

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>DATA SET</u>	<u>CARD-IMAGES</u>
University of Wisconsin at Madison	Cross-Polity Survey, Political Events, World Event/Interaction Survey, World Handbook I, World Handbook II (1, 2, 4). 7 D.	116,723
Wisconsin State University	Dimensions of Conflict Behavior. 1 D.	344
Yale University	Political Events, Genesis of Civil Violence, UN Roll Calls, World Handbook II (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). 8 D.	148,582
York University	Dimensionality of Nations, World Handbook II (1, 2, 4) (0). 1 D, 3 O.	72,585

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Card Image Requests Serviced = 576
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Total Requests Serviced = 614 (1970-71 = 217)

STUDIES

(The number of institutions ordering study is in parentheses.)

1. Merged data from World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators and A Cross-Polity Survey (11).
2. Chadwick E. Alger, United Nations Interaction (3).
3. Arthur S. Banks, Cross-Polity Time Series: 1815-1966 (31).
4. Arthur S. Banks, Domestic Conflict Behavior: 1919-1966 (15).
5. Arthur S. Banks and Robert B. Textor, Cross-Polity Survey (12).
6. Barry M. Blechman, Middle East Event/Interaction Data: 1949-1969 (4).
7. Barry M. Blechman, Middle East Military Event Data: 1949-1969 (3).
8. Samuel A. Bleicher, Computer Analysis of General Assembly Resolutions (4).
9. Lincoln Bloomfield and Robert Beattie, CASCON Project: Local Conflict Data (4).
10. Richard Cady, Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Major Power Interactions with Less Developed Countries: 1959-1965 (11).
11. Richard Cady and William Prince, Political Conflicts: 1944-1966 (10).
12. William D. Coplin and J. Martin Rochester, Dyadic Disputes (14).
13. Ivo Feierabend, Rosalind Feierabend and Betty Nesvold, Political Events Project: 1948-1965 (19).

14. Ivo Feierabend, Rosalind Feierabend and Rose Kelly, Data Bank of Minority Group Conflict (2).
15. Ivo Feierabend, Rosalind Feierabend and F.M. Jagger, Data Bank of Assassinations: 1948-1969 (1).
16. Ivo Feierabend, Rosalind Feierabend and J.S. Chambers, Transactional Data Bank of Inter-Nation Conflict and Amity Events (1).
17. Ted Gurr, Genesis of Civil Violence Project: 1961-1963 (21).
18. Michael Haas, International Subsystems: Subsystem Member Characteristics (12).
19. United Nations Roll Call Data (26).
20. Harold K. Jacobson, The United Nations and Colonialism (4).
21. Charles McClelland, World Event/Interaction Survey (WEIS) (14).
22. Patrick McGowan and Michael O'Leary, Learning Package 4: Comparative Foreign Policy (8).
23. Jeffery Milstein, Middle East Time Series Data (1).
24. Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Sino-Soviet Interaction: 1950-1967 (8).
25. Lewis Fry Richardson, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels: 1809-1949 (8).
26. Rudolph J. Rummel, Dimensionality of Nations (9).
27. Rudolph J. Rummel, Foreign Conflict Behavior (8).
28. Rudolph J. Rummel and Raymond Tanter, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior Within and Between Nations: 1955-1960 (20).
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Joint Proposal to
National Science Foundation
and
National Endowment for the Humanities

renewal of
COMPARATIVE DATA ACQUISITION FOR THE INTER-UNIVERSITY
CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

May 1972

Joint Proposal Submitted to National Science Foundation
and
National Endowment for the Humanities
for the renewal of

COMPARATIVE DATA ACQUISITION FOR THE INTER-UNIVERSITY
CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

Support is requested to complete conversion of three selected series from the Statistique Generale de la France for the 1850's to the 1890's to general purpose form for archival storage and dissemination to the international community of scholars. The data will be disseminated through the mechanism of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research. The data in question bear upon a critical period in the development of France which, indeed, marked the transformation of that nation into a modern industrial democracy. Thus these materials are a basic resource for investigation of the processes of modernization in France as well as for comparisons of French national development with that of the United States, for which equivalent data are now available in machine-readable form, and with other nations. These data, in short, are of great scholarly utility in their own right and also constitute a core resource to augment other categories of research material.

In our original proposal, submitted in 1970, funds in the amount of \$171,929 were requested jointly of the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities to support conversion of three series from the Statistique Generale to machine-readable form for archival storage and dissemination. The series proposed for processing were the quinquennial censuses (denombrements), the periodic educational enquetes, and the annual Mouvement de la Population for the period from the 1850's to the 1890's. A grant of \$37,500 was awarded by the National Science Foundation for partial support for the project for a period of approximately one year beginning in September, 1971. A National Endowment for the Humanities grant in the amount of \$30,000 was also awarded to provide partial support for the project for the period from September 1, 1971 to August 31, 1972. Under the reduced project budget it was planned to complete processing of the quinquennial censuses for the period in question and to begin processing of a second series, the educational enquetes. In this way the first year of the project would produce a fully usable body of data of considerable scholarly importance spanning the entire period from 1850 to the 1890's. It is now clear that these goals will be achieved by the end of August of the present year at which time all funds now available to support the project will have been expended.

Support is requested, therefore, to allow completion of the project as originally proposed. A proposal has also been submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities requesting extension of the support provided by that agency. As indicated above, the first year of the project will produce a fully usable body of data of great scholarly value. We are convinced, however, of the desirability of completing the work for which support

was requested in our original proposal. That proposal looked toward creation of a coherent and readily usable data resource which would support a wide range of research interests both bearing upon France and of a comparative nature. Termination of the project short of achievement of these original goals would have the effect of significantly reducing the value of the funds already invested. On the other hand, completion of the project as originally proposed would produce a collection of machine-readable research data of a scholarly value much beyond the additional costs involved.

The project is sponsored by two French and two American groups of scholars and has been encouraged and supported by numerous individual students of French society in the United States and France. The sponsoring groups are the Center for Western European Studies at the University of Michigan and the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research; and the Fourth and Sixth Sections of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes and the Conseil National de la Recherche Scientifique in France. All data processing work in connection with the project is being carried out by the Inter-university Consortium in Ann Arbor with the consultation and assistance of members of the Center for Western European Studies and of the Ecole Pratique. The work at Ann Arbor is being carried out in collaboration with a closely related project underway in France with French financial support. French scholars are conducting limited but systematic comparisons of the published data with original unpublished materials preserved in local archives. As indicated elsewhere, this work will contribute to assessing the quality of the published data and will lead to the preparation of guides for using the automated collection. These guides will provide information as to the manner in which data were originally collected, the meaning of the definitions and classification categories employed, discontinuities and changes in the boundaries of the geographical units for which data are recorded, and, in general, indicate the errors and shortcomings known to be characteristic of the data.

Definition and Goals of the Project

The Statistique Generale is a printed collection that has long served as a basic source of data for investigations of modern French society and for comparative studies that involve France. It has been generally recognized, however, that this rich collection has not been, and, at present, cannot be effectively exploited. When the society for French Historical Studies met at The University of Michigan in 1966, several papers pointed out the need both to apply quantitative methodologies to the study of French society, politics and history and to establish more sophisticated measures of social conditions and social change. These conclusions were supported at a conference held during the following year at the ICPR under the sponsorship of the American Historical Association and supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The experts in European studies assembled at that conference (a score of political scientists, sociologists, and historians from the United States and several European countries)

emphasized the need for better statistical data not only for economic but also for social and cultural studies, and they agreed that there was no richer or more useful collection of such data than the Statistique Generale de la France. At the same time, these scholars made it clear that the potential value of this collection could be realized only through the use of the computer and related electronic data processing equipment.

Since these meetings, the work of many scholars, including some of the sponsors of this proposal, have further confirmed these views. Professors LeRoy Ladurie and Francois Furet of the Ecole Pratique have been analyzing the registers of military recruitment in France and have found that these records give important insights into regional variations in literacy, diet, health, and occupation in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Professor Charles Tilly of The University of Michigan has found through quantitative analysis that the incidence of collective violence in France provides a significant measure of social organization and of ideological change and division. Both of these projects demonstrate the research value that can be realized from careful analysis of good data across a lengthy period of time. Yet these projects, like many others, could have been much better executed if the Statistique Generale had been available in machine-readable form. These experiences make it clear, moreover, that conversion of sufficiently large bodies of the Statistique Generale to machine-readable form requires a level of technical expertise and financial support beyond that available to even the most fortunate individual scholars.

Nor does this proposal meet the needs of only a few. Seventeen scholars from all parts of the United States have written of their support for the project. The research value of the project was again reaffirmed at a conference held in Ann Arbor in September, 1971. At the conference, numerous political scientists, sociologists and historians expressed support for conversion of the Statistique Generale to readily usable machine-readable form and called attention to a wide variety of research endeavors that would be served by such an effort.

The Content of the Statistique Generale. The systematic and centralized collection of statistics, reorganized by Napoleon, was formally centered in a special bureau in 1833, which in 1840 was named Le Bureaux de la Statistique Generale. Information was collected by local officials following the instructions of the central bureau and the national government. For publication, data were most commonly aggregated to the departmental level. Two important points follow from these procedures. Because these data were collected officially and on instruction, it is possible to discover in the national and the various local archives, a good deal of information about the ways in which they were collected and about the meaning of the different categories and definitions employed. It is therefore possible to determine the precise meaning of the published data and to compensate for variations over time in the modes of data collection and in the forms of publication. Second, the raw data on which the published aggregate figures rest can in some instances, still be recovered, offering unusual opportunities to interpret and assess the quality of the published statistics.

From the appearance of the first volume in 1835 to the present, more than 150 volumes of the *Statistique Generale* have been published in several series. Many of the earlier volumes contain retrospective statistics for major categories back to 1800. Thus the collection provides basic data for the entire period from 1800 to the present. Although the content and scope of the *Statistique Generale* varies somewhat from period to period, the collection can be thought of as divided into three sets. One set (the *Movement de la Population*) includes vital statistics--births, deaths, marriages, incidences of disease, etc.--on an annual basis from 1800 to the present, aggregated to the departmental level with supplementary data for *arrondissements* and major cities. Cantonal and communal figures, where still extant, remain unpublished. A second set consists of quinquennial censuses (*denombrements*) which begin in 1841 and were published with rare exceptions every five years to 1936, although similar and usable figures are also available for 1801, 1806, 1826, 1831, 1836. Since 1946 full-fledged censuses have been taken every eight years. The censuses go beyond vital statistics to include much in the way of social and economic data which are supplemented in turn by more than a score of special *enquetes* conducted at various times. The *enquetes* comprise a third set of data and include statistics on landholding and agricultural production; industrial activity including size of industry and value of product; number and size of financial institutions; prices and rates of consumption; workers' organizations and working conditions; number of court cases and of persons tried for various types of crime; number, size, and costs of insane asylums, hospitals, welfare institutions, and prisons; pupils in public and private schools and expenditures for education. Although published less regularly than the other two sets, the *enquetes* are all available for extended periods of time and provide data at the departmental level with some additional information for *arrondissements* and major cities. These materials can also be supplemented by important statistics from the various ministries (notably agriculture, commerce, post and telegraph, finances, war, etc.) and by election returns, roll-call votes in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and by special studies on patterns of religious practice.

It is obvious that truly major scholarly benefits would result if virtually all of these data were available in readily usable machine-readable form for use by historians and other scholars, and, indeed, our eventual goal is the automation of at least the entire *Statistique Generale*. The availability of this source in machine-readable form would stimulate and facilitate a wide variety of investigations. The interaction, for example, between governmental actions and regional variety could be explored as never before. The relationship among population movement, economic change, social behavior, illiteracy and education, and voting behavior (which clearly lies at the heart of all studies of the process called modernization) could at last be systematically and precisely assessed. Such studies will undoubtedly add to and alter our understanding of the economic, cultural, and social development of France.

At the same time, it is equally obvious that it would not be justifiable to undertake such a large endeavor until its scholarly value was fully and

irrefutably demonstrated. Nor do we intend to consider that larger effort until the research results produced by the data processed under the present project fully demonstrates its scholarly utility. In recognition of these considerations, and in close consultation with French and American colleagues during a number of meetings in Ann Arbor in the Fall of 1969 and at a special conference in Paris in May 1970, a limited segment of the Statistique Generale was identified for processing. Specific categories of data covering a limited time period were selected in terms of six major criteria.

First, it was necessary to define a fully feasible project that could be accomplished at a high level of accuracy, in a limited amount of time, and with relatively limited financial resources. These considerations argued for beginning with a date no earlier than 1850 when the data came to be collected with higher standards of accuracy and in categories that have remained recognizable and comparable ever since. Under Louis Napoleon, 1850-70, the Statistical Bureau was also extremely ambitious both as to the accuracy of its data and the wide range of statistics it sought to collect. The codes developed to handle this material will therefore be appropriate for extension to earlier and later periods. By setting the 1890's at the terminal date, we further assured the feasibility of the project.

Second, the project should in itself serve as a test of the kinds of investigations and findings that might follow from putting all of the French statistics into machine-readable form. We therefore decided to include for this period the annual mouvement de la population, the denombrement, and one set of statistics from the many special categories and enquetes. Thus the automated data files produced by the project will include the several types of data contained in the Statistique Generale. Selection of data from several sources, moreover, will allow systematic comparisons which will aid in the assessment of the accuracy and quality of the original sources.

Third, beyond this sort of internal check, the project as defined will allow other important tests of the quality of the data. The resources of various departmental archives are extensive for this period and the procedures employed in collecting these data are relatively well known. The project includes comparison of published statistics with unpublished cantonal data from which the published data were originally compiled. Three departments have been selected for this purpose: Seine-et-Oise, Sarthe, and Creuse. These departments have been selected because they represent sharp contrasts (and therefore a useful sample) in terms of demographic, economic and cultural development, and because their archives are known to be especially rich for this period. Although the cantonal data for even these departments are fragmentary, they are extensive and complete enough to provide an indication of the quality, accuracy and completeness of the published data. It should be noted that the comparison of cantonal data with the published sources will be carried out by French scholars with

French financial support.

Fourth, these data for this period should be important to a wide range of scholarship. The period is a critical one in French development and the data important to sociologists and political scientists, as well as to social, political, literary and economic historians. The demographic materials are essential for regional comparisons and for studies of urbanization or, indeed, for investigation of any of the changes associated with modernization. The educational statistics have broader interest. During this period no issue cut more deeply into French life than the problems of education. Every literary review, every political debate was concerned with the question of what curriculum was appropriate for "progress" and democratization, for specific occupations, for various social classes, for urban and rural life, and for the preservation of French culture. The bitter conflicts between the Church and anti-clericals which did so much to shape French politics centered on the role of Church and State in universal education.

Fifth, the project as defined should supplement other research projects of long standing, thereby having an impact beyond its own immediate content. The data included here will clearly prove central for most studies of French politics and culture in the nineteenth century; they will add importantly to the demographic studies now so numerous in both France and the United States; and they will offer many possibilities for comparison with the development of education in other countries, a topic increasingly being studied. Specifically, we have identified a number of demographic, social, and political studies that will make immediate use of these findings.

Sixth, the project should be self-contained, useful and important in its own right even if the larger undertaking it forsees is never accomplished. The period chosen serves as a guarantee that this will be so. The period from 1850 to the 1890's is the one in which France was transformed into a modern industrial democracy. It cuts across the Commune to include the Second Empire (a period of dramatic industrialization, urbanization, and expansion of governmental activity) and the establishment of the Third Republic. This was also the period in which France came to adopt universal, secular education, a period that adopted social mobility as a democratic principle and that extended education not only throughout the country but to women as well. Finally, it was not only a period of rapid change in which all these questions were being discussed, but it was a period of extraordinary creativity in literature, science, and the arts.

Research Value. On the basis of the criteria briefly outlined above, three series from the Statistique Generale for the period from 1850 to the 1890's were selected for processing. As indicated above, this was a critical period in the modernization of France. The data selected for processing, archival storage, and dissemination will provide a basis for intensive investigation of the processes of social, political, economic, and demographic

change that were related to the more general modernization process. Indeed, it is reasonable to expect that research using the data will contribute in significant ways to knowledge of that process. Much of the most imaginative and influential work on modernization done by social scientists has tended to focus upon the contemporary era--essentially the years since 1945--and has rested rather heavily upon data collected through methods involving direct observation. These studies have tended to emphasize the experiences of contemporary developing societies and to reflect contemporary conditions and problems. In view of the foreshortened time perspective of such studies, it is obviously possible that the findings and generalizations which they have produced are time bound and limited in their applicability to the brief time span upon which they are based. Although keenly aware of the European models of development, few social scientists have been able to undertake detailed quantitative investigations of the European example. The data described here will support intensive investigation of the process modernization in France and will thus provide an opportunity for testing generalizations based upon investigation of more contemporary phenomena, for constructing hypotheses about the process of modernization, and for developing theories of greater generality.

Contacts with sociologists, political scientists, historians and other students of France in the United States have called our attention to a significant number of on-going or projected research projects which will benefit directly from the data being processed. It is also clear that the data being produced by the project will support and facilitate a wide range of dissertation research as well as more substantial investigations. It would be obviously impractical to devote extensive space to description of specific research themes and projects to which these data will be relevant. It may be useful, however, to describe research using the data which the principal investigators plan to carry out upon completion of the project as an illustration of the research potential of these materials. It should be noted, parenthetically, that support is not requested for this projected research.

As suggested elsewhere, the years from the 1850's to the 1890's were marked by rapid industrialization, urbanization, expansion of governmental power and activity, and growth of the role of government in social and economic life. At the same time, it was a period of major and sweeping change in the structure and organization of political life. All of these changes related to education. The schools were recognized as a primary means of making good citizens and creating national unity. That effort in this period, however, meant conflict with more traditional interests including local political interests, regional dialects, and the Catholic church. Education was intended to be the major avenue of social mobility, and thus the question of who had access to what kind of education was (and was understood to be) a major determinant of the social structure. In a time of industrialization and expanding government, the training provided France's elite both shaped future development and reflected contemporary values. Understandably, educational questions came

to be among the most prominent and most divisive of French politics. The famous Falloux law of 1850 codified the developments of the previous generation, establishing more firmly and more broadly a system of national and universal education. At the same time, the Falloux law left the Catholic Church a major role in French education by permitting clerics to teach in public schools while allowing the Church to maintain a parallel and competitive educational system of its own.

This system lasted until the reforms of the 1880's when the state asserted its dominance over French education. It was believed then, and many historians have accepted this view, that the educational system of 1850-1880 had not produced a proper civic consciousness, that much of it was anti-republican, that it had not been universal enough in practice to spur modernization, and that the training provided was inadequate to the demands of economic and technological development. Nevertheless, the period from 1850 to 1880 was a period of significant change in the educational system. Normal schools were established in each department to provide the teachers for state schools, the years of schooling available were extended and the number of elementary schools notably increased (particularly as a result of a law of 1867). One of France's greatest ministers of public instruction strove under Napoleon III to provide secondary education for girls as well (a law of 1865, supplemented in 1880) and systematically to establish adult education and night school courses. When the classical curriculum proved difficult to abandon or even modify, largely because the bourgeoisie insisted upon maintaining it, a two-track system was developed, allowing a second curriculum which stressed science and modern languages. All these changes were absorbed and extended in the still more centralized educational system legislated in the 1880's, the system that has endured in France to the present day.

The first goal of our research will be to measure how in practice these changes worked. Specifically, the research will compare the expansion of public and Catholic education by region, class, and kind of school. We will seek to determine the lag between new legislation and its application and to establish the characteristic variations in education in urban and rural, industrial and agriculture, growing and declining areas of France. The numbers of students in school (in proportion to children of school age), the proportion continuing to secondary school, and the general literacy rates are also important indices of general levels of social and cultural development. While seeking to establish in detail and with a precision never before attempted how the educational system of France reached into French society, we expect to uncover important measures of the social, religious, regional, and demographic variations in French society.

The second phase of the research will build upon the first, seeking to establish the relationship between changes in education and the general pattern of changes implied by modernization. Does industrialization tend to occur, for example, in regions of more developed and technically

oriented educational systems? Does the fact of industrialization tend to spur certain types of schooling? A number of important hypotheses about the processes of social change will also be tested. It may be, as we suspect, that educational development was greatest in regions of prosperous but more traditional commerce while tending to lag both in rural and new industrial regions. It also appears that Catholic education turned increasingly toward middle class elite groups, giving less attention to the training of the poor than it once had. If these views are correct, they would do much to explain both the real but sluggish growth of the French economy and the growing social tensions (between Catholics and republicans, between agricultural and industrial workers, and between the middle class and those above and below it) characteristic of the period. It may be that regional traditions were sometimes more important than economic factors in determining educational patterns (and, by implication, the adjustment to change). The relation between education and geographic mobility, voting patterns, and urbanization touches upon a number of theories of modernization worth testing in the French case. We are convinced that we can establish, in conclusion, findings of considerable importance bearing upon the relationship of the various social classes, of agricultural and industrializing areas, of women, and of the intellectual elite to the governmental policies and to the social structure of France.

The third phase of our investigation will be to compare the development of mass education in France and in the United States. France became a republic in this period, and both countries were committed to policies of political equality and social mobility. Both were marked by considerable regional differences. In both nations the middle classes had become politically and culturally dominant and in both agriculture remained a major sector of the economy. The United States, on the other hand, was growing demographically and economically far faster than France; the American educational system was shaped by local decision whereas the French became increasingly centralized; and although religious questions directly affected education in both countries, in France there was a single, dominant nationally organized and politically conscious Church. These similarities make comparison between the two countries particularly suggestive, while the difference provide an important opportunity to test hypotheses about the importance of centralization, population growth, and religious division in the process of modernization. We can attempt so ambitious a comparison because substantial bodies of American historical materials drawn primarily from the United States census reports, 1790 to the present, have been converted to machine-readable form and integrated into the Consortium repository.

The research outlined above is relatively narrow in scope. Thus it serves at best as a limited illustration of the research potential of the body of data to be processed. The capacity of the data in question to support research such as this, and other examples could be given, provides ample justification for completion of the processing of the body of data that was originally proposed.

The Plan of the Project

The actual work of converting project data to machine-readable form is being carried out at The University of Michigan employing the staff and computational facilities of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research (ICPR). The data are being converted to machine-readable form and stored on magnetic tape and other appropriate media in a manner that replicates the original printed form. Full source references and annotations describing idiosyncracies and shortcomings of the data are recorded in machine-readable form along with the actual data itself. In supplying these materials to users, source references and other ancillary information will also be provided as a matter of routine. All data are both keypunched and verified, and a variety of mechanically aided error tests are being carried out to gauge the fidelity of the recorded data to the original sources and to assess the accuracy and internal consistency of the original sources themselves.

The computer programs necessary to carry out this work are operational at the ICPR. Thus programming costs have been held to a minimum. The ICPR computer program system was largely developed and tested in carrying out the work of converting historical election returns, census materials and congressional roll call records for the United States to machine-readable form for analysis, retrieval and dissemination to the research community. This system not only includes the capabilities necessary for the basic data processing described above but also the additional capabilities required to accomplish project goals. The system, which permits the correction of data files and the addition of new materials to existing files, includes capabilities for subsetting and conversion of automated files to a variety of technical forms in order to attain compatibility with other computational systems. Copies of the automated data will be stored at the Maison de l'Homme in Paris and at the ICPR, and possibly elsewhere, for dissemination to investigators.

While the data processing work is being carried out by the staff of the ICPR, guidance and assistance in this work has been provided by members of the staffs of the Ecole Pratique and the Center for Western European Studies. All major decisions are made by both the French and American scholars involved, and the advice and guidance of experts at The University of Michigan and elsewhere will be relied upon when necessary. Data processing work is being carried out in collaboration with a closely related project now underway in France with French financial support. Teams, primarily of French scholars, are conducting limited but systematic comparisons of the published data with original unpublished materials preserved in local archives. As indicated elsewhere, this work will contribute to assessing the quality of the published data and will lead to the preparation of guides for using the automated collection. These guides will provide information as to the manner in which data were originally collected, the meaning of the definitions and classification categories employed, discontinuities and changes in the boundaries of the geographical units for

which data are recorded, and, in general, indicate the errors and shortcomings known to be characteristic of the data. Thus the work of the French will greatly enhance the utility and usability of project data.

Progress Report

As indicated above, in our original proposal funds in the amount of \$171,929 were requested jointly from the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities to support conversion of three series from the Statistique Generale from the 1850's to the 1890's to machine-readable form. A project period of approximately two years was envisioned. A grant of \$37,500 was awarded by the National Science Foundation to support the project for approximately one year beginning in September 1971, and an additional grant of \$30,000 was awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities to provide partial support for the project for the period from September 1, 1971 to August 31, 1972. Under the reduced project budget it was planned to complete processing of the quinquennial censuses for the period in question and to begin processing of a second series, the educational enquetes. Processing of the annual Mouvement de la Population, the largest of the three series originally contemplated, was deferred to a second year. In this way the first year of the project would produce a fully usable body of data of considerable scholarly importance spanning the entire period from 1850 to the 1890's. It is now clear that the goals for the first year will be fully met. As of May 1, all census materials and a sizable segment of the educational enquetes have been duplicated, edited and prepared for keypunching. Code-book materials including source citations, identification information, and other necessary documentation have been organized and coded, and keypunching of these materials has begun. Data in the amount of approximately 141,000 card images have been keypunched and verified, and routine application of additional error checking and correcting procedures has consistently revealed a high level of accuracy in transcribing the original data to machine-readable form. A major portion of the keypunched data have been converted to standard form for archival storage, retrieval and dissemination. In carrying out the latter work "catalogued procedures", which allow execution of several machine processing steps in a single computer submission, have been devised and applied and have allowed realization of considerable efficiency and economy of both staff and machine time.

During the initial eight months of the current project period, in short, the work of data preparation has been carried out, a significant body of data has been keypunched and verified, data processing work has begun, and efficient and economical processing procedures have been devised and implemented. The remaining months of the project period will be devoted to keypunching, to carrying out routine error checking and correction procedures, and to conversion of the machine-readable data to archival form for storage, retrieval and dissemination to scholars. On

the basis of our experience to date, it appears that with the funds currently available, approximately 140,000 additional card images can be keypunched and converted to archival form for dissemination by August 31, the end of the project period. In total, approximately 280,000 card images will be keypunched and processed during the first year of the project which will comprise all data from the censuses as well as a sizeable segment of the educational materials for the period in question. Portions of these data will be available for use beginning in May, and the entire body of data will be available to the scholarly community in fully usable and documented machine-readable form by August 31. In sum, our progress during the first months of the project and the efficient procedures that have been devised provide assurance that the goals of the first year will be achieved if not exceeded.

Expenditure of project funds to date has reflected the pattern of work described above. Expenditure rates were relatively low during the initial months of the project and have risen during the past four months. As of May 1, \$15,866 (or approximately 42%) of the funds provided by the National Science Foundation had been expended. The rate of expenditure of National Endowment funds was somewhat higher. Some \$19,020 (or approximately 63% of these funds had been expended by May 1. Project funds will be expended at a still higher rate during the remaining months of the project period reflecting the costs of keypunching and data processing, and it is expected that all funds will be expended by August 31.

Completion of the project work for which support was requested in our original proposal will require duplication of the annual Mouvement de la Population, the largest of the three series, and of the remainder of the educational materials. The data must be edited for keypunching, documentation prepared, and keypunching, verification, and error checking procedures must be carried out and the machine readable data converted to standard archival form. All told, the additional data to be processed to complete the project as originally proposed will amount to something less than 500,000 card images. This work can be carried out in a single year (September 1, 1972 to August 31, 1973) at an estimated cost of \$127,399, not including institutional cost sharing funds to be provided by the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research. The estimated costs for completion of the project during a second year are detailed in the attached budget.

As will be noted, total project costs (the \$67,500 provided by the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities for the first year plus the \$127,399 estimated costs for a second and completing year) are greater than the \$171,929 requested in our original proposal. Several factors explain these higher costs. It will not, of course, be necessary to bear initial "start up" costs during a second year of the project, and project staff are now well trained and accustomed to the peculiarities and complexities presented by the data and the original sources. Thus project work will be carried out with significantly

greater efficiency during the second year than during the first.

On the other hand, our original proposal somewhat underestimated the amount of data included in the three series of the Statistique Generale that were selected for processing. Thus the volume of data to be processed during a second year is greater than anticipated. The second year of the project will also involve some work that could not be carried out during the first. Cooperating scholars at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes in France are collecting and organizing from archival sources relatively extensive correction information bearing upon changes in the boundaries of the geographical and administrative units for which data are recorded and upon discrepancies characteristic of the data included in the Statistique Generale. This information will begin to reach us during the coming summer. It must then be incorporated into the documentation for project data, and, where relevant, into the machine readable data files themselves to allow correction for boundary changes in order to permit accurate comparisons over time. Of greater importance, project costs are higher than originally estimated because of salary and other cost increases that have occurred since the original budget was submitted in 1970 and because of the further increases that must be anticipated during the coming sixteen months. Moreover, as a consequence of reduced support, project work has been carried out on a more limited scale than was originally planned. Thus anticipated economies of scale have not been fully realized.

As indicated above, it would be possible to complete the project work originally proposed in the course of a second year given necessary financial support. It would also be possible to continue the project for a second year at the same level of activity as the first. An alternative budget for a second year at the present level of project work is also attached. Should this approach be followed, approximately 300,000 card images could be processed during the second year including the remaining educational material and a sizable portion of the data contained in the Mouvement de la Population. Similarly, the correction information referred to above could be added to the data files and code books. The estimated cost of continuing the project for a second year at the present level of activity would be \$73,785, somewhat higher than the \$67,500 required to support the project during its first year. This increase, of course, reflects the salary and other increases that have occurred or that must be anticipated. If the present level of project activity is maintained for a second year, a portion of a third year would be required to complete the project work originally proposed. No budget has been prepared for a third year, but it is likely that extending the project into a third year would involve an additional series of salary and other cost increases. Continuation of the project at the present level, however, would not damage project work aside from the additional costs that would likely be incurred and the greater resulting delay in making the entire body of data available. It would, of course, also be possible to reduce project work to a still lower level during a second year than during the first. To do so, however, would involve considerable loss of efficiency

and would result in significantly higher costs for completion of the project as originally proposed.

As we have indicated elsewhere, the first year of the project will produce a fully usable body of data of considerable research utility for the years from 1850 to the 1890's. We are convinced, however, that completion of the work for which support was originally requested is highly desirable. Our original proposal requested support for the creation of a major and integrally related data resource that would support a wide range of research of value both for the study of France and for comparative investigations. Thus the data that would be processed during a second year would greatly extend the range of research topics and issues to which the collection would be relevant. On the other hand, conclusion of the project at the end of the first year would significantly reduce the value of the funds already expended.

Our continuing contacts with students of France in the United States demonstrate a high level of interest in the project, and in the research resources which it will produce, and provide assurance that the data will be widely and heavily used. One indication of this interest was provided by a three-day conference on "Data Resources for Longitudinal Investigations of French Society and Politics" held in Ann Arbor in September, 1971 and which was attended by some thirty-five historians, political scientists and sociologists, all of whom are actively involved in research bearing upon France and in the training of graduate students. The conference assigned high priority to completion of the present project, and there was general agreement that the data to be produced by the project would support and facilitate a wide range of substantial substantive investigations.

It bears repeating that the present project is collaborative in nature. Although all data processing work will be done in the United States, a parallel and supporting project is being carried out in France under the direction of several leading scholars of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes. As suggested above, the work of the French involves the use of the French national archives and the archives of various departements to collect information on the manner in which the data of the Statistique Generale were originally collected, to assess the accuracy of these data, and to provide other necessary documentation as well as correction information relevant to changes in the boundaries of the geographical units for which the data are recorded. This work is entirely supported from French financial sources. The estimated French allocation for this work is approximately \$37,000 for the first year and approximately \$25,000 for each of two succeeding years. It is perhaps unnecessary to note that, because of differences in the economics of scholarship between the two countries, the French contribution will support a significantly larger staff and other resources in France than would equivalent amounts expended in the United States.

Termination of the American project at the end of the first year would not, of course, destroy the value of the French work. It would, however, significantly reduce the value and significance of that work, and it is unlikely that the French would have undertaken these efforts had it not been for the American project. The close cooperation with which the two projects are being conducted guarantees that the resulting product will be of higher quality and greater scholarly value than would otherwise be possible. That cooperation is, we believe, rare indeed, and constitutes in itself a powerful argument for continuation of the American project to its completion as originally proposed.

As we indicated in our original proposal, our long term goals include automation of the entire body of data included in the Statistique Generale for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. But these are long term goals and quite separate from the present project. Our original project involves creation of a major data resource for the study of France during the years from the 1850's to the 1890's, a critical period in the history and development of that nation. Only when the value of these data are demonstrated through scholarly use would we consider undertaking a further and larger project. We have recognized from the beginning, moreover, that such a larger project would require more diversified financial support from a number of different sources. We are convinced, however, that the product of this present project will prove sufficiently fruitful to allow us to obtain that more diversified financial support in the future.

To: Persons Interested in Archiving Organizational Behavior Data

From: Howard Aldrich, Chairman, ICPR Ad Hoc Committee on Organizational Behavior Data

Re: Plans for Archiving

Introduction

These notes are based on the discussion held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, at the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Organizational Behavior in ICPR. Participants at the meeting were: Howard Aldrich, Richard Hall, Philip Marcus, Marshall Meyer, Lawrence Mohr, Harry Pearlstadt, Charles Perrow, James Price, Stanley Seashore, Ephriam Yuchtman, the Executive Director of ICPR, Richard Hofferbert, and the Assistant Director of the ICPR Survey Research Archive, Carolyn Geda.

I. Why Support an Organizational Behavior Data Archive

The most pressing need for an Organizational Behavior Data Archive has to do with the expense of gathering organizational type data. Just as political scientists have found it necessary to gather together in the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research to conserve scarce resources, so researchers in organizational behavior are facing a similar problem. Gathering organizational behavior data is perhaps the most time consuming and expensive process in the social sciences. If someone desires to go beyond survey interview studies and get into things such as searching records or doing participant observation, he quickly runs up a massive bill. With support for this kind of research leveling off, it is clear that we are going to be severely handicapped in the future if we are constantly forced to strike out on our own to gather data. It makes no sense to file away data that have been so expensively gathered after doing only one analysis of them. As will be pointed out below, in some sense much of this data already gathered belongs in a public domain. Political science has already shown us the way. It is now a tradition in political science that one analyzes his data and then turns it over to the community of political scientists for further analysis.

A second reason for establishing an archive is to allow us to get beyond the case study approach. As mentioned above, gathering data on organizations is quite costly, and therefore many studies end up with a very small sample. Investigators often exhaust their resources after gathering data on a very small number of organizations. An archive of organizational data would allow one to accumulate these many smaller studies

into larger more adequate samples. This would also allow for more sophisticated data analysis techniques to be carried out. There will still be problems with standardization of measures and so forth, but hopefully researchers in the future who do small sample studies will have in mind that their data can go into such an archive and will work toward some standardization. This again has already occurred in political science with concepts such as political identification, ideology, and attitudes toward political system being fairly well standardized in the various data gathering instruments.

A third reason for supporting an organizational behavior archive has to do with the push to the standardization of measures in the field that would follow upon the establishment of such an archive. If people in the field accepted the goal of building a data base, then along with this goal can come the secondary goal of building a data base which is understandable and interpretable to everyone in the field. This would clearly require development of standardized operational measures. This would, in turn, be a further boost to theory building since it would make possible the aggregation of data sets into large samples and make possible the generalization of organizational behavior studies across more types of organizations.

A related benefit to practitioners would follow from this third point. Hopefully standardization would work to benefit measures that are used for applied purposes. People working, for example, in the area of organizational development would benefit from the development of measures validated on large samples which can be applied to a variety of organizations. Measurements of effectiveness, for example, would benefit from this kind of treatment.

A fourth point has to do with the potential of such a data bank for the training of students in the field of organizational behavior. Given the expense involved in gathering data it makes little sense to send graduate students out to do a great number of small case study theses or small sample research papers. It would make more sense to expose them to data from the good studies of the past and to allow them to work with large sample studies. In other words, the data bank could serve both to enhance the value of research and methodology in organizational studies and also make possible the writing of more valuable theses. Of course, we would not want to see such a data bank take the place of training students in gathering data.

Finally a fifth reason for supporting an organizational behavior archive is that it would allow for the better utilization of professionals at smaller colleges and universities who at the present time do not have access to the resources required to gather large sample studies. As the larger universities have slowed their growth, many persons trained as researchers are finding that they are having to take jobs at schools that may not have all the facilities necessary to allow them to do large-scale research. An organizational behavior archive would make available to such researchers data at little or no cost and would allow them to do high quality research without the problem of funding now confronting them.

II. Organization and Structure of an Organizational Behavior Archive

The Ad Hoc Committee on Organizational Behavior Data was created in ICPR as a successor to a committee that was established a few years ago but never got around to actually taking action on the question. We have gone to ICPR because of its reputation in the fields of political science and history for assembling and making available large amounts of data that has been of extreme value to the field. ICPR has reached a point where it processes and distributes data very efficiently. The existing structural arrangements of ICPR are quite conducive to the addition of an organizational behavior archive. Also, several of the centers at the Institute for Social Research with which the ICPR is affiliated already have a large number of studies in their archive. Were these studies to be archived in a new data bank such as the one we propose the value of the Data Bank would be instantly enhanced.

The American Sociological Association has also created an Ad Hoc Committee on data banks and data accessibility and we are working with this group to try to eliminate duplication of effort. Organizational behavior data will not originally be placed in a separate archive in ICPR but will rather be a sub-part of the overall processing activities of ICPR. Later if funding is forthcoming we will consider the question of establishing a specialized section. ICPR has been more than generous in volunteering its services to enable us to get started in this effort.

III. Coverage of the Data Archive

An immediate question to be dealt with is the problem of which studies should be obtained and at which priority. We have already solicited contributions from a number of individuals in the field and have obtained promises of more than 20 data sets: Peter Blau has volunteered to contribute the six studies from his comparative organizations project. Jerry Hagh and Michael Aiken have volunteered their data on health and welfare organizations. Philip Marcus has volunteered data on public schools, universities, and welfare and employment security agencies. Charles Greene has volunteered data on hospitals and voluntary association. Richard Hall has volunteered data on bureaucratic dimensions of organizations. Charles Perrow has volunteered data on industrial firms. Paul Goodman has volunteered data on 120 industrial firms in the Chicago area. David Street has volunteered data on public welfare agencies. The list goes on and on. The point is that a large number of individuals have indicated their willingness to contribute data and have expressed their willingness to cooperate with our efforts.

A number of other questions have been raised with regard to the coverage of the data bank. One question is that of how we are to establish in the field a professional norm of sharing data. A number of ideas were suggested. First, funding agencies can be asked to write a requirement into all grants that data be archived after a certain period of time. Perhaps we might say that after two or three years data automatically become

part of the public domain if they have been gathered by using funds from public agencies such as NSF or NIMH. Second, it was suggested that professional associations support the norm of making data available from any published article in a professional journal.

It was pointed out that establishing a data bank may have the danger of perpetuating a particular mode of inquiry in the field of organizational behavior. This could be dealt with by collecting and archiving an eclectic set of materials so as to encourage heterogeneity and diversity in the field. Also we hope to build in a protective measure against such a danger by taking a multi-disciplinary approach and also encouraging the archiving of data collected from a client of applied or focused research perspective.

Apart from archiving data already collected we also discussed the creation of new public record data sets analogous to Historical Archive data in ICPR. The Historical Archive has collected a variety of data made available through the reconstruction of the information from public record type data. For example, they have collected county voting data, legislative roll call votes, and selected census data by county going back to 1790. An organizational behavior archive might collect data from the American Hospital Association, Dunn and Bradstreet, school districts, and other government agencies. James Price has pointed out that there are a tremendous number of sources of data from the Federal government that have not yet been systematically exploited.

IV. Technical Requirements of Creating and Maintaining

Perhaps the major problem to be confronted in creating an organizational behavior data archive is the problem of the shape the data are in and the amount of work required to clean the data and bring them to the point at which they can be sent to other users. ICPR has four classifications of data that reflect the degree to which a data set has been cleaned.

Class 4 data are left essentially as brought into the archive.

Class 3 data are cleaned to the point of typing to identify some codes and point out some loopholes for which the user can go back to the investigator. ICPR will do very little to clean these data themselves.

Class 2 data are processed by recoding the data to numeric codes and perhaps a machine-readable codebook. Bringing the data to this state requires some investment of time.

Class 1 data make up a fully processed data set. The data have been cleaned, an introduction to the study written, and a codebook is in machine-readable form.

The question facing the committee is the extent to which the data which will be volunteered will be in Class 1 or 2. It was agreed that investigators should be asked to provide their data in as clean and ready a format as possible. But it was also agreed that ICPR would invest some

resources in bringing the first few data sets up to the point at which they will be useable.

One of the primary considerations for upgrading a data set is the demand for that data. If the data are brought to the archive and there is little or no demand for them, then there is little point in investing resources to update them. Apart from the demand for the study, other factors affecting the updating of data are the investigator's cooperation and the simple resource limits in ICPR. One of the important tasks facing the committee is that of securing investigator cooperation in providing data sets that have been cleaned.

As far as the format of data sets is concerned, ICPR requests that raw data be sent along with codebooks that identify all the data to be included in the data set. Even though indices and scales may have been constructed it is still in the best interests of the data archive if the main emphasis is put on raw data. Investigators and other users can always reconstruct scales for their own purposes. It is the raw data that are of primary concern.

ICPR sends two memos to every investigator who volunteers data. One of them is a note on the materials necessary for studies to be archived and discusses the kinds of things that investigators should send to ICPR along with their data. A second set of notes is a data inventory. This inventory provides a fairly comprehensive description of the data in terms of the principle investigators, where and when the data were collected, the kinds of variables collected, and so forth. We are modifying this data inventory to include a check list of organizational behavior variables. This check list will allow users to quickly scan the various data sets available to determine which sets fit their needs. The check list will also contain the type of organizations studied, the unit of analysis, the method of study including the type of respondent or informat used as a data source, and a word about the approach used.

Eventually we hope to be able to build an inventory system of studies, variables, units of analysis and so forth. For the moment we expect users to decide which data sets they wish to use primarily on the basis of information that has been published in books and articles. The storage format of the data will be on cards and OSIRIS files on tape and it is possible to move from the OSIRIS files to SPSS files with a program interface provided by ICPR. Having data on cards and tape should make the data available to the widest possible number of users.

A major problem confronting us is the problem of confidentiality. A number of studies are of organizations that are basically one of a kind or organizations that might be easily identified. The committee discussed this problem and decided that, while it is a significant problem for some studies, for the bulk of the studies to be archived confidentiality is not a major problem. We decided to leave the matter up to the investigator to handle. The investigator should decide when he wants to release the data and also should take careful steps to disguise insofar as possible the

identity of the organization and the individuals interviewed. This may be handled by sub-setting the data, providing a list of organizations that is of generic types rather than names, and so forth.

Another technical problem concerns user misinterpretation of the data. The question was raised of how to handle the problem of the inappropriate use of data. We decided first of all that this problem confronts all data archives and that investigators simply need to learn to live with it. Secondly the descriptive information provided by the primary investigator as well as published information should be enough to deter the more extreme misuses of data. Nevertheless, the major corrective device will be an intersubjective one, that is, investigators checking each others work.

We mentioned earlier the problem of the creation of a professional norm of sharing ones data. Hopefully professional associations and individuals who use the data bank will help to spread this norm. When the norm becomes established we hope that individuals will take pains to use standardized measures or at least to point out how the measures used in their study are similar to or different from those used by others.

V. Costs and the Allocation of Costs

The major cost of archiving organizational behavior data is the cleaning and documentation process. Here the investigators can help maximize resources if they themselves are careful in the coding and storage of data and if the information they send to the ICPR is complete. ICPR will provide consulting services and will, of course, use the data inventory described earlier along with the other materials sent out to investigators who volunteer data sets. Even if clean data are sent, eventually we think we will reach the point at which outside funds will be necessary. The data themselves will be distributed free of charge to people at universities that are members of ICPR. For people at universities that are not members of ICPR the data are distributed at cost. There are approximately 170 member universities of the ICPR and these encompass most of the major social science research centers in the United States and other countries. The membership list of ICPR is growing every year.

We discussed possible funding sources, with NSF and NIMH at the top of our list. These agencies have shown an interest in the past in organizational behavior type data, and we would hope that with careful design and proposal writing we could demonstrate the tremendous value of such an archive to the cumulative development of our field. Other possible sources of funding include a variety of public and private associations. For example: The Life Insurance Management Association, The Conference Board, The American Management Association, The Supermarket Institute, Associations of Banks, The Federal Reserve Board, and other organizations that collect data on their members.

A possible approach to NSF or NIMH could involve tying our efforts to the more general thrust today of social indicators. Clearly organizations are major determinants of social policy in industrial societies.

Data that monitor the performance of organizations should be of prime interest to agencies concerned with public policy questions. If the idea of an OB Data Archive is well received, the Ad Hoc Committee plans to meet again during the coming year to draw up proposals for the funding of such an archive.

VI. Access to and Utilization of Data

As mentioned above, data sets deposited in the archives will be made available free of charge to universities that are members of the ICPR. This set is roughly 170 universities and is growing. Universities that are not members of the ICPR will be able to obtain the data by paying a small service charge. We hope to increase the access and utilization of data by publicizing the existence of the data archive through a variety of media. The Administrative Science Quarterly publishes a news and notes section as does the ISA, the ASA, and the APSA. We hope to put notes into the ASQ, PS, and Sociolog, as well as other disciplinary newsletters, concerning the existence of the archive. There is also the Social Science Data Newsletter published at Iowa and the sections within the disciplines that are concerned with organizational research.

One of the first tasks of the Ad Hoc Committee is to survey the field to assess the demand for data sets and to ask what kinds of data are desired. We hope to encourage people to put a request into their proposals and grants for the archiving of their data. ICPR again is ready to help individuals write proposals with archiving in mind.

Obtaining data from ICPR is fairly simple at those universities that are members of ICPR. Each university has a representative on its campus who takes responsibility for ordering data sets. Individuals who are interested to OB data archive should contact those individuals and tell them of their interest and eventually when data sets become available should ask these representatives on their campus to order data sets for them. For the present time, simply expressing interest to these representatives would be of value in showing that there is support for the data archive on a number of campuses.

VII. What is to be Done

In the short run the major task is to get some processing started on organizational behavior data. In the next few months the committee will be sending out ICPR forms to individuals who have volunteered their data. We will also make known the existence of these data sets. If the demand for them proves to be substantial, the studies will be processed to a higher classification and more will be admitted into the archive.

A second short run task is to publicize the existence of the Ad Hoc Committee and to solicit expressions of support from individuals in the field. We hope to do this by advertising in newsletters and spreading the news through word of mouth.

After the initial processing of data is begun and information is made available to the public, a third task involves getting together to write up proposals for future funding of the data archive. This will be done sometime within the next year by the members of the Ad Hoc Committee. The Ad Hoc Committee will be meeting again at the ASA meetings in New Orleans at the end of August. At that time decisions will be made concerning the priority ranking of studies to be obtained. This will be based upon check lists sent out in July and August.

There are several long run tasks to be accomplished. One suggestion was made to tie the OB data archive into the ICPR summer program. This would be made possible by the creation of a seminar on Organizational Behavior data and methods. This seminar would be given as part of the ICPR summer training program in Ann Arbor. A title suggestion was "The Quantitative Analysis of Organizational Behavior Data." The cost for such a seminar would be roughly \$1,200 per participant. The cost of a seminar of 25 people would be roughly \$40,000. Such a seminar could begin in 1973 if appropriations were begun fairly soon. Funding is the major barrier to such a seminar.

A second long run concern is the ongoing evaluation of our effort. Eventually at some point within the next few years we will have to decide whether the demands for the studies archived and general support in the field is sufficient to justify ICPR's committing its resources to the data archive. This will be a painful evaluation but it must be carried out within two years.

A third ongoing effort is to identify existing desired data sets and to rank them. The initial effort will be made this summer but we anticipate this will be a never-ending process as word about the data archive spreads. We hope to stimulate this effort by sending out the data inventory sheets from ICPR to people who have volunteered data or who have been identified as possibly having data that could be archived.

The final item on our dream list of long term objectives is to obtain funding on the order of \$50,000 a year or so from a major agency to allow the ICPR OB Data Archive to stand on its own feet.

Howard Aldrich (Department of Organizational Behavior, School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University; Chairman, ICPR Ad Hoc Committee on OB Data)

Charles Perrow (Department of Sociology, SUNY-Stonybrook)

James Price (Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of Iowa)

Richard Hall (Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota)

Lawrence Mohr (Department of Political Science, University of Michigan)

Philip Marcus (Department of Sociology, Michigan State University)

Stanley Seashore (Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan)

Marshall Meyer (Department of Organizational Behavior, School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University)

Ephraim Yuchtman (Department of Sociology, University of Tel Aviv)

IV. COMPUTING ACTIVITY

COMPUTING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

OSIRIS Distribution

We focused much of our activity this past year to make sure that OSIRIS II, Level 2, as distributed would be a stable, dependable software package. This seems to have been achieved as evidenced by the fact that only a few small, easily corrected problems appeared during the year. User feedback did point to two areas that caused inconvenience. The first was documentation and the second was ease of use of OSIRIS programs as an integrated package.

Documentation

The documentation is being improved through work under a National Science Foundation grant. We are producing a multipart OSIRIS manual with separate introductory, general user, error, setup-output and algorithm volumes. These will become the OSIRIS manual and copies will be sent to each ICPR Official Representative as they are printed.

OSIRIS III

The smoothness of OSIRIS usage is being improved by work of staffs from the Center for Political Studies and Survey Research Center at the Institute for Social Research. The result of this effort will be a new version of OSIRIS to be called OSIRIS III. Significant features of OSIRIS III will include a user-oriented monitor to ease access to OSIRIS programs, an integrated recode facility to permit recoding as part of each analysis program, and the provision of many new or revised programs for both data analysis and management.

Current schedules call for release of OSIRIS III early this winter. It will then be sent to ICPR members who have already subscribed to the update service for 1972-1973. Others may order OSIRIS III under procedures that will be announced at that time.

OSIRIS to SPSS - "OSSP"

The ICPR staff has developed modifications to SPSS to allow the user to directly read OSIRIS data sets within SPSS. This was programmed by the staff at the ICPR and integrated into the current SPSS by the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. This is now available in SPSS version 4 from NORC, and is called "OSSP".

Current State of Distributed OSIRIS

OSIRIS II has been distributed by the ICPR while a related package, OSIRIS/40 (version 4, 5 and 6) has been distributed by the Survey Research Center at the ISR. Earlier versions of OSIRIS/40 were distributed by both groups. The new release, OSIRIS III, will be a joint distribution, so the

following pages indicate the current level of each version of OSIRIS, for all distribution sites.

The left-most columns indicate the most recent versions, while those to the right are the early versions. The functional status of the other versions is not always clear. Periodic efforts to obtain user feedback are undertaken for OSIRIS II, but older installations do not provide much response. It is likely that a number of those early installations are barely functional or defunct.

<u>Academic or Government</u>	<u>Current</u>		<u>Recent</u>		<u>Original</u>		
	OSIRIS II Level 2	OSIRIS/5 or 6	OSIRIS II Level 1	OSIRIS/4	OSIRIS/3	OSIRIS/2	OSIRIS/1
Alberta, University of, Canada	X						
American University							X-Joint
Amsterdam, University of, The Netherlands	X						
Asociacion Colombia de Facultades de Medicine, Colombia		X					
Atelier Parisien d'Urbanism, France		X					
Auburn University at Montgomery	X						
Australian National University, Australia	X						
Ball State University	X						
Bergen, University of, Norway	X						
Boston College						X-CSF	
Boston University						X-CSF	
Bowling Green State University	X						
British Columbia, University of Canada	X						
Brown University	X						
California, University of, Berkeley						X-Joint ₁	
California, University of, Los Angeles	X						
California, University of, San Francisco						X-CSF	
California, University of, Santa Barbara	X	X					
Carleton University, Canada	X ₂						
Case Western Reserve University			X ₃				
Catholic University, Brazil	X						
CELADE, Chile		X					

85

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|----------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. CDC 6000's | 3. Univac 1100's | 5. PDP-10 |
| 2. XDS Sigma's | 4. ICL | 6. Siemens |

All others are IBM 360/370 computers.

	<u>Current</u>		<u>Recent</u>		<u>Original</u>		
	OSIRIS II Level 2	OSIRIS/5 or 6	OSIRIS II Level 1	OSIRIS/4	OSIRIS/3	OSIRIS/2	OSIRIS/1
Academic or Government							
Centro Italiano Studie Ricerche, Italy					X-CSF		
Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques, France					X-ICPR		
Chicago, University of	X						
Cincinnati, University of	X						
City University of New York (Hunter College)	X						
COLSISTEMAS, Colombia	X	X					
Columbia University	X						
Connecticut, University of	X						
Cornell University	X						
Danish National Institute, Denmark		X					
Datum, W. Germany	X						
Department of Health, Education and Welfare							
Essex, University of, England	X					X-CSF	
Florida, University of			X				
Fordham University		X					
Gent, University of, Belgium							
Georgetown University						X-CSF	
Georgia, University of						X-ICPR	
Goteborgs Stads Servicekontor, Sweden	X ₁						
Gothenburg University of, Sweden	X	X				X-CSF	
Hacettepe University, Turkey							
Harvard University					X		
Hawaii, University of	X ₂						
Hebrew University, Israel			X			X-ICPR	
Howard University	X						
Idaho State University	X						
Illinois, University of at Chicago Circle	X						
Illinois, University of at Urbana	X						
Indiana University	X ₁						
Iowa, University of	X						

	<u>Current</u>		<u>Recent</u>		<u>Original</u>		
	OSIRIS II Level 2	OSIRIS/5 or 6	OSIRIS II Level 1	OSIRIS/4	OSIRIS/3	OSIRIS/2	OSIRIS/1
Academic or Government							
Johns Hopkins University	X						
Kentucky, University of	X						
Kyoto University, Japan			X				
Louisiana State University	X						
Loyola University (Chicago)	X						
McGill University, Canada	X						
McMaster University, Canada			X ₁				
Mannheim University of, W. Germany	X ₆		X				
Memphis State University							
Miami University (Ohio)	X						
Michigan, University of	X						
Milano, University of, Italy	X						
Minas Gerais, University of, Brazil	X						
Minnesota, University of	X ₁						
Mississippi, University of	X						
Missouri, University of	X						
National Academy of Sciences		X					
National Institute of Mental Health					X		
New Hampshire, University of	X						
New Mexico, University of				X			
New York University	X ₁						
North Carolina, University of			X				
North Texas State University	X						
Northern Illinois University	X						
Northwestern University			X ₁				
Ohio State University	X						
Oklahoma, University of	X						
Oregon, University of							
Pennsylvania State University						X-CSF	
Pittsburgh, University of			X ₅				X
The Population Council, Columbia		X					
Princeton University					X		
Purdue University			X ₁				

<u>Academic or Government</u>	<u>Current</u>		<u>Recent</u>		<u>Original</u>		
	OSIRIS II Level 2	OSIRIS/5 or 6	OSIRIS II Level 1	OSIRIS/4	OSIRIS/3	OSIRIS/2	OSIRIS/1
Queens University, Canada						X-ICPR	
Rochester, University of	X						
Southern California University of	X						
State University of New York at Binghamton	X						
State University of New York at Stony Brook	X			X			
Strathclyde, University, of Scotland			X				
Temple University						X-ICPR ₁	
Texas Technological University	X						
Tubingen, University of, W. Germany				X			
University College, London, England							
Vanderbilt University					X-CSF		
Vermont, University of					X-ICPR ₁		
Washington University (St. Louis)	X				X-CSF ₁		∞
Washington State University							
Wayne State University	X				X-ICPR		
Western Kentucky University	X						
Western Ontario, University of, Canada							
Windsor, University of, Canada	X			X ₅			
Wisconsin, University of at Madison	X ₃						
Wisconsin, University of at Milwaukee	X ₃						
York University, Canada	X						

Business	<u>Current</u>		<u>Recent</u>		<u>Original</u>		
	OSIRIS II Level 2	OSIRIS/5 or 6	OSIRIS II Level 1	OSIRIS/4	OSIRIS/3	OSIRIS/2	OSIRIS/1
AB Volvo							
Bendix Corporation				X			
Datatab			X				
Department of Motor Vehicles, California						X-CSF	
Doubleday and Company		X			X-CSF		
Gallup Institute, Norway		X					
Genesco							
General Motors Proving Groups						X-CSF	
Goodbody and Company				X			
Health Insurance and Resources (a hospital in Canada)						X-CSF	
HumRRO					X-CSF		
Merrill Lynch		X					
Oxtoby-Smith Incorporated		X					
The Prudential Insurance Company of America					X-CSF		
Shell Oil Company						X-CSF	
Southern California Gas Company		X				X-CSF	
Spiegel, Incorporated							
State Farm Insurance Company		X		X			
Transaction Technology Incorporated		X					
Column Totals:	61	17	12	8	12	16	2

68

35 foreign Universities and government installations
3 foreign businesses
38 total foreign

71 U.S. Universities and government installations
16 U.S. businesses
87 total U.S.
125 GRAND TOTAL

V. ICPR ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

ICPR ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

This section of the Annual Report contains various items regarding current organizational and administrative matters. The first document is a brief summary of the aggregate membership situation as of June 30, 1972. 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. 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 Representations, as of June 30, 1972 is indicated following the report on membership changes for 1971-72.

During the fall of 1971 and the spring of 1972, steps were taken to encourage interested persons to begin experimenting with alternative modes of institutional affiliation with the ICPR. Especially important is the development of plans for multi-institutional affiliation. In June, 1971 plans were firm for the first of these arrangements--with the California State University and Colleges (CSUC)--to take affect July 1, 1972. Representatives were called to a meeting with staff from ICPR and from the CSUC Division of Information Services (thereby reducing the possible overlap in data servicing from ICPR). Formulas were agreed for participation in the ICPR Summer Program and Annual Meetings. An annual fee of \$30,000 was accepted for the entire CSUC system. ICPR/CSUC Council was established with representatives from each of the Campuses. Professor Betty Nesvold (San Diego) was elected Chairman of that council.

It is expected that the ICPR/CSUC group will not only be pooling their access to existing ICPR resources but will also constitute themselves as a working group to arrange seminars, demonstration projects, and curricular innovations to be shared among their various campuses.

Clearly, the CSUC membership is one of the most promising developments in the structure of the ICPR. Several other multi-campus systems and associations have taken the lead in beginning consideration of similar structures. In all cases the guidance from ICPR has been to seek mechanisms and financial structures that would both expand and

make more efficient access to ICPR resources and services, and retain equity in costs and benefits for the current and long-standing members of ICPR. Experiments with new patterns of affiliation will be monitored with care by the staff and Council. Up-to-date evaluations will be presented in future Annual Reports.

The current membership report is followed by a list of Council members from the beginning of the ICPR through 1972. Also listed is the membership of the advisory committees as of January 1, 1973 (one advantage of late publication of this Report is current information on the composition of the Advisory Committees).

The structure of the advisory committees is proving its worth to the ICPR. The committees have met at least annually and have provided the archives with valuable assistance in setting acquisition and program priorities. The chairmen of the advisory committees also have been helpful in obtaining data sets for the archives.

Each of the advisory committees is chaired by a member of the Council. Members 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 1971-72 and projections for 1972-73. Continuing the practice of last year, we present 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 Representatives, 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, 1971-72

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Total
Membership Total July 1, 1971	91	41	10	142
New Members, July 1, 1971- June 30, 1972	Brown Boston U. Howard M.I.T. Nebraska	Akron Mem.U.of Newf. W. Ill.	Geneva Centr.Archive Bergen Tel-Aviv	
Withdrawals, July 1, 1971- June 30, 1972	Carnegie Endow. Mo.-Columbia Riverside UCLA	Ill.State Wisc.- Eau Claire		
Membership Total June 30, 1972	92	42	14	148

ROSTER OF MEMBER INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

Institution	Official Representative
The University of Akron	Mr. H. P. Schrank, Jr.
University of Alabama	Professor Robert B. Highsaw
University of Alberta	Professor J. Paul Johnston
Allegheny College	Professor Kenneth Greene
The American University	Professor Richard VanAtta
University of Amsterdam	Professor Robert Mokken
University of Arizona	Professor Roger Harned
Arizona State University	Professor Leo D. Vichules
Auburn University at Montgomery	Professor Jack Rabin
Australian National University	Dr. R. S. Parker
Ball State University	Professor Ralph Baker
Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences	Dr. Joseph Bonmariage
University of Bergen	Professor Stein Rokkan
Boston University	Professor Betty Zisk
Bowling Green State University	Professor James Q. Graham
University of British Columbia	Professor Donald E. Blake
Brown University	Professor Harold E. Quinley
California Institute of Technology	Professor J. Morgan Kousser
University of California, Berkeley	Professor Jack Citrin
University of California, Davis	Professor John R. Owens
University of California, Los Angeles	Professor Carl Hensler
University of California, Santa Barbara	Professor Carl Hetrick
California State College, Fullerton	Professor Philip Gianos
California State Collgee, Long Beach	Professor Jerry L. Weaver
California State College, Los Angeles	Professor Kenneth A. Wagner
Carleton University	Professor John deVries
Case Western Reserve University	Professor Barry Hughes
Central Archive (Cologne, Germany)	Dr. Hans D. Klingemann
Central Michigan University	Professor James W. Davis
The University of Chicago	Professor Norman Nie
University of Cincinnati	Professor William Klecka
City University of New York	Professor Kenneth Sherrill

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
Colorado State University	Professor Duane W. Hill
Columbia University	Professor Robert S. Gilmour
University of Connecticut	Professor Everett C. Ladd, Jr.
Cornell University	Professor Howard Aldrich
Dartmouth College	Professor Richard Winters
DATUM (Bad Godesberg, Germany)	Mr. Klaus Liepelt
University of Delaware	Professor Henry T. Reynolds
Denison University	Professor Stephen Frantzich
Duke University	Professor Richard J. Trilling
Emory University	Professor Guy Peters
University of Essex (England)	Mr. James E. Alt
Florida Atlantic University	Professor Everett Cataldo
University of Florida	Professor Richard L. Sutton
Florida State University	Professor Norman R. Luttbeg
University of Geneva (Switzerland)	Professor David Handley
Georgetown University	Professor Robert A. Hitlin
University of Georgia	Professor Keith R. Billingsley
Georgia State University	Professor Jerry Perkins
University of Gothenburg (Sweden)	Professor Bo Sarlvik
Harvard University	Professor William Schneider
University of Hawaii	Dr. Earl Babbie
University of Houston	Professor A. Lee Hunt, Jr.
Howard University	Professor Augusto V. Ferreros
Idaho State University	Professor Donald W. Jackson
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle	Professor George Balch
University of Illinois at Urbana	Professor Fred Coombs
Indiana State University	Professor John Crittenden
Indiana University	Professor Ronald Weber
University of Iowa	Professor William A. Welsh
Johns Hopkins University	Professor Steve Stephens
University of Kansas	Professor Herman Lujan
Kansas State University	Professor Shanto Iyengar
Kent State University	Professor John Gargin
University of Kentucky	Professor Michael Baer

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
Konrad Adenauer Foundation (Germany)	Dr. Gunter D. Radke
Lehigh University	Professor Charles N. Brownstein
Louisiana State University	Professor Paul Grosser
University of Louisville	Professor Adele K. Ferdows
McGill University (Canada)	Professor Richard Hamilton
McMaster University (Canada)	Professor H. J. Jacek
University of Maine at Orono	Professor Kenneth P. Hayes
Mankato State College	Ms. Vicki E. Vox
Mannheim University (Germany)	Dr. Dieter Roth
University of Maryland	Professor Margaret Conway
University of Massachusetts	Professor Philip B. Coulter
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Professor Nazli Choucri
Miami University	Professor Walter Busse
The University of Michigan	Professor Bruce Bowen
Michigan State University	Professor Paul R. Abramson
University of Minnesota	Professor William Flannigan
University of Mississippi	Professor Donald J. Hy
University of Missouri, Kansas City	Professor Dale A. Neuman
University of Missouri, St. Louis	Professor Ruth Jones
The University of Nebraska	Professor C. R. McKibbin
Memorial University of Newfoundland	Professor Mark Graesser
University of New Hampshire	Professor Robert Craig
New York University	Professor Robert Burrowes
University of North Carolina	Professor James W. Prothro
North Texas State University	Professor C. Neal Tate
Northern Illinois University	Professor Kevin L. McKeough
Northwestern University	Ms. Lorraine Borman
Nuffield College (England)	Professor David Butler
Oberlin College	Professor Jere W. Bruner
Ohio State University	Professor Herbert Asher
Ohio University	Professor David D. Dabelko
University of Oklahoma	Professor Sam Kirkpatrick
Oklahoma State University	Professor Charles M. Dollar
University of Pennsylvania	Professor Kevin Clancy

Institution	Official Representative
Pennsylvania State University	Professor Michael King
University of Pittsburgh	Professor Michael Margolis
Princeton University	Ms. Judith Rowe
Purdue University	Professor Jerrold Rusk
Queen's University	Professor William P. Irvine
Rice University	Professor John Deegan, Jr.
University of Rochester	Professor Richard Niemi
San Diego State College	Professor Betty A. Nesvold
San Francisco State College	Professor R. Gene Geisler
University of South Carolina	Professor John Stucker
University of South Carolina	Professor Harlan Hahn
Southern Illinois University	Professor Roy E. Miller
Stanford University	Professor Lawrance Rose
State University College at Brockport	Professor Frank Feigert
State University of New York at Albany	Professor Leigh Stelzer
State University of New York at Binghamton	Professor Arthur S. Banks
State University of New York at Buffalo	Professor James P. Zais
University of Strathclyde (Scotland)	Professor Richard Rose
Syracuse University	Professor Robert McClure
Tel-Aviv University (Israel)	Professor Alan Arian
Temple University	Professor Fred Herzon
University of Tennessee	Professor Thomas Ungs
The University of Texas at Austin	Professor Rick S. Piltz
Texas Tech University	Professor William Vanderbok
Tulane University	Professor John Pierce
Vanderbilt University	Professor Richard Pride
University of Vermont	Professor Lyman J. Gould
University of Virginia	Professor Arthur G. Stevens
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	Professor Charles L. Taylor
Washington and Lee University	Professor William Buchanan
Washington State University	Professor James A. Thurber
Washington University	Professor John Sprague

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
University of Washington	Professor James Best
Wayne State University	Professor Saadia Greenberg
Wesleyan University	Professor Richard Boyd
Western Illinois University	Professor Steve Parker
Western Kentucky University	Professor Thomas Madron
Western Michigan University	Professor David Hanson
University of Western Ontario	Professor Ted G. Harvey
University of West Florida	Professor Donald Freeman
Wichita State University	Professor Neil E. Snortland
Williams College	Professor Charles Baer
University of Windsor	Professor Larry LeDuc
University of Wisconsin, Madison	Professor Michael Aiken
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Professor Ronald Hedlund
Write 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 (completing the term
of Robert E. Agger)
Robert H. Salisbury, Washington University
Joseph Tanenhaus, New York University

1965-66 Joseph Tanenhaus, University of Iowa, Chairman
Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh
William Buchanan, University of Tennessee and Washington
and Lee University
Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University
Dwayne Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles

1966-67 Dwayne Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles, Chairman
Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University
Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh
John Meisel, Queen's University
Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky

1967-68 Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky, Chairman
Christian Bay, University of Alberta
Charles Cnudde, University of California, Irvine
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, Madison
 Fred Greenstein, Wesleyan University
 William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota
 Jean A. Laponce, University of British Columbia (completing
 the term of Joseph LaPalombara)
 David Leege, State University of New York at Buffalo
 Donald Matthews, University of North Carolina
 James Rosenau, Rutgers University
 Charles Tilly, The University of Michigan

1970-71

Donald Matthews, The Brookings Institution, Chairman
 Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
 William H. Flanigan, University of Minnesota
 Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington
 John Grumm, Wesleyan University (completing the term of
 Fred Greenstein)
 Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh
 Jean Laponce, University of British Columbia
 James Rosenau, The Ohio State University
 Charles Tilly, The University of Michigan

1971-72

Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh, Chairman
 Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
 Fred Coombs, University of Illinois, Urbana
 Ada Finifter, Michigan State University
 Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington
 John Grumm, Wesleyan University
 Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa
 James Rosenau, The Ohio State University
 Charles Tilly, The University of Michigan

American Politics

Ada Finifter, Chairman, Michigan State University
Joel Aberbach, The University of Michigan
Bradley C. Canon, University of Wisconsin - Madison
Jack Citrin, University of California - Berkeley
Aage Clausen, The Ohio State University
Jack Dennis, University of Wisconsin - Madison
Bryan Downes, University of Missouri - St. Louis
Barbara Hinckley, University of Wisconsin - Madison
Michael Lipsky, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Donald Matthews, The Brookings Institution
Stuart S. Nagel, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Comparative Politics

Gerhard Loewenberg, Chairman, University of Iowa
Raymond Hopkins, Swarthmore College
Hans Klingemann, Universität zu Köln, Germany
Rajni Kothari, Center for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, India
Jean Laponce, University of British Columbia
Betty A. Nesvold, California State University at San Diego
Adam Przeworski, Washington University - St. Louis
Philippe C. Schmitter, The University of Chicago
Richard Solomon, The University of Michigan
Joji Watanuki, Sophia University, Japan
George Zaninovich, University of Oregon

Historical Data

Allan Bogue, Chairman, University of Wisconsin - Madison
Jerome Clubb, The University of Michigan
Gerald Hagge, University of Wisconsin - Madison
Val Lorwin, University of Oregon
Stein Rokkan, University of Bergen, Norway
Charles Tilly, The University of Michigan
James Sheehan, Northwestern University
Sam Bass Warner, Boston University

International Relations (Past Committee)

James Rosenau, Chairman, The Ohio State University
Phillip Burgess, The Ohio State University
Neal Cutler, University of Pennsylvania
Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University
Charles Hermann, The Ohio State University
Frank Hoole, Indiana University
Paul Smoker, University of Lancaster, England

Computer Support

Fred Coombs, Chairman, University of Illinois
Klaus Allerbeck, Harvard University
Norman Elliott, University of Iowa
William Klecka, University of Cincinnati
Michael Margolis, University of Pittsburgh
Robert Noel, University of California - Santa Barbara
William Slysz, University of Connecticut
Denis Sullivan, Dartmouth College

Summer Training Program

Wayne Francis, Chairman, University of Washington - Seattle
William R. Keech, The Brookings Institution
Murray C. Murphey, 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
Assistant Director - Mr. Gregory A. Marks
Assistant to the Director - Miss Evelyn R. Kromer
Secretary - Mrs. Colleen Calver

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
Secretary - Mrs. Christine French

Historical Archive

Director - Dr. Jerome M. Clubb
Assistant Director - Mr. Michael Traugott
Research Associate - Mr. Erik Austin
Assistant Study Director - Miss Charlotte Goodman
Assistant Study Director - Mrs. Santa Traugott
Supervisor, Servicing Section - Miss Janet Vavra
Keypunch Supervisor - Mrs. Arlyn Champagne
Keypunch Operator - Mrs. Scarlett Bennett
Keypunch Operator - Mrs. Bok Soon Hoag
Secretary - Mrs. Donna Gotts
Secretary - Miss Kathryn Nash

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
Data Servicer - Mr. Tom A. Freeman
Data Servicer - Miss Karen Sidney
Data Librarian, Data Servicer - Mrs. Suzy Weisman
Study Processor - Mr. Harlan Himel
Study Processor - Mrs. Suzan E. Fuller
Study Processor - Mr. Alan Kubrin
Study Processor - Mr. Edward J. Schneider
Study Processor - Mrs. Susan E. Sullivan
Administrative Assistant - Mrs. June Stuart
Secretary - Miss Jayne Owen

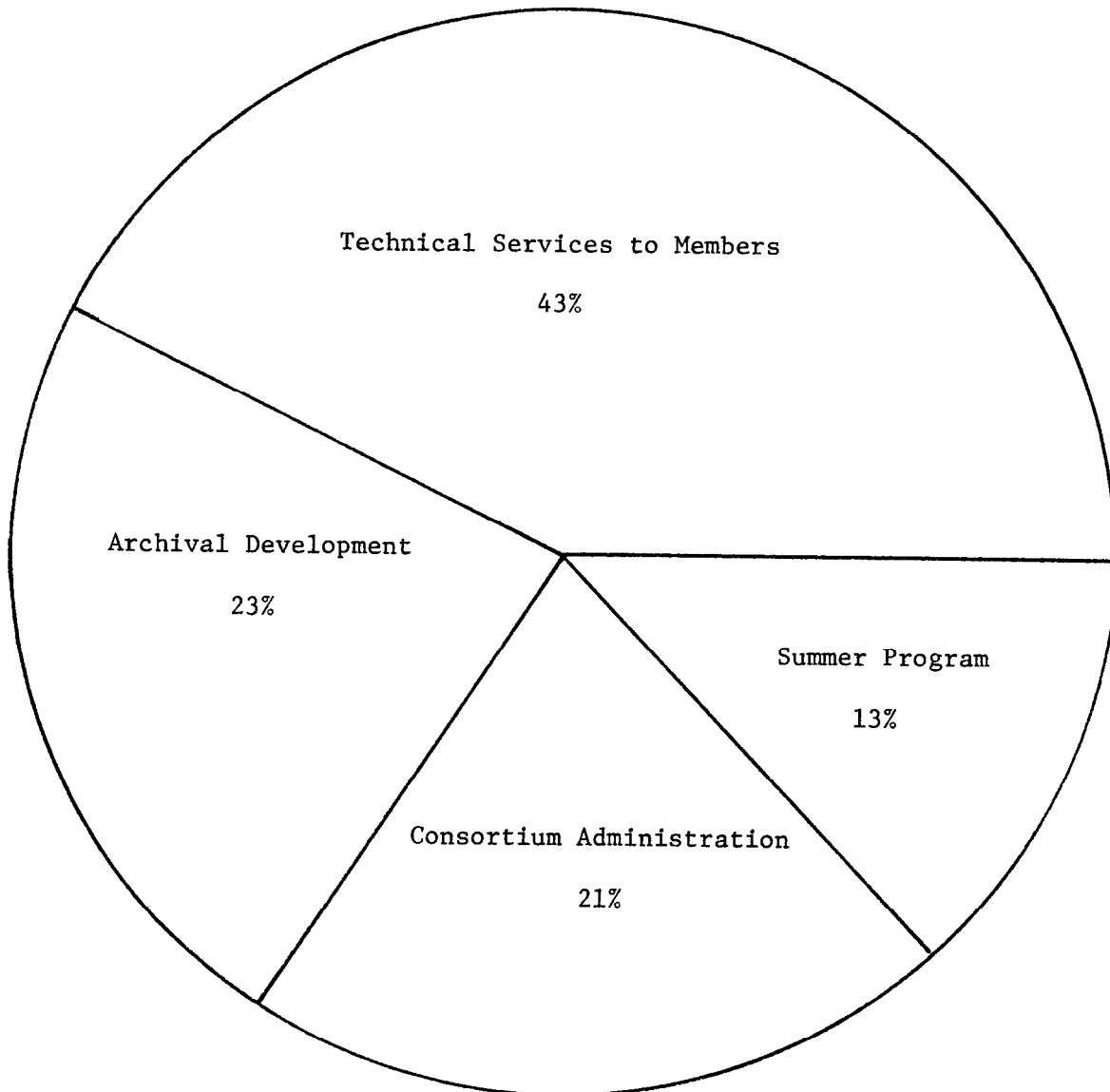
Summer Program

Director - Dr. Gudmund R. Iversen
Administrative Assistant - Miss Ann Robinson
Instructor - Dr. Herbert Asher, Ohio State
Instructor - Dr. Bruce Bowen
Instructor - Dr. Lawrence Boyd, Berkeley
Instructor - Dr. Bruce Bueno de Mesquita, Michigan State
Instructor - Dr. Bruce Campbell, Georgia
Instructor - Dr. Jerome Clubb
Instructor - Dr. Philip Converse
Instructor - Mr. Steven Coombs
Instructor - Dr. John Deegan
Instructor - Mr. Michael Denney
Instructor - Mr. Lutz Erbring
Instructor - Mr. Dan Fox
Instructor - Mr. Peter Joftis
Instructor - Dr. David Leege, Chicago Circle
Instructor - Mr. Kenneth Macdonald, Essex
Instructor - Dr. Lawrence Mayer, Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Instructor - Mr. George Moyser
Instructor - Mr. Helmut Norpoth
Instructor - Dr. Peter Ordeshook, Carnegie-Mellon
Instructor - Mr. George Rabinowitz, North Carolina
Instructor - Mrs. Stuart Rabinowitz, North Carolina
Instructor - Mr. Tom Sanders
Instructor - Mr. Steven Shaffer
Instructor - Mr. Carl Shaner
Instructor - Mr. Michael Traugott
Instructor - Dr. Herbert Weisberg
Computer Coordinator - Mr. John Stucker
Computer Counselor - Mrs. Gretchen Fei
Computer Counselor - Miss Lee Muhlenkort
Computer Counselor - Mr. Paul Robertson
Computer Counselor - Mr. Paul Shui
Office Coordinator - Mr. Henry Heitowit
Office Messenger - Mr. Dan Madaj
Office Messenger - Mr. Jim Nurenberger
Office Messenger - Mr. Ronald Rourke
Library Coordinator - Mr. Henry Heitowit
Librarian - Mrs. Josephine Partridge
Librarian - Mrs. Sandra Robertson
Librarian - Miss Rosina Wiltshire
Secretary - Miss Patricia Mackin
Secretary - Mrs. Stella Moyser
Secretary - Mrs. Jane Willer

ICPR BUDGETS

1971-72 Review and 1972-73 Projections

Allocation of ICPR Operating Budget (Members' Fees):
1972-73 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 code-book sales, etc. Total expenditures for 1971-72 were \$900,300, of which member fees constituted \$556,800. Projections for 1972-73 are for total income of \$891,900 of which \$609,100 will be member fees. The increase of \$52,300 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 year, for the first time, the Operating Budget was also used to cover modest stipends for Summer Program participants. The National Science Foundation, after a number of years of continuous support, did not renew their funding of the Summer Program. The changing priorities at NSF in relationship to funding of training programs was cited as the reason for the termination of funding.

In addition to this reduction of \$93,000 in Summer Program stipends, the National Science Foundation funding for fiscal 1971-72 is down as a result of the completion of the Curricular Development project. This loss was partially offset by renewal of NSF and National Endowment for the Humanities support for the creation of a machine-readable file of the 19th century French departmental data from the Statistique Generale de la France and NSF support for survey development.

Item Discussion

Technical Services to Members

The major item here is an increase from \$221,300 to \$264,400 total servicing expenditures. This reflects an enormous increase in the number and size of data requests received throughout last year. Nearly every month we 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.

OSIRIS distribution funding for 1972-73 is up in anticipation of a new release, which is scheduled for late spring 1973, of the OSIRIS software package, designated OSIRIS III. In addition, normal maintenance costs continue to be covered as well.

Archive Development

Historical Archive Development

The expenditure for Historical Archive development are up due to the renewal at higher levels of NEH funding and continued support from NSF for the French project.

The other 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 and volunteered by various scholars.

Survey Archive Development

The major item in Survey Archive development this year and next will be the impact of the favorable decision by NSF on our request for developmental funds. This funding (\$200,000) will provide much needed capitalization for acquisition and processing of many non-U.S. data sets which have been selected by the Comparative Advisory Committee. While we are required to match their effort with Operating

Budget funds, the impact on the holdings will be substantial both in volume and variety of material which will be available to the organization.

International Relations Archive Development

The bulk of the ICPR Operating Budget contribution to IR is listed under servicing which is up considerably from last year. In addition those studies received from outside have been and will continue to be built into the archive through modest support from development activities from the Operating Budget. The remaining staff on 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 distribution), 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.

Summer Program

These figures represent the summer 1972 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 1973.

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 for the first time to provide stipends as well as to provide administrative expenses, including space and machine rental, administrative staff, library and computing staff, duplication of reading materials, and library maintenance. This level of participant support (\$40,000) was possible due to the postponement of the 1972 Annual Meeting, a procedure of but temporary relief and not to be repeated.

Consortium Administration

The administrative costs will reflect a slight decrease in absolute terms as well as in the major reallocation of resources which resulted from the decision not to have an annual meeting. Those funds were transferred to the Summer Program and used as stipends.

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.

Space rental continues as an 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 \$8,000 payment to the European Consortium for Political Research represents reimbursement for eight members according to the fee sharing arrangement approved by the Council in 1971.

ICPR INCOME SUMMARY
1971-72 Review & 1972-73

	1971-72 Allocations	1972-73 Projections
I ICPR Operating Budget (Membership fees)	\$ 556,700	\$ 609,100
II National Science Foundation	217,200	118,200
III Mathematical Social Science Board	14,400	---
IV National Endowment for the Humanities	26,400	79,400
V University of Michigan	<u>85,600</u>	<u>85,200</u>
Total	\$ 900,300	\$ 891,900

BUDGETS

	Final Expenditures <u>1971-1972</u>	Projected Budget <u>1972-1973</u>
I. TECHNICAL SERVICES TO MEMBERS		
A. <u>Historical Archive Servicing</u>		
Professional and technical staff		
salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 32,700	\$ 39,500
Salaries, postage and communications	6,100	6,500
Computer time and machine rental	<u>28,400</u>	<u>26,700</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$ 67,200	\$ 72,700
B. <u>Survey Archive Servicing</u>		
Professional and technical staff		
salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 35,600	\$ 49,200
Supplies, postage and communications	9,200	10,000
Printing and duplicating	22,800	20,000
Computer time and machine rental	<u>14,500</u>	<u>17,000</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$ 82,100	\$ 96,200
C. <u>International Relations Archive Servicing</u>		
Professional and technical staff		
salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 12,500	\$ 20,800
Supplies, postage and communications	3,400	2,600
Printing and duplicating	2,100	2,800
Computer time and machine rental	<u>6,200</u>	<u>8,000</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$ 24,200	\$ 34,200
D. <u>OSIRIS II Distribution</u>		
Professional and technical staff		
salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 13,900	\$ 15,500
Supplies, postage and communications	4,000	3,300
Computer time and machine rental	<u>1,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$ 18,900	\$ 26,800
OVERHEAD	<u>28,900</u>	<u>34,500</u>
TOTAL	\$ 221,300	\$ 264,400

	Final Expenditures <u>1971-1972</u>	Projected Budget <u>1972-1973</u>
FUNDING FOR TECHNICAL SERVICING		
ICPR Operating Budget	\$ 221,300	\$ 264,400
TOTAL	\$ 221,300	\$ 264,400

II. ARCHIVE DEVELOPMENT

A. Historical Archive

Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 51,900	\$ 66,900
Supplies, postage and communications	2,500	6,500
Printing and duplicating	500	4,100
Computer time and machine rental	<u>10,200</u>	<u>35,800</u>
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 65,100	\$ 113,300
OVERHEAD	<u>22,300</u>	<u>31,400</u>
TOTAL	\$ 87,400	\$ 144,700

FUNDING:

NSF Project #(GS-2473)	\$ 19,800	\$ ---
NSF Project #(GS-30525)	18,000	37,000
NEH Project #(RO-4803-72-19)	26,400	79,400
ICPR Operating Budget	<u>23,200</u>	<u>28,300</u>
	\$ 87,400	\$ 144,700

B. Survey Archive

Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 83,000	\$ 108,000
Supplies, postage and communications	1,200	2,100
Duplicating and printing	---	10,000
Computer time and machine rental	19,700	27,500
Data acquisition	<u>500</u>	<u>1,500</u>
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 104,400	\$ 149,100
OVERHEAD	<u>30,100</u>	<u>18,500</u>
TOTAL	\$ 134,500	\$ 167,600

	Final Expenditures <u>1971-1972</u>	Projected Budget <u>1972-1973</u>
FUNDING:		
NSF Grant #(GJ-31659)	\$ 33,100	\$ 68,300
ICPR Operating Budget	<u>101,400</u>	<u>99,300</u>
	\$ 134,500	\$ 167,600
C. <u>International Relations Archive</u>		
Professional and technical staff		
salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 6,000	\$ 7,000
Supplies, postage and communications	300	300
Printing and duplicating	200	200
Computer time and machine rental	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 9,500	\$ 10,500
OVERHEAD	<u>1,400</u>	<u>1,600</u>
TOTAL	\$ 10,900	\$ 12,100
FUNDING:		
ICPR Operating Budget	\$ 10,900	\$ 12,100
TOTAL	\$ 232,800	\$ 324,400
III. SUMMER PROGRAM		
Participant support	\$ 105,000	\$ 40,000
Teaching and staff salaries	75,700	65,000
Duplicating, supplies and equipment	11,500	9,500
Data processing and computer time	<u>40,500</u>	<u>40,300</u>
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 232,700	\$ 154,800
OVERHEAD	<u>6,000</u>	<u>8,600</u>
TOTAL	\$ 238,700	\$ 163,400
FUNDING:		
NSF Grant #(GZ-1917)	\$ 93,000	---
Mathematical Social Sciences Board	14,400	---
University of Michigan	85,600	85,200
ICPR Operating Budget	<u>45,700</u>	<u>78,200</u>
TOTAL	\$ 238,700	\$ 163,400

	Final Expenditures <u>1971-1972</u>	Projected Budget <u>1972-1973</u>
IV. CURRICULAR DEVELOPMENT		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 17,500	---
Administrative costs and supplies	500	---
Computer time and machine rental	<u>1,000</u>	---
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 19,000	---
OVERHEAD	<u>3,000</u>	---
TOTAL	\$ 22,000	
FUNDING:		
NSF Grant #(GJ-68)	\$ 22,000	

V. CONSORTIUM ADMINISTRATION

Professional and administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 69,600	\$ 65,700
Supplies, duplicating and postage	9,200	8,400
Printing: Guide to Resources and Annual Report	2,900	2,200
Annual Meeting	19,000	---
Council Meetings	4,800	5,000
Staff and administrative travel	9,600	9,000
ECPR general support	7,000	8,000
Space rental	<u>12,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 134,100	\$ 110,300
OVERHEAD	<u>20,100</u>	<u>16,500</u>
TOTAL	\$ 154,200	\$ 126,800
FUNDING:		
ICPR Operating Budget	\$ 154,200	\$ 126,800

	Final Expenditures <u>1971-1972</u>	Projected Budget <u>1972-1973</u>
VI. OSIRIS DOCUMENTATION PROJECT		
Professional and technical staff		
salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 19,000	800
Supplies and telephone	100	1,500
Printing and duplicating	500	6,300
Computer time and machine rental	<u>1,700</u>	<u>3,800</u>
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$ 21,300	\$ 12,400
OVERHEAD	<u>10,000</u>	<u>500</u>
TOTAL	\$ 31,300	\$ 12,900
FUNDING:		
NSF Grant #(GJ-1136)	\$ 31,300	\$ 12,900

VII. SUMMARY

Technical services to members	\$ 221,300	\$ 264,400
Archive Development	232,800	324,400
Summer Program	238,700	163,400
Curricular Development Project	22,000	---
ICPR Administration	154,200	126,800
OSIRIS Documentation Project	<u>31,300</u>	<u>12,900</u>
	\$ 900,300	\$ 891,900