

ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

Annual Report,
1973-1974

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR 4006

This document was previously available in paper and machine readable format only. It was converted to Portable Document Format (PDF), with minimal editing, on the date below as part of ICPSR's annual report conversion project. The document may not be completely searchable. No additional updating of this collection has been performed.

March 2004

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

I
C
P
R

ANNUAL REPORT

1973-74

ISR

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

I C P R

1962

1974

AN ORGANIZATION FOR 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

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 Twelfth Year, Fy 1973-74

ICPR SENIOR STAFF

Inter-university Consortium for Political Research
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Executive Director

Richard Hofferbert, Executive Director, ICPR

Historical Archive

Jerome Clubb, Director

Michael Traugott, Assistant Director

International Relations Archive

Catherine Kelleher, Director

Robert Beattie, Assistant Director

Survey Research Archive

M. Kent Jennings, Director

Carolyn Geda, Assistant Director

Summer Program and Curricular Development

Lutz Erbring, Director

OSIRIS Software System

Gregory Marks, Assistant Director, ICPR

Stewart Robinovitz, Systems Supervisor

ANNUAL REPORT 1973-1974

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. <u>EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES</u>	
Report on the 1973 Summer Program	3
Summary of Summer Program Attendance.	6
Undergraduate Training Activities within the ICPR	7
II. <u>DATA ARCHIVES</u>	
Servicing Report: Survey Research Archive.	23
Servicing Report: Historical Archive	25
Servicing Report: International Relations Archive.	26
New Data Acquisitions	27
Summary of Data Sent By ICPR Archives	39
ICPR Bibliography: 1973.	47
Origin of and Access to Components of the 1972 Election Study.	53
III. <u>COMPUTING ACTIVITY</u>	59
IV. <u>MEMBERSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION</u>	
ICPR Membership Report.	69
Multi-Institutional Relationships within the ICPR	71
Roster of Member Institutions and Official Representatives.	75
ICPR Council.	83
ICPR Staff	87
V. <u>FINANCIAL REPORT</u>	93

ICPR

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

REPORT ON THE 1973 SUMMER PROGRAM

The eleventh annual Consortium Summer Program was held in Ann Arbor from July 5 through August 28. The Program was attended by participants from 91 member institutions. A total of 226 participants were taught by a staff of 30 instructors.

The structure of the Program is summarized by Appendix A. The Program consisted of two successive sessions of four weeks each. During each session, participants would choose one seminar module for intensive study and data analysis, and attend as many lecture modules as desired for summary exposure to other topics of interest. In addition, the Program again included an eight-week seminar and practicum for historians.

Changes from previous years included the following:

1. The organization of Program modules was expanded to create three different tracks: one focusing on an introduction to research design and data analysis, requiring only minimal prior exposure to statistics; one focusing on specialized areas of quantitative technique and extensive computer utilization, requiring prior training in statistics at a level available in most graduate programs at member institutions; and one focusing on selected topics in recent research, either methodological (new developments not yet assimilated in the social sciences) or substantive (current efforts and findings in the study of social problems).
2. The substantive, as opposed to methodological, components of the Program were expanded beyond the introductory modules to encompass the more advanced tracks as well. For the first time, Advanced Research Workshops were offered, designed to provide opportunities for engaging in a collective research enterprise, in a "data confrontation" format, dealing with a specific substantive topic under the direction of an experienced researcher in the particular field. The topics this year included selected issues in the study of political alienation, black political behavior, legislative decision-making, and international interaction.
3. The scope of methodological topics was expanded beyond the standard set of techniques taught regularly in the Summer Program for some time, and also on an increasing number of campuses, to include technique advances in such fields as psychometric, econometric, and computer modeling techniques which are not otherwise accessible to political scientists, even those with technical skills, at the present time. The topics this year dealt with recent advances in multidimensional representations and simultaneous systems.

For the second year in a row, stipend support for participants had to come from the Consortium operating budget due to the absence of outside funds. Despite a further reduction of the total amount by 25 percent compared to last year, attendance increased somewhat, thus remaining at about the same level for the seventh successive year. The number of institutions represented by Summer Program participants also has remained approximately

constant for the past six years, even though the institutional membership of the Consortium nearly doubled during that period. The figures are given in Appendix B.

Of the instructional staff of 30, 19 held faculty appointments at the University of Michigan (6) and elsewhere (13), while 11 were Michigan graduate students. The list of instructors is given in Appendix C. In addition, single lectures were offered on a variety of topics from approaches to graduate and undergraduate teaching to current research activities, by Drs. McKeachie, Boynton, Shillace, Singer, and by Al Raine for the Center for Political Studies, as well as by the ICPR archive and Computer staffs.

The participants received about \$30,000 - in stipends from the Consortium operating budget, the University of Michigan contributed about \$40,000 - in teaching salaries and \$40,000 - in computer time, and the Consortium paid about \$50,000 - in other expenses.

Some additional data on participants which may be of interest:

Visiting scholars	50 (22%)
Women	46 (20%)
Foreign nationals	64 (28%)
Black Americans	25 (12%)
687 track	60 (29%)
787 track	130 (63%)
787+ track	17 (8%)
799 history	19

Appendix A

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan
48106

1973

SUMMER PROGRAM

JULY 5 -- AUGUST 28

SEMINAR MODULES

<u>Time</u>	<u>July 9 - August 3</u>	<u>August 6 - August 28</u>
LECTURES:		
9-10	687 Elementary Mathematics	
	787 Mathematics for Social Scientists	788 Causal Analysis
10-11	787 Topics in Data Analysis	789 Dimensional Analysis
11-12	787 Formal Political Theory	790 Dynamic Analysis
9-12	799 Seminar in Quantitative Historical Analysis	
SEMINARS:		
1-3	687 Research Design	
	787 Least Squares	787 Least Squares
	788 Causal Modeling	787 Contingency Table Analysis
	789 Factor Analysis	787 Multilevel Analysis
	789 Multidimensional Scaling	788 Causal Modeling
	790 Panel Analysis	789 Multidimensional Scaling
	790 Process Modeling	790 Time Series Analysis
	788 Advanced Causal Modeling	
	789 Advanced Dimensional Analysis	
3-5	687 Data Analysis	687 Training Workshops
		787 Advanced Research Workshops

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>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Credit	23	42	124	100	118	123	63	100	87	65	75
Audit	43	35	71	56	79	64	108	107	96	109	101
Ph.D. Guest	16	14	34	17	27	55	36	47	48	28	50
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	82	91	229	173	224	242	207	254	231	202	226
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	84 of 154	91 of 167

9

UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE
INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

BY
Carolyn L. Geda

Center for Political Studies
and Inter-university Consortium for Political Research

INTRODUCTION

When ICPR was conceptualized in 1958, the founders of this organization envisioned a membership which would not exceed 15 institutions. The main areas of interest projected for these potential members focused on research and graduate training. During the 12 year life span of the ICPR, the membership has increased dynamically to over 220 members and now encompasses universities and colleges with extremely diverse characteristics as well as needs. Considerably prior to the current disciplinary thrust toward undergraduate training, the ICPR staff and Council frequently received requests from the Official Representatives of primarily undergraduate institutions for smaller, more manageable data bases that could be incorporated into classroom instruction and for assistance in realizing this objective. At the Annual Meeting for Official Representatives in October, 1970, a very informal roundtable on undergraduate teaching was co-chaired by Richard Hofferbert, Executive Director, ICPR, and William Buchanan, Washington and Lee University. The number of Official Representatives that attended this particular roundtable and their clear recognition of the needs invoked great surprise on the part of the participants. Additional requests for these materials were made through questionnaires which were, and continue to be, circulated periodically to the Official Representatives for their evaluation of ICPR services and interests in future expansions.

Advisory Committee on Undergraduate Education

In the intervening years, numerous efforts have been made by ICPR staff and Council to identify and design means for bringing the fruits of empirical research into the undergraduate classroom. Exploratory inquiry with numerous funding agencies were made, with limited success. However, it was not until 1972 that developments began to take concrete form. In direct response to this steady stream of interest, an Advisory Committee on Undergraduate Education, chaired by Betty Nesvold, San Diego State University, was formed in 1972.¹ The formation of this committee represented the first formal ICPR decision to become involved with undergraduate training. This committee was charged with the responsibility of exploring the type of role that ICPR might assume in this area. Members of the committee have submitted statements suggesting activities that ICPR might pursue which would be helpful to the undergraduate curriculum. As anticipated, the statements ranged from suggesting minimal activity to total commitment to the activity. All members acknowledged the limited ICPR resources available for this type of activity and the necessity to procure outside funding if ICPR endorsed any of the suggestions. The following briefly summarizes the suggestions made:

1. Expand and broaden the content and timeliness of the archival data bases, particularly in history and economics, to allow a greater variety of data to select from for teaching purposes.
2. Conduct a survey on the "state of the art" in undergraduate teaching materials not only for political science, but also for history, economics, and sociology.
3. Establish a newsletter which publishes evaluations of currently used teaching materials.
4. Develop analysis decks with custom codebooks and supporting technical materials such as "mini-manuals" for existing software packages.
5. Train graduate students and faculty in the use of existing undergraduate materials and how to develop relevant materials of their own. The materials should include methods of machine analyses using packages such as SPSS and OSIRIS, complete explanations of basic statistical measures, introductions to methodology, bibliographies, and data.
6. Provide workshops at the Annual Meeting for Official Representatives on the materials available and how to use them.

¹ The committee members are: G. Robert Boynton, National Science Foundation; Howard P. Chudacoff, Brown University; William D. Coplin, Syracuse University; Charles M. Dollar, Oklahoma State University; Leobardo F. Estrada, North Texas State University; Thomas E. Headrick, Lawrence University; Sheilah R. Koeppen, Division of Educational Affairs, The American Political Science Association; Don R. Leet, Fresno State College; Betty J. Maynard, Southern Methodist University.

7. Organize regional teams of specialists to provide individual faculty members with assistance in developing instructional programs using ICPR data or existing teaching materials.
8. Disseminate a limited subset of teaching materials which have been favorably evaluated or refereed (as recommended by the APSA's Committee on Educational Policy, Planning and Review).²
9. Collect and disseminate all existing teaching materials.
10. Dedicate one part of the Summer Program to focus on educational innovations for a designated time period of not less than five years. Attention should be given to the inclusion of simulation and video materials.
11. Provide focus and legitimacy to the area of undergraduate instruction by endorsing an active role in its development.

Although no absolute resolution on the role of ICPR has been reached, activities such as sponsoring and participation in workshops/training sessions, developing materials, and distributing select packages are in process.

California State University and Colleges' WORKSHOP

In November, 1972, and again in February, 1973, Betty Nesvold conducted a two day workshop on "Use of large-Scale Computer Readable Data Bases in the Social Sciences Curriculum--Use of the Data Banks of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research." The workshop was designed for any faculty member of the California State system, irrespective of discipline, who was interested in using social science data in the classroom. Topics such as 1)available data for particular fields of interests, 2)subsetting relevant variables from large, complex data files, 3)how a novice could use the computer as an adjunct to teaching, and 4)faculty and student research utilizing data sources were explored. The faculty participants had an opportunity to select a dataset, generate computer setups for basic statistical analyses, and interpret as well as review the computer output results. Several members of the ICPR staff assisted in the generation of the appropriate technical materials which included: analysis decks, one focused on survey data, the other on international relations data; custom codebooks for the decks; a glossary of technical terms; an "SPSS mini-manual" which specifically addressed only the programs which were used in the seminar and an introductory document for keypunching. Copies of existing teaching packages were on display for participants to peruse. These packages offered examples not only of the teaching aids that were presently available but also of what types of materials could be generated by faculty to assist in quantifying their courses. As an extension of this, a bibliography of all relevant materials was compiled and distributed to the participants.

This workshop was extremely well received by the faculty of the California State University and Colleges. In fact, the number of faculty members interested in attending the two workshops far exceeded the designated desirable size of 25. Consequently, in order to meet this unexpected

² Eulau, Heinz: Koeppen, Sheilah; "referee System for Learning Packages and Course Development Reports." Draft. April, 1974.

demand, two additional workshops presenting similar materials and activities were conducted by Jay Stevens, California State University, Long Beach.

During the seminar, the participants were able to gain some familiarity in interacting with the computer across the two days of attendance. This limited experience was valuable in proving to the participants that use of the computer in a classroom situation was not an impossible achievement. Further, the participants were able to formulate hypotheses, using codebooks for the datasets which were available, and test them immediately. This aspect of the workshop stimulated them to project the kind of use their students could make of these data, or other relevant data, in classroom situations.

Annual Meeting for Official Representatives, 1973 Workshop

With the San Diego and Long Beach workshops as background and the continuing expression of interest in this area by the Official Representatives, several undergraduate teaching sessions were arranged for the Annual Meeting of Official Representatives at Ann Arbor in October, 1973. In addition to a roundtable, entitled "Strategies for Curricular Modernization: Roundtable on methods in Undergraduate Curriculum, chaired by Betty Nesvold, a demonstration of a wide range of teaching packages was scheduled.³ This demonstration, "Strategies for Curricular Modernization: Learning Packages for Quantitative Analysis" was also chaired by Betty Nesvold.⁴

³ Participants in the roundtable were:

William Coplin, Syracuse University,
ISA Education Consortium;
Lutz Erbring, University of Michigan,
ICPR Summer Program;
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University,
APSA Steering Committee on Undergraduate Education;
Sheillah Koeppen, Assoc. Dir., Division of Educational Affairs,
APSA Division of Educational Affairs;
David Lege, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle,
APSA Task Force on Computer Related Instruction.

⁴ Participants in the "Demonstration" and the packages demonstrated were:

G. Robert Boynton, National Science Foundation,
Iowa Curricular Manuals;
Bruce Bowen, University of Michigan,
Voter;
William Coplin, Syracuse University,
Syracuse University Learning Packages ISA - NSF Sponsored Project;
Charles Dollar, Oklahoma State University,
Historical Learning Packages;
William Flanigan, University of Minnesota,
Minnesota Manuals;
Carolyn Geda, ICPR,
ICPR Analysis Decks, Curricular Materials;
James Harf, Ohio State University,
Ohio State Learning Packages;
Steve Parker, Western Illinois University,
Curricular Package for Introduction to American Government;
Rodney Tomlinson, U.S. Naval Academy,
FATHOM.

Materials exhibited and described by the Consortium staff were the result of further development of the prototypes used at the San Diego workshop. The materials consisted of: 1) a basic glossary of data processing terms, 2) a basic description of the operation of the keypunch, 3) an SPSS mini-manual, 4) an OSIRIS mini-manual 5) evaluation forms - both for the instructor and for the student, 6) three analysis decks: a) a subset of variables from the 1972 American Election Study (containing only respondents with both a pre and post interview), and b) a subset of variables from Angus Campbell and Howard Schuman, Racial Attitudes in Fifteen American Cities (one subset of variables was selected from the white data file and one from the Black data file but only Chicago respondents were included), and 7) custom codebooks.⁵

The mini-manuals were designed to cover the basic concepts of the system and then focus specifically on the use of only two programs: CROSSTABS and PEARSON CORR (SPSS) and TABLES and MDC (OSIRIS). The two programs were selected as the ones most highly used in undergraduate teaching. Complete example setups and output are displayed in each manual. The variables used in the setups are from the 1972 American Election Study analysis deck. This arrangement allows students to visualize exactly how the variables are used and gives them a greater comprehension of how to use the programs.

The analysis or student decks allow access to more manageable datasets and eliminate the necessity, on the part of an instructor or student, to subset the larger, more complex data files. This, of course, assumes that the set of variables originally selected are of sufficient substantive interest to meet the basic needs of both the instructor and student.

These materials were originally generated to aid faculty and students in the use of codebooks and software packages. However, it was also discovered that many young faculty members teaching undergraduate courses were not interested in using formal teaching packages which were developed to follow a particular course outline and contained only tightly structured exercises. Their objections to this kind of teaching package centered around the lack of freedom to develop their own exercises. At the same time, they expressed a great need for basic technical materials to be used as a guide for the students since without them, the instructors had had to generate the materials themselves or the students were left to puzzle their way through a manual. The mix of materials that was produced for the Annual Meeting gives some foundation in the technical area and, thus, allows the faculty member to concentrate more on the generation of analytical exercises.

SETUPS Workshop
(Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science)

During July and August, 1974, a five week summer workshop, supported by the National Science Foundation and organized jointly by the American

⁵ Information about the other packages demonstrated is available upon request through the authors of each package as referenced in footnote 6.

Political Science Association and the ICPR was held in Ann Arbor. The workshop was directed by William Buchanan and Betty Nesvold. Fifteen faculty participants attended the workshop and were committed to the production of learning packages during this period for the introductory American Politics courses.

A considerable number of faculty members are eager and enthusiastic about introducing their students to the study of politics through the analyses of survey and aggregate data. Unfortunately, the development of appropriate teaching aids to accomplish this is a burdensome and time consuming task. Frequently the faculty members find themselves in a hostile departmental environment regarding the introduction of quantitative techniques at the undergraduate level. Additionally, they often lack the technical support staff and computing facilities which promote efficient and effective development of the required materials. In recognition of these limitations, this workshop was supported to allow, encourage, and shepherd collective efforts of faculty members in the development of teaching materials.

The participants of the workshop focused on the development of teaching modules encompassing a range of subjects presented in the American Politics introductory courses. American Politics was selected as the focus since it is the most basic course offered through the political science curriculum in terms of frequency, generality, and numbers of students.⁶ The development of additional modules in American Politics, Comparative Politics, and International Relations are planned for the future. Initial objectives for the generated materials included striking a balance between an open and closed teaching structure -- explicitly defined exercises with complete instructions for each progressive step versus the capability to stimulate independent hypotheses formation on the part of the student. Also, exportability of the modules was to be considered to assure that the materials were not totally dependent upon a particular computing environment. Finally, the potential modules were viewed as prototypes for future developmental activities.

The selection process for the participants was executed with extreme care and concern. For approximately the past year and one-half, Sheilah Koeppen, Associate Director, Division of Educational Affairs, APSA, has been systematically identifying, by means of a special survey administered by DEA, political science faculty involved in teaching courses which utilize data and/or in developing data oriented curricular activities and exercises. All faculty members so identified, plus all ICPR members over 400 individuals - were sent an invitation to apply to this workshop. Potential participants were asked to return vitae, including a complete listing of the courses they had taught, their prior experience with the ICPR Summer Program as well as other faculty workshops, and their primary subject interests in American Politics and methods of analysis. Additionally, they were asked to submit all data oriented teaching materials and exercises that they had developed as well as a syllabus for the most recent course

⁶ Koeppen, Sheilah R.; Kirkpatrick, Evron M.; Hofferbert, Richard I.; "Learning Packages for Undergraduate Education in American Politics.: NSF Proposal, February 11, 1974. P. 10.

they taught in American Politics. The invitation also solicited comments and suggestions about the workshop effort. Approximately 100 faculty members responded to the invitation to participate. The final selection of participants was made by a committee, representing both DEA and ICPR, which included Lutz Erbring, Director, ICPR Summer Program; Betty Nesvold, William Buchanan and Sheila Koeppen. Participants were selected on the basis of their knowledge about 1) a particular subject area, 2) analytical methods and 3) datasets held by ICPR. Other criteria for selection were demonstrated competence and experience in the use of data resources in American Politics courses and the individual's commitment to the production of an instructional module. Preliminary assignments to the modules were made by the committee at the time of selection. Some small adjustments were required after receipt of feedback from participants.

The final subject areas selected for the modules and the allocation of participants to these areas consisted of:

1. Voting Behavior: The 1972 Election
Bruce Bowen, University of Michigan
Charles Prysley, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
C. Anthony Broh, State University of New York, Geneseo
2. Political Socialization: Inheritance and Durability of Parental Views
Paul Beck, University of Pittsburg
L. Douglas Dobson, Northern Illinois University
Jere Bruner, Oberlin College
3. Political Participation
Harlan Mahn, University of Southern California
Christopher Arterton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
4. Representation in the U.S. Congress: 1973
Ray Geigle, California State College, Bakersfield
Peter Hartjens, Franklin and Marshall College
5. The Supreme court in American Politics: Policy through Law
C. Neal Tate, North Texas State University
John Paul Ryan, Vassar College
6. U.S. Energy, Environmental, and Economic Problems: A Study of Public Policy
Barry Hughes, Case Western Reserve University
7. Public Policy: Dynamics of Political Choice
Marvin Hoffman, Appalachian State University
8. Urban Public Policy - Forthcoming
Donald Dixon, California State College, Sonoma

Upon selection of the topics and assignment of the participants, each participant was sent the ICPR Guide to Resources and encouraged to select relevant data files for their work, designate articles for the bibliographies which would accompany the modules, contact other team members, outline the objectives of the package, and consider how to present and package the materials. The selection of datasets prior to arrival

in Ann Arbor was particularly critical to allow adequate time for the ICPR staff to prepare the data for immediate on-line use.

When the participants arrived for the workshop, they were given an orientation to the Michigan computing facilities and software. Technical support staff was available for the duration of the workshop to assist and guide individuals with the software as needed. Although some of the participants encountered initial start-up problems such as a data file which could not be used for the intended purpose, longer periods of time required to become familiar with the relationships existing in the data than were anticipated, and the predictable computer system "crashes," they were basically able to immediately begin concentrating on the design of the modules. Biweekly meetings were established to review the direction each package was taking, the progress being made, time tables, and how the final products should be structured.

At the end of three weeks, as a result of very dedicated efforts and activities on behalf of the participants and directors, seven modules, called SETUPS, had been created. They were designed to allow the student to formulate a hypothesis and then confront the data to prove or disprove it. The experience of confronting the data should provide the student with a greater understanding of how researchers arrive at their published conclusions.

⁷Each module or SETUP requires approximately the same amount of time and effort to use as a supplementary paperback in an introductory course. Two to four hours of instructional time should be allocated to present the first module. Successive assignments can be as extensive as the instructor desires. Students may simply be asked to explore and analyze the relationships between a given number of variables or they may be assigned a term paper based on the data available. Alternatively, several of the SETUPS may be used to present more than one subject area in a course with little or no additional instructional time required. Teaching assistants responsible for different sections of a course which uses all or most of the SETUPS may have the option of selecting modules which interest them the most.

All modules have an instructor's manual, a student's manual, and a data file.

Student's Manual

The manual is written for freshmen and introduces them to research findings in each of the selected subject areas of American Politics. It summarizes the research findings in each of the relevant areas and attempts to guide the student to consider problems yet unsolved as well as formulate meaningful hypotheses that can be tested with the data available for each module. A bibliography is provided to allow student follow

⁷The following descriptive material on SETUPS heavily utilizes the material found in the SETUPS Instructor's Manual edited by William Buchanan and Betty Nesvold. (Forthcoming.)

through on classroom projects. The techniques of formulating and testing hypotheses about governmental and mass political behavior in the United States are described by using variables from the data files as examples. Although the basic concepts such as hypothesis, independent variable, dependent variable, and control are introduced, they are not necessarily introduced by these terms. Tables, percentages, and the use of control variables are explained. A codebook and its relationship to machine readable data is described. A structured exercise is provided requiring the students to formulate and test a bivariate hypothesis on variables selected by them. Later, step by step instructions are provided for analyzing a table with a control variable. Only percentages are required to analyze most of the data. Occasionally summary statistics (e.g., means) are used, but they are explained in detail when used. Use of the modules for student projects and term papers may be as extensive as the instructors desire, including assignments which would involve updating the data files or supplementing the files with local level data.

The codebooks provided describe a subset of variables from a relatively current study stored in the ICPR archives. Approximately 70 variables, for each file, have been selected on the basis of their intrinsic interest to students and their susceptibility to straight forward interpretation and analysis. The variables have been recoded as required to reduce the total number of categories and the missing data categories in an attempt to simplify the use of the variables by the students.

The only module that is an exception to the above format is the Public Policy SETUPS entitled U.S. Energy, Environment and Economic Problems: A Study of Public Policy. With this module, decision-making simulation on the computer is possible.

Instructor's Manual

The instructor's manual is designed to guide faculty, with little or no experience in computer based instruction, in making effective and efficient use of these modules in introductory courses. Explicit instructions are given regarding the technical details of mounting and operating the data files. The manual also discusses which substantive areas could be explored fruitfully by the students and which areas are likely to be sterile.

The data files for each of the modules are available in several formats to permit use of the data at a wide variety of computer installations. The four basic formats provided are: 1) OSIRIS Files, 2) SPSS control cards with card image data, 3) card image data and 4) punched cards. Universities and colleges with access to OSIRIS and SPSS will find the data files immediately useable with only minor adjustments required to reflect installation specific operating systems. Faculty at other institutions will have to introduce students to local programs for bivariate and control tabulations. Since the data are single-column variables and confined to one deck, instructors restricted to the use of the countersorter will find the data convenient to use.

A description of each of the modules follows:⁸

1. Voting Behavior: The 1972 Election

Data Source: Center for Political Studies' 1972 Presidential Election Study.

The variables presented are on 1) party identification and choice of candidate, 2) interest in the campaign and general political involvement, 3) the citizen's personal and background characteristics, 4) political and social attitudes, and 5) feelings about candidates and parties. Initially, fairly structured analysis assignments are provided, followed by less structured exercises which include many alternatives. Consequently, the instructor may adapt the module to the level of sophistication of the students and to the time available.

2. Political Socialization: Inheritance and Durability of Parental Political Views

Data Source: M. Kent Jennings' Political Socialization Panel.

The variables are selected from interviews with parents and their children in 1965 and reinterviews with the same individuals in 1973. The data allow students to examine the political views of two related generations - a younger generation who were high school seniors in 1965 and their parents - in 1965 and 1973. The variables presented are on 1) party identification, 2) presidential vote preference, 3) cynicism, 4) attitudes towards school integration, and 5) political efficacy. Hypotheses can be formulated about which of a series of political views are most likely and least likely to be transmitted from parents to children before the children leave home and can be tested using the 1965 data. Also, hypotheses can be formulated and tested using the 1973 data regarding which political views remain similar for parents and children after the children become adults. Advanced exercises measuring parent and student change over the eight year period are included. An optional discussion of tab is contained.

3. Political Participation

Data Source: Sidney Verba and Norman Nie , Participation In America

The relationship between socioeconomic status and participation is discussed. Voting behavior is presented first, with a discussion of the limitation of exclusive attention on voting, and followed with discussions of other modes of participant behavior. Students are guided through the testing of propositions taken from the literature on the modification upon the SES relationship made by "life experiences" and cognitions. Structured exercises require the student to control for race and explore the differences which emerge. These differences lead to consideration of nonparticipation and nonlegitimized behaviors as rational strategies for certain individuals.

⁸ The descriptions of each module are taken from the SETUPS Instructor's Manual, edited by William Buchanan and Betty Nesvold. Each description was originally prepared by the authors of each SETUP.

4. Representation in the U.S. Congress: 1973
Data Source: Almanac of American Politics, Biographical Directory.

Starting with classical theories of representation in the American context, the introduction focuses on difficulties faced by members of Congress in trying to ascertain the desires of their constituents and represent them effectively, and the multiplicity of cues the representatives receive. The students are asked to derive hypotheses and test them.

The variables are compiled for the 93rd Congress (both House and Senate) and include 1) ratings by interest groups of the member's vote, 2) electoral competition, 3) party affiliation, 4) presidential support, 5) roll-call votes on 11 major issues and 6) demographic variables in the member's district.

5. The Supreme Court in American Politics: Policy Through Law
Data Source: Glendon Schubert: The Judicial Mind, updated to 1974, Michael Wald, et al., "Interrogations in New Haven: The Impact of Miranda", Yale Law Journal (1967)

Students systematically explore the processes of Supreme Court policy making from decision to compliance. First they examine the Court as an institution at different time periods. Cases dealing with civil liberties and economic issues on which there was some disagreement among the justices provide subject matter comparisons. There were 1,992 cases between 1946 and 1974. Then they aggregate the policy preferences of individual justices, and optionally, examine voting interagreement and judicial blocs. Another exercise, using biographical and voting data, permits students to test the hypothesis that the behavior of justices is determined by their background. A second data file on compliance with Miranda in New Haven permits them to analyze variations in the implementation of one of the important decisions of the Warren Court.

6. U.S. Energy, Environment and Economic Problems: A Study of Public Policy

This package has both a strong substantive component and an emphasis on looking analytically at the public policy process. The student is encouraged to think in terms of alternative models of public policy and of the decision-making and policy environment elements of the total public policy process. A model of a specific policy environment (energy, environment, and economic issues) is discussed in some depth so as to provide exposure to those issues and their interrelationships. A fairly sophisticated computer simulation version of that model is provided along with the package. On the basis of what students learn in the package about past decision-making on EEE issues, and on the basis of their old and new mental models of the decision-making process, they describe what they think the most basic elements of future EEE policy will be. The students are also encouraged to make their own choices as to what policy should be. The emphasis in both cases is upon recognizing trade-offs. Both sets of decisions are then put into the computer model to see what the longrun (up to year 2000) consequences of such decisions would be. The instructor can either have the students use the computer model or can easily input the student choices for them.

7. Public Policy: Dynamics of Political Choice

Data Source: Thomas Dye, Richard Hofferbert and Ira Sharkansky data on policy outcomes in American states.

Two approaches are employed in orienting students to the analysis of public policy. In order to illustrate the political trade-offs involved in financing the policies adopted by governments, one section of the module involves the students in setting up tax and expenditure policies for a state government. Employing a computer simulation, SIMSTATEII, they then analyze their decisions in terms of the demand for governmental services, the regressivity burden of the taxes imposed upon citizens and the problem of allocating limited resources among competing policy areas. A second section in the module involves a structured analysis of public policy data generated by Dye, Hofferbert and Sharkansky. Its purpose is to assist students in formulating and testing hypotheses about the systematic importance of political and economic environmental variables upon the public policies adopted by state governments. Basically, this module aims at encouraging students to inquire about the ways in which politics and economics interact to affect the policies adopted by governments.

SETUPS will be field tested by the authors of various modules and interested faculty during the fall term of 1974. Faculty testers who were not involved with the workshop are viewed as critical in the initial evaluation of SETUPS since they will not be familiar with the design and structure of the modules. All constructive feedback from the testers will be considered carefully and modifications or revisions will be made accordingly during the Spring of 1975. In addition, SETUPS will be submitted to the refer process recommended by APSA's Committee on Educational Policy, Planning and Review. Public distribution of SETUPS through the ICPR is scheduled to allow the use of these materials in courses offered during the fall term of 1975.⁹

In summary, the past and current developments of the ICPR in the undergraduate arena exhibit several levels of multi-institutional arrangements. All developments include the participation of individuals representing many academic institutions, who are deeply involved in the undergraduate curriculum. The participation of individuals across a wide range of universities and colleges has provided input which reflects the nature of the different problems and interests existing within these various institutions. The result produces a better comprehension of the total scope of activities needed in this area. It is, of course, always more difficult to satisfy the needs of a large group of interested individuals than a small group. However, the success experiences in creating the teaching packages this summer would indicate that it is desirable to have multiple inputs as stimuli and that these inputs, when channeled toward a particular goal, have a definite positive effect on the quality of the product. This

⁹Inquiries regarding the distribution of these materials should be addressed to Catherine Kelleher, Director, International Relations Archive, ICPR, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106. Additional teaching materials are available through the ICPR's Historical Archive, International Relations Archive and Survey Research Archive. These materials are described in the ICPR Guide to Resources and Services.

type of activity, that is, a cooperative effort between APSA and ICPR, is indicative of another multi-institutional arrangement and is also reflective of the direction that grants for primary research are proceeding in. It is increasingly more obvious that jointly authored proposals are viewed as more desirable by granting agencies and therefore tend to be more viable or fundable, even though they are frequently more difficult to design, develop, and operationalize logistically because of the different physical locations of the principal investigators.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Hofferbert, Richard I.; "Collective Membership in ICPR". Unpublished memorandum, October 15, 1973.
- Koeppen, Sheilah R.; Kirkpatrick, Evron M.; Hofferbert, Richard I.; "Learning Packages for Undergraduate Education in American Politics." NSF Proposal, February 11, 1974.
- Boynton, G.R.; Noel, Robert C.; O'Leary, Michael K.; Kepas, David E.; Sullivan, Denis G.; Nesvold, Betty A.; Koeppen, Sheilah R.; Leege, David C. (Chairman); "Report of the Task Force on Computer Related Instruction in Political Science" to the Steering Committee on Undergraduate Education, American Political Science Association, January 25, 1974.
- Mendes, Richard G.; "Multi-Institutional Cooperation in Computer Assisted Instruction." A paper prepared for the Western Political Science Association Meeting, April 4-6, 1974, Denver, Colorado.

ICPR

DATA ARCHIVE ACTIVITIES

ARCHIVAL ACTIVITIES - SURVEY RESEARCH ARCHIVE

The 1972 American Election Study was widely distributed during this past year. Continued staff activity was required for further cleaning of the data and augmentation of the documentation. Although the bound codebook will be made available during the coming year, certain variables will retain their restricted status. Staff planning is underway regarding the preparation of the data and documentation for the 1974 American Election Study. The 1974 Study will bring together three major lines of inquiry: studies of election campaigns, studies of the presentation of politics by the media, and analysis of voter response to election campaigns. The mass media study involves a national sample of newspaper and television coverage of the 1974 Congressional race. This media study is intended to examine the output of media agencies to determine what effects it can have on political behavior. The national sample to be employed for the 1974 American Election Study will carry two design components, a cross section national sample of the electorate in 1974, and a panel of the electorate, 1972-1974.

The NORC General Social Surveys continue to be elevated to Class I and both the 1972 and 1973 data are now in this category. The 1974 data will be available in the near future. Items which were administered in national surveys during the period of 1945-1973 are being replicated in these surveys. Approximately 37% of the items in the 1974 survey appear in the 1972 and 1973 studies. The major focus of the instruments is on "mainstream" interests of social scientists such as stratification, family, race relations, social control, civil liberties, morale, ecology, and social psychology. Political behavior and labor force activity items are intentionally sparse since they fall within the purview of other data collection centers.

Great effort continues to be invested in the acquisition of new studies. The new acquisitions have been itemized in another section of the annual report. As new data arrive the staff attempts to do minimal checks of both the data and documentation. Consequently, an increasing number of studies are being elevated to Class III. However, due to the steady influx of studies and backlog of Class IV data, the staff is unable to elevate all of the studies. Therefore, your continued feedback on the condition of the data is highly useful.

The joint effort between the Survey Research Archive and the staff of the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, located at the University of Cologne in Germany, to prepare German electoral data for dissemination is well underway. The studies in preparation were conducted between 1953 and 1972. All of the questionnaires have been translated at this time. The translation activity was supported through a grant from the Conference Group on German Politics. Approximately one-half of the designated eleven studies for this project have been cleaned and the majority of the codebook preparation is complete. These studies should be available for distribution at the beginning of 1975.

On September 1, 1974, a member of the Survey Research Archive staff will join the staff of the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA), located in Stockholm, Sweden. IEA has offered a nine month fellowship for the purpose of preparing a series of survey data for distribution. The data collection consists of a comparative study of education in six different subject areas, science, reading comprehension, literature, foreign languages (English and French), and civic education. Students in 21 countries, generally drawn by two-stage national probability samples, were tested. Age groups tested were 10-year-olds, 14-year-olds, and students in the last year of schools leading to higher education. In addition to the test data, information was obtained on the students' backgrounds, interests, and attitudes as well as on their teachers and schools. Approximately 250,000 students, 50,000 teachers, and 10,000 schools took part in the study.

In addition to the above activities, processing on the following studies is in progress:

Sidney Verba and Norman Nie; Participation in Democracy: Political Democracy and Social Equality.

Joel Aberbach and Jack Walker; Detroit Longitudinal Study.

Robert Mokken; Dutch Parliamentary Election Study, 1971.

Philip Stouthard, et al.; Dutch Election Panel Study, 1970-1972.

Examples of anticipated future acquisitions, beyond those described above, include:

David Handley; 1971-1972 Swiss Voting and Political Behavior Study.

NORC; June 1961 College Graduate Studies.

Angus Campbell, Philip Converse, and Willard Rodgers; Quality of American Life.

Kent Jennings; School Board and Superintendent Study.

Peter Gluchowski and Hartmut Garding; 1971-1972 German General Election Panel Study (4 waves).

Thomas Juster, et al., Revenue Sharing Study.

ARCHIVAL ACTIVITIES - HISTORICAL ARCHIVE

In the period from July, 1973 to June, 1974, the Historical Archive augmented its collections of machine-readable materials to a considerable degree. As in past years, significant bodies of contemporary United States census, election and roll call data were added to the archive to sustain the contemporary nature of these major collections of Historical Archive data. Included in these efforts were the addition of general and referenda election returns for 1973; the completion of Congressional roll call records for the First Session of the Ninety-third Congress; the acquisition of the County and City Data Book for 1972; and the adding of data on the partisan division of American state governments for 1971-1973. Additional data from the 1970 census, listed below, were also obtained through the Center for Political Studies' participation in a joint membership in the DUALabs START community. Preparation of roll call voting materials for the Second Session of the Ninety-third Congress was also begun.

A project to process historical social, demographic and educational data for France in the nineteenth century was completed during 1973-74, with the addition of a large body of vital statistics for the years 1801-1897. This project was supported jointly by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation. The collection of machine-readable materials from the County and City Data Book series was augmented by the archiving of CCDB files for 1952 (cities) and 1956 (cities, SMSA's and SEA's). Major new bodies of data added in 1973-74 include precinct-level election returns for the Michigan general election of 1972; the U. S. Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey Voter Supplement File for 1972; and the U. S. Internal Revenue Service aggregate income data for ZIP code areas, 1966. Other machine-readable files added to the archival holdings are listed in the new studies section below.

The Historical Archives, with the support of a National Endowment for the Humanities subcontract from the University of Wisconsin, began the data processing of popular election returns for the United States for 1789 to 1823. These data will be integrated into the Historical Archive election data collection, and will be available for dissemination in the coming months. A number of studies were received during 1973-74 and will also be made available in the coming year; these include the Alice Hanson Jones American Colonial Wealth data; the Comparative Cities Instructional Data assembled by Burr Litchfield and Howard Chudacoff; Confederate Congress roll call data collected by Thomas Alexander and Richard Beringer; and recent U. S. Southern Primary data prepared by Numan V. Bartley and Hugh D. Graham.

ARCHIVAL ACTIVITIES - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ARCHIVE

During 1973-74 the International Relations Archive acquired thirty-five data sets (listed in the "New Acquisitions" Section) and processed an additional ten. Eleven international organization data sets were received as a result of a NSF supported project under the direction of Frank Hoole at the University of Indiana. Professor Hoole requested data from all persons who had done quantitative research in the field of international organizations. Those studies received were given a preliminary check, put together on a single tape and sent to the International Relations Archive for distribution.

Other large acquisitions include the Black Africa Handbook; the comprehensive New York Times daily edition domestic events data generated in a project directed by Ivo and Rosalind Feierabend and Betty Nesvold; Rudolph Rummel's Dimensionality of Nations Project Dyadic Data; a massive study by Alexander Szalai and the staff at UNITAR dealing with reporting on UN in the News Media of 50 countries; a survey of university students in five Southeast Asia countries done by Llewellyn Howell; and data on U.S. foreign policy elites by Thomas Brewer.

In the area of processing, the Wages of War data, developed by J. David Singer and Melvin Small, were corrected, expanded and brought to Class I standards including the printing of a codebook for the study. A second, revised edition of the World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators II was also printed. The Twenty-eighth Session of the United Nations was also processed. Additionally, improvements in documentation and data standardization were carried out on a number of smaller studies.

The staff of the Archive have been working on a data based instructional package on national participation in international organization. The package will consist of a manual which introduces students to international organizations and quantitative methods. Chapters cover the growth and types of international organization and the relationships between nations' characteristics and their participation in different types of international organizations. Also included is a data set for 150 variables measuring national attributes, IGO/NGO memberships and indices of UN participation for some 135 countries. This project has been supported by a small gift from the Harkness Fellowship program.

The director of the Archive coordinated the development of a proposal from the ICPR and Center for Japanese Studies at the University of Michigan. The proposal was for a project to archive a number of socio-political-economic indicators going back into the nineteenth century. Some preliminary work supported by a small grant from the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies resulted in the circulation of a questionnaire to most researchers on Japan who use quantitative data as well as the development of a limited amount of Japanese government expenditure data.

NEW DATA ACQUISITIONS

1973-1974

This document contains summary descriptions of all data added to the three ICPR archives during 1973-1974. The studies are grouped by archive and within archive by category.

More complete descriptions will be included in the 1974-1975 ICPR Guide to Resources to be distributed in early October. In the meantime these studies can be ordered from the ICPR in the usual way. Further information on them can be obtained from the appropriate archive staff persons.

Historical Archive

- (1) Noel T. Boaden and Robert A. Alford, English County Borough Data, 1951-1967. Data on public expenditures, politics, population characteristics, as well as information pertaining to the governing Councils, for all eighty-one English county boroughs in the period from 1951 to 1967.
- (2) Donald M. Douglas, Nazi Party Membership, 1919-1922, for Passau, Rosenheim, Landshut and Mannheim. Biographical data for the membership, in the above-mentioned towns, of the National Socialist German Workers (Nazi) Party in the period from 1919-1922.
- (3) ICPR, Congressional Roll Call Records, 93rd Congress, First Session. Complete roll call records for both chambers of the United States Congress for the First Session of the 93rd Congress, 1973.
- (4) ICPR, General Election Returns in the United States, 1973. County-level returns for statewide partisan and referenda elections, 1973.
- (5) ICPR, Partisan Division of American State Governments, 1971-1973. Number of seats held by major and minor parties in both houses of U.S. state legislatures, 1971-1973, along with partisan identification of the states' governors. Data are presented in cross-sectional as well as time-series format.
- (6) ICPR, Precinct-level Election Returns for Michigan, 1972. Aggregate electoral returns for nine offices, as well as five statewide proposals, contested in the November, 1972, general election in Michigan. Data are recorded for each of the 6,734 precincts in the state.
- (7) ICPR, Vital Statistics for France, 1801-1897. Annual aggregate-level data on births, deaths, marriages and other demographic characteristics of the population of France, 1801-1897. Data were obtained from published volumes in the series Mouvement de la population and are recorded for departements, arrondissements, villes and chefs-lieux.
- (8) U.S. Bureau of the Census, County and City Data Books. Demographic, electoral and economic data contained in the County and City Data Books for 1952 (cities file) and 1956 (cities, SMSA and SEA files).
- (9) U.S. Bureau of the Census, County and City Data Book for 1972. Electoral, demographic and economic data contained in the 1972 County and City Data Book. Data presented for counties, cities and unincorporated areas of 25,000 inhabitants or more, urbanized areas, and SMSA's for the entire United States.

- (10) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey Voter Supplement File for 1972. Individual-level data from a national sample of over 93,000 eligible voters in November, 1972. Included is information on occupational, educational and voter registration status as well as detailed data on voting participation in the November, 1972, general elections.
- (11) U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing. Aggregate and individual-level information from the 1970 U.S. censuses of Population and Housing. Files added include:
- Public Use Samples for Puerto Rico
 - Public Use Samples files for entire U.S. from Neighborhood Characteristics and State Samples
 - Second and Third Count Summary files for Michigan
 - Fourth Count Population Summary, file B, for Michigan
 - Fourth Count Housing Summary files for Michigan
 - Sixth Count Population Summary files for Colorado
- (12) U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1972 Census of Transportation: Truck Inventory and Use Survey. Data on ownership, type of use, and characteristics of trucks in use in the United States, 1972.
- (13) U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Income Data for ZIP Code Areas, 1966. Aggregate information on income tax returns, gross income, taxes paid and personal exemptions, tabulated from the IRS Master File of Individual Tax returns for 1966 (as filed in 1967) and reported for 5 - digit ZIP code areas for the entire United States.
- (14) Herman Turk, Public Policy and Socioeconomic Data for Large Cities in the U.S., 1960. Data on municipal expenditures, revenues, characteristics of government and of the population for 130 incorporated cities of over 100,000 population in 1960.
- (15) Jack L. Walker, Diffusion of Innovation Among the American States. Data on eighty-six examples of innovative legislation and public programs (enacted during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries) in the forty-eight continental United States.

International Relations ArchiveCross-National

- (1) Robert C. Angell, National Support for World Order. 36 variables designed to measure support for world order in 114 nations for the years 1966 and 1967.
- (2) Ted Robert Gurr and Erika Gurr, Polity Data. About 85 variables containing information such as origin, character and termination of 428 new polities taken from the period 1200-1972.
- (3) Donald Morrison, Robert Mitchell, John Paden, Hugh Stevenson, Black Africa Handbook Data. 334 political, demographic, religious, social, and economic variables for 32 Black African nations taken primarily for the late 1950's to 1960's, with some data for earlier years.
- (4) Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Characteristics of Asian States (non-time series). There are 7 physical geographical and demographic characteristic variables from the period 1956-1968 for 17 Asian nations.
- (5) Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Asian State National Attributes (time series). Data for 17 Asian States for 13 time points (1956-1968) on 24 economic, geographical and political variables.

Events Data

International

- (6) Thomas L. Brewer, Events Data Set. This study contains data concerning the reactions of American elites to 65 situations relating to European international and Atlantic alliances spanning the years 1949-1968.

Domestic

- (7) Ivo Feierabend, Rosalind Feierabend, and Betty Nesvold, Domestic Conflict Events. This study contains data for 34,654 events on some 50 variables coded from the daily New York Times, 1955-1965.
- (8) Guillermo O'Donnell, Argentina Domestic Violence and Economic Data: 1955-1972. 8 files of data for about 300 domestic violence and economic variables by month, by quarter or by year for 18 years.

Conflict Data

- (9) J. David Singer and Melvin Small, Wager of War: International System Time Series. 2 files of data, each with 93 variables measuring amount of war in the international system for each year, 1816-1965.

- (20) International Relations Archive, United Nations General Assembly Roll Call Votes: Roll call votes coded for all UN members in the 27th and 28th Session of the General Assembly plenary meeting and all committees.
- (21) International Relations Archive, United Nations General Assembly Elective Office Holding. 210 variables indicating for each session of the UN (1946-1971) the number of each type of elective office held by each UN member.
- (22) Miles, Edward L., ITU, WMO, and UN Space Committee Elites. There are 103 variables including biographical information, attitudes, opinions, of some of 58 members of the ITU, WMO, and UN Space Committee in 1969.
- (23) Robert E. Riggs, African UN Elections Data. This study contains data from 1961 to 1965 for 25 nations on 24 variables including information on national attributes, characteristics, UN participation, and offices won.
- (24) Aaron Segal, Studies in International Integration. This study contains 206 variables on biographical data, attitudes on Central and Latin American integration and decision making styles, taken from 90 interviews with Latin Americans in 1967.
- (25) Albert H. Teich, International Politics and International Science. A Study of Scientists' Attitudes. There are 30 variables containing biographical data, professional background, attitudes towards current issues of 384 scientists interviewed in the summer of 1967.
- (26) Alexander Szalai, Margaret Croke and Associates, The United Nations and the Media. This study consists of 3 files--Peripheral, Central and Channel--which contain information collected in 1968 on the role of news media in spreading information on the UN and coverage of UN policies and activities by press, radio and TV in 50 countries.

Elites

- (27) Thomas L. Brewer, Arms Control Bureaucrats. Some 110 variables on background characteristics and attitudes of 26 staff persons at the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the State Department. Also background data available on 61 more individuals.
- (28) Thomas L. Brewer, Military Officers and Arms Control. There are 170 biographical and attitudinal variables containing information from two interviews in 1972-73 of a random sample of officers attending Naval War College.

Dyads

- (10) Rudolph J. Rummel, Dimensionality of Nations Project - Dyadic Data. 53 variables concerning behavior between dyad partners of 182 selected nation-dyads for years 1950, 1955, 1960, 1963, and 1965.
- (11) Rudolph J. Rummel, Dimensionality of Nations Project: Dyadic Foreign Conflict. 19 characteristic and conflict behavior variables containing data on 1,557 nation dyads from the years 1950, 1955, 1960, 1963 and 1965.
- (12) Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Asia - Major Power Dyadic Interactions. 20 positive and negative interaction variables for 221 dyads (17 Asian and 5 major power -- U.S.A., U.S.S.R., P.R.C., U.K., France) at 13 time points, 1956-1968.

International Organization

- (13) Burt R. Baldwin, National Memberships in INGO's. Approximately 20 variables for 149 nations indicating national membership in various types of international nongovernmental organizations coded for 1966.
- (14) G. Mathew Bonham, International Connections Project. This study contains 51 variables on attitudes towards integration and political and economic unity in Western Europe taken from 103 interviews with parliamentarians in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
- (15) Robert L. Friedheim, UN Law of the Sea Conference Voting Data. Included are 78 variables which are records of conference votes of 90 nations participating in the 1958 and 1960 Law of the Sea Conferences.
- (16) Doris A. Graber, UN Mideast Debate Study. This study includes 76 variable containing information on speaker, country, style of speech, time in speeches in UN General Assembly from 1953-1965 concerning the Middle East situation.
- (17) Ernst B. Haas, Philippe C. Schmitter, and Aaron Segal, Studies in International Integration: Attitudes of Several Hundred Latin American Respondents on Regional Integration in Latin America, 1966-67 and 1969. The data in this study is in two files which both contain biographical and attitudinal data focusing on international integration.
- (18) Frank Hoole, Organized Characteristics of UN Specialized Agencies. This study contains data in 13 variables describing 14 specialized agencies of the UN for the year 1966.
- (19) Frank Hoole, World Health Organization, International Labor Organization, and United Nations Budgetary Data. There are 12 variables measuring budgetary process of 3 international organizations spanning the years 1951-1969.

- (29) Raymond F. Hopkins, Biographical Data on Kenyan Elites. There are 27 variables containing biographical, family, job, etc. data for 313 Kenyan elites interviewed during 1966-67.
- (30) Raymond F. Hopkins, Biographical Data on Tanzanian Elites. There are 29 variables containing biographical, personal, family, etc., data for 398 Tanzanian political elites interviewed in 1966-67.
- (31) Raymond F. Hopkins, Tanzanian Members of Parliament and Civil Servants. The study contains 70 variables including biographical and political attitude information for 109 Tanzanian legislators and administrators interviewed in 1966-67.
- (32) Llewellyn Howell, Attitudinal Distance in South East Asia. 72 variables including biographical, social distance attitudes towards certain nations and ethnic groups and international distance responses to nationals and ethnic groups taken from a sample of 2,238 university students in Thailand, Phillipines, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia in 1971.

Instructional Materials

- (33) Arthur S. Banks, Cross-National Data Analysis Learning Package. Data for a teaching package to introduce students to data analysis and cross-national political analysis. Cross sectional: 72 variables for 108 nations. Time series: 12 variables for 60 nations 1919-1939.
- (34) Charles Taylor and Raymond Tanter, CAIR Learning Package. This package contains data for 136 nations on 26 variables including demographic, national characteristics, "type of regime", and westernization collected for the year 1965.
- (35) International Relations Archive, National Participation in International Organization. Approximately 150 variables for 135 countries for the period 1965-1972. Variables measure national attributes, number of IGO/NGO memberships by category and indices of UN participation.

Survey Research ArchiveCommunity/Urban

- (1) Robert R. Alford and Harry M. Scoble, Community Political Systems Study. (ICPR 7092) Approximately 415 variables dealing with attitudes toward the community, attitudes toward the schools, local government, state government and national government, political attitudes and personal and demographic variables for 1364 cross section respondents and 498 leaders from four central cities in Wisconsin in 1962. (8 cards of data per respondent).
- (2) Heinz Eulau and Kenneth Prewitt, San Francisco Bay Region Local Politics. (ICPR 7328) Approximately 500 variables dealing with the opinions of 435 city council members from 82 Bay Area cities on problems of cities and communities, the job of councilmen, the councilmen's campaigns and political history. Demographic, census and budget data are available for each city. (22 cards per case).
- (3) National League of Cities, Urban Observatory, Citizen Attitude Survey. 325 variables dealing with citizen attitudes and feelings about city government and city problems. The 4266 respondents are from 10 major American cities. (7 cards per case).
- (4) 1954 Detroit Area Study, R. Freedman, Ideal Family Size in Detroit, M. Janowitz, Administrative Behavior in a Metropolitan Community. (ICPR 7318) 764 respondents, 218 variables. The data are available in either OSIRIS or Card Image format.
- (5) H. Schuman, 1968 Detroit Area Study: Negro Attitudes in Detroit. (ICPR 7324) 619 respondents weighted to 844, 308 variables. The data are available in OSIRIS format and in Card Image format.
- (6) O. Duncan and H. Schuman, 1971 Detroit Area Study: Social Problems and Social Change in Detroit. (ICPR 7325) 1881 respondents, 406 variables. The data are available in either OSIRIS or Card Image format.
- (7) 1953 Detroit Area Study, D. Miller and G. Swanson, Child Training Patterns Among Urban Families, T. Newcomb, Attitudes and Perceptions of Consensus of Group Members. (ICPR) 568 respondents, 267 variables. The data are presently available in OSIRIS format and will become available in Card Image format in the future.
- (8) 1955 Detroit Area Study, M. Axelrod, A Description of Urban Kinship Patterns, R. Blood, The Urban Family. (ICPR 7319) 731 respondents, 580 variables. The data are available in OSIRIS or Card Image format.
- (9) 1956 Detroit Area Study, R. Angell, Orientation on Moral Issues in a Metropolis, R. Kahn and R. Weiss, The Meaning of Work. (ICPR 7320) 797 respondents, 295 variables. The data are available in OSIRIS or Card Image format.
- (10) 1959 Detroit Area Study, G. Swanson, The Vitality of Supernatural Experience, H. Brazer, A Fiscal Research Program. (ICPR 7323) 767 respondents, 494 variables. The data are available in OSIRIS and Card Image format.

Cross-National

- (11) Ronald Inglehart and Jacques-René Rabier, 1973 European Communities Study. (ICPR 7330) 123 variables dealing with attitudes toward personal and environmental situation, attitudes toward the European Community, political attitudes and personal and demographic data for 13,484 respondents from the nine European Common Market Countries. (2 cards of data per country).

Economics

- (12) Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, 1952-present. Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior have been conducted by the Economic Behavior Program since 1952, and quarterly since 1960 to ascertain changes in consumer attitudes and expectations. Frequently, the consumer attitudes and behavior questions are combined in an omnibus survey instrument with major data collections on other topics.

Category II (Data have been fully processed and are available in both OSIRIS and card image formats, with typed documentation.)

Spring 1957 1,356 respondents, 191 variables, 5 cards of data per
(SSA 3602) respondent.

Category III (Data are in card image format; they retain amp and dash codes. Documentation is a copy of the original codebook.)

Winter 1947-1959 See Surveys of Consumer Finances, 1947-59.

Spring 1961 1,363 respondents, 8 cards of data per respondent.
(SSA 3629)

Fall 1961 956 respondents, 4 cards of data per respondent.
(SSA 3628)

Summer 1972 1,317 respondents, 9 cards of data per respondent.
(SSA 3627)

Fall 1962 1,352 respondents, 12 cards of data per respondent.
(SSA 3626)

Spring 1963 1,310 respondents, 8 cards of data per respondent.
(SSA 3630)

Summer 1963 1,359 respondents, 6 cards of data per respondent.
(SSA 3622)

Fall 1963 1,322 respondents, 8 cards of data per respondent.
(SSA 3623)

Fall 1965 1,658 respondents, 4 cards of data per respondent.
(SSA 3621)

Summer 1966 1,228 respondents, 3 cards of data per respondent.
(SSA 3620)

Spring 1967 1,323 respondents, 2 cards of data per respondent.
(SSA 3619)

Elections

National, Non-United States

- (13) Hans D. Klingemann and Franz Urban Pappi, The 1969 German Pre and Post Election Study. (ZA 426-427--ICPR 7098) 1158 respondents, 12 cards of data per respondent, and 733 variables asking about the political interests and behavior of a cross section sample of voting age citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany just prior to and just following the 1969 Federal election.
- (14) Bo Sarlvik, The Social Determinants of Voting in Sweden. (ICPR 7339) 2,849 respondents were asked 39 variables which determine the respondent's voting behavior as well as the socio-economic strata; and other standard demographic variables.

Instructional Materials

There is a collection of teaching materials available that are designed to convey the necessary information for students to perform routine data analysis. The technical materials include:

- 1) Basic glossary of data processing terms
- 2) Basic operation of the keypunch
- 3) SPSS mini-manual
- 4) OSIRIS mini-manual

The mini-manuals are designed to cover the basic concepts of the system and then focus specifically on the use of only two programs: CROSSTABS and PEARSON CORR (SPSS), and TABLES and MDC (OSIRIS). The two programs were selected as the most highly used ones in undergraduate teaching. Complete example set-ups and output are displayed in each manual.

Finally, there are example evaluation forms for the instructor and student.

- (15) 1972 American National Election Study. (ICPR 7010) A subset of the 1972 American National Election Study consisting of 1119 respondents with 1 card of data per respondent. The subset contains only respondents with both a pre and post election interview. A custom codebook has been generated for this analysis deck.

- (16) Racial Attitudes in 15 American Cities. (SSA 3500) A subset of the Racial Attitudes in 15 American Cities study consisting of 234 Black Chicago respondents with 1 card of data per respondent. A custom codebook has been generated for this analysis deck.
- (17) Racial Attitudes in 15 American Cities. (SSA 3500) A subset of the Racial Attitudes in 15 American Cities study consisting of 145 White Chicago respondents with 1 card of data per respondent. A custom codebook has been generated for this analysis deck.

Media

- (18) Stephen B. Withey and Robert C. Davis, News Media Study. (SSA 3511) 200 variables about the public's use of mass media, sources of information about science and scientists, and public attitudes toward science and scientists, March-April 1957 . (5 cards per respondent).

Organizational Behavior

- (19) David Payne, Alienation: An Organizational Societal Comparison. (ICPR 7343) Data collected in April-May 1972 measuring workers' participation and interest in governmental and company decisions. Data files reflect questionnaire type: Form A, 135 respondents; Form B, 132 respondents; Sample C, 122 respondents. (1 card per case for all three files).

Socialization and Student

- (20) The Urban Institute, President's Commission on Campus Unrest; Survey of Campus Incidents as Interpreted by College Presidents, Faculty Chairmen and Student Body Presidents. (ICPR 7327) 3,341 respondents, approximately 205 variables examining the type, seriousness, number of incidents as well as the issues involved in activities on campuses following the 1970 invasion of Cambodia. (5 cards of data per respondent). Class IV.

Social Systems

- (21) Warren Miller and Donald Stokes, Work Group Influence and Political Participation. (ICPR 7285) Approximately 300 variables measuring political attitudes, attitudes toward the UAW and work group social structure plus demographic and personal data for 419 respondents who were all members of the UAW and were interviewed in the Winter of 1961. (14 cards per respondent).
- (22) Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, and Willard L. Rodgers, Quality of American Life. (SSA 3508) 537 variables from a national sample of 2,164 respondents about the perceived quality of various life domains, including city and neighborhood, nation, friends, job, and family and marriage. Summer 1971. (12cards per respondent).

- (23) Robert P. Quinn, Thomas W. Mangione , Stanley E. Seashore, 1972-73 Quality of Employment. (SSA 3510) Approximately 800 variables about the impact of work upon the worker in such terms as satisfaction, mental and physical health, financial well-being, job tension and security for a national probability sample of 1,496 respondents.

SUMMARY OF DATA SENT BY ICPR ARCHIVES: JULY 1, 1973 - JUNE 30, 1974

Recipient	Survey Archive		Historical Archive		International Relations Archive	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
Akron, Univ. of	18	430,655	2	754,040		
Alabama, Univ. of	3	18,068				
Allegheny College	1	2,110	3	8,945		
**American Univ.	5	157,496	12	288,985	3	92,030
**Amsterdam, Univ. of	20	565,739	10	115,143	1	1,951
*Aoyunia Gakum Univ. (Tokyo)					7	159,165
**Arizona, Univ. of	10	248,129	27	35,084	9	34,483
**Arizona State Univ.	8	100,237	1	2,567	10	132,634
Australian National Univ.	14	203,453	29	217,996	5	10,481
Ball State Univ.	32	418,005	1	6,131		
Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences	11	38,626				
Boston University	2	45,953				
Bowling Green State Univ.	3	34,965	37	111,017	5	41,395
**British Columbia, Univ. of	15	13,394	8	26,844	4	24,296
Brown University	37	674,831	24	257,635	2	2,845
* **Bucknell	1					
California Inst. of Technology			7	123,971		
**Calif. State Univ. and Colleges	55	1,040,912	128	786,273	4	130,855
**Calif., Univ. of, Berkeley	6	77,314	18	54,195	2	962
Calif., Univ. of, Los Angeles			2	47,097		
Calif., Univ. of, Santa Barbara	29	745,207	27	71,185	4	14,758
*Canadian Peace Research Inst.					1	19,789
Carlton University	5	11,899	2	271,805	3	68,924
Case Western Reserve Univ.	5	126,308	6	75,763		
* **Central Health Center, Owasso, Michigan	1					

*Non-member of ICPR

**Textual data provided

Recipient	Survey Archive		Historical Archive		International Relations Archive	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
Central Michigan University	12	29,493				
*Centre de Recherches Historiques			110	322,878		
**Chicago, Univ. of	11	170,743	19	666,127		
Cincinnati, Univ. of	15	723,136	10	307,647	3	13,050
Clemson Univ.	4	66,180				
*Cleveland State Univ.	10	304,483	1	48,906	3	17,826
**Columbia Univ.	6	263,113			1	14,699
Connecticut, Univ. of			6	138,492	5	8,526
**Connecticut College	18					
**Cornell University	18	367,120	32	233,599	1	3,648
**City University of New York	8	227,031	22	303,676	14	239,972
**Dartmouth College	1	67,625			6	79,137
Delaware, Univ. of	12	341,022	3	303,310		
Denison University			4	1,098		
Denver, Univ. of	5		4	51,472	2	81,929
**Duke University	6		22	35,935		
*Eastern Michigan Univ.	1	90,553			1	7,647
Emory University	19	387,031	16	220,306	12	149,495
**Essex, Univ. of	7	356,753	2	5,225	5	77,919
Evansville, Univ. of	3	136,785	17	895,187		
Florida, Univ. of	13	100,042	3	8,963	1	14,699
**Florida Atlantic Univ.	11	165,100	53	14,854	3	13,242
Florida State Univ.	29	267,912	51	57,624		
*Fordham			6	25,184		
*Free Univ. of Berlin			1	63,320	1	3,128
Geneva, Univ. of					1	82,617
**Georgetown University	4	489,307	8	82,475	1	73,548
**George Washington University	13	213,835	7	67,982		

*Non-member of ICPR

**Textual data provided

Recipient	Survey Archive		Historical Archive		International Relations Archive	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
Georgia, Univ. of	13	202,558	59	33,604		
Georgia Institute of Technology	12	209,547	6	60,752	1	72,476
Georgia State University	17	266,402	4	21,397	2	1,139
*Goucher			1	1,516		
**Harvard University	30	395,096	37	502,884	1	411
**Hawaii, Univ. of	3	51,961			9	264,928
*Hobart and William Smith	2	6,200				
**Houston, Univ. of	9	441,083	2	16,043	1	38,048
Howard University	9	213,486			1	5,172
*Hruska, Thomas					1	5,172
**Idaho State University			14	106,193		
**Illinois, Univ. of Urbana	17	134,890	41	69,193		
**Illinois, Univ. of, Chicago Circle	7	155,126	3	37,252		
**Indiana University	17	366,469				
Indiana State University	1	5,178				
*International City Managers Association			1	439,344		
Iowa, Univ. of	32	726,835	19	81,785	2	74,610
**Iowa State	1					
Johns Hopkins University	5	157,437				
**Kansas, Univ. of	3	88,126	59	73,057	6	147,587
Kansas State University	11	190,002	9	373,536	6	64,040
Kent State University	4	78,400	2	21,279		
**Kentucky, Univ. of	18	268,610	41	299,626	23	135,323
**Konrad Adenauer Institute					1	360
Lane Community College	73	902,350	22	1,185,643	1	1,200
Lawrence University	13	344,762	6	155,109		

*Non-member of ICPR

**Textual data provided

Recipient	Survey Archive		Historical Archive		International Relations Archive	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
Lehigh University	4	135,771				
* **London School of Economics	1					
Louisiana State University	11	215,763	29	67,607	2	3,059
Louisiana State Univ., New Orleans	12	31,533				
Louisville, Univ. of	1	67,625			6	26,300
* **Mackley's Inc.	1					
Maine, Univ. of, Orono	26	380,820	2	22,091		
Mankato State College	2	21,684				
Mannheim University	1	23,910				
* **Marquette University	1					
**Maryland, Univ. of	10	270,164	9	91,833	1	1,939
**Massachusetts Institute of Technology	15	158,648	19	42,784		
McGill Univ.	28	669,935			6	29,078
**McMaster Univ.	7	62,047				
Melbourne, Univ. of	1	19,564	8	3,825		
* **Mexico Institute of Political Research	12					
Miami University	1	103,874	59	214,929		
**Michigan, Univ. of	51	967,756	74	884,556	7	16,668
**Michigan State University	28	244,723	4	68,916	5	8,932
*Michigan Department of State			1	67,340		
**Minnesota, Univ. of	26	406,720	33	628,112	1	170
**Mississippi, Univ. of	6	81,966			1	170
Missouri, Univ. of, Columbia			11	49,688		
Missouri, Univ. of, Kansas City			104	237,684	1	3,808
Missouri, Univ. of, St. Louis	31	792,137	2	138,075	8	32,281
Nebraska, Univ. of	8	527,278				

*Non-member of ICPR

**Textual data provided

Recipient	Survey Archive		Historical Archive		International Relations Archive	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
New Hampshire, Univ. of	4	173,688			8	50,180
**New York University	7	167,076			6	42,663
**North Carolina, Univ. of	24	1,052,154	76	273,866	9	233,520
*Northern Arizona University			1	946		
Northern Illinois University	11	257,816	20	449,016	1	3,648
North Texas State University	10	307,259	10	104,348		
Northwestern University	4	209,411	20	238,741	8	212,220
**Notre Dame, Univ. of	30	631,029	27	375,091	8	26,655
Nuffield College	2	9,242				
* **Oakland University	7					
*Oakridge National Laboratory			2	139,284		
Oberlin College	6	134,364			3	16,432
Ohio State University	7	221,903	19	141,116	6	14,955
Ohio University	4	44,485	1	1,335	5	208,566
Oklahoma, Univ. of	3	192,549	6	138,492	12	30,762
Oslo, Univ. of					4	193,019
**Pennsylvania, Univ. of	28	343,009	12	504,105	1	5,582
**Pennsylvania State Univ.	10	263,093	15	71,492		
**Pittsburgh, Univ. of	6	243,617	11	207,010	1	4,196
**Princeton Univ.	9	462,361	18	249,419	5	98,240
* **P.O.Q.	2					
Purdue University	7	240,509	10	104,301	3	80,740
Queen's Aniversity	2	16,944				
*Republican National Committee			1	133,589		
**Rochester, Univ. of	24	852,856			5	72,471
Rutgers University	7	298,433				
* **Seattle Community College	2					
Sophia University			2	16,043	5	140,302

*Non-member of ICPR

**Textual data provided

Recipient	Survey Archive		Historical Archive		International Relations Archive	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
South Carolina, Univ. of	23	382,122	11	11,115	9	99,737
**Southern California, Univ. of	19	634,332				
**Southern Illinois University	8	257,217	2	2,500	1	1,938
*Southern Methodist University	11	208,283				
**Stanford University	9	175,621	44	274,346		
**SUNY I: Brockport	31	736,198	52	151,172		
Buffalo			14	56,541	11	136,309
SUNY II: Binghamton	64	915,108	12	225,837	3	58,394
**SUNY III: Albany	6	123,939	4	117,928		
Strathclyde, Univ. of	7	258,356			1	3,714
Swarthmore	2	10,855				
Syracuse, Univ. of	7	147,444			5	21,380
**Temple University	5	278,983	6	25,863	1	3,049
Tennessee, Univ. of	17	286,186				
**Texas, Univ. of, Arlington			5	28,034	5	89,144
**Texas, Univ. of, Austin	7	272,471				
Texas Tech University	21	383,593			2	52,139
* **Tougaloo College	1					
Tulane University			21	194,902		
Tulsa, Univ. of	6	104,424	3	5,436		
Union College	19	490,942	2	15,292	1	344
*U.S. Dept. of Commerce			1	158,884		
*U.S. Dept. of Defense					2	6,936
United States Naval Postgraduate School			2	33,965	10	117,777
**Vanderbilt University	2	116,825	8	25,800	2	38,454
**Vermont, Univ. of	2	73,641				
Virginia Polytechnic Inst.	15	396,975	7	35,369	8	33,029

*Non-member of ICPR

**Textual data provided

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Survey Archive</u>		<u>Historical Archive</u>		<u>International Relations Archive</u>	
	<u>data sets</u>	<u>card images</u>	<u>data sets</u>	<u>card images</u>	<u>data sets</u>	<u>card images</u>
Washington, Univ. of	45	468,864	1	127,018	4	14,951
Washington State University	54	880,090	1	33,580		
Washington & Lee University	2	73,641			3	8,009
**Washington University	11	327,398	66	74,555		
* **Waterloo University			1			
**Wayne State University	7	223,276	13	270,354		
Wesleyan University	1	67,625	185	645,050	1	344
**Western Illinois University	13	258,775	1	21,132	3	1,058
**Western Kentucky University	10	427,442	1	833,213		
Western Michigan University	2	84,565				
Wichita State University	1	42,392			1	652
*William and Mary					1	6,158
**Windsor, Univ. of	12	375,852				
**Wisconsin, Univ. of, Madison	28	744,420	31	607,870	3	72,214
Wisconsin, Univ. of, Milwaukee	41	864,081	14	148,805	3	53,942
* **Wittenburg University			3			
*Wright State University			3	23,449		
**Yale University	25	577,658	121	645,885		
**York University	16	301,424	9	34,982	5	167,570
Zurich, Univ. of					3	66,518
Zentralarchiv	46	153,934				
TOTAL DATA SETS	1900		2317		391	
TOTAL CARD IMAGES		38,348,751		20,808,143		5,036,422

*Non-member ICPR

**Textual data provided

DATA SERVICING: 1969-73 (Card Images of Data Distributed)

	(a) 1969-70	(b) 1970-71	(c) 1971-72	(d) 1972-73	(e) 1973-74	$\frac{e-d}{d}(100)$	$\frac{e-a}{a}(100)$
Survey Research Archive	9,907,068	15,564,937	22,782,446	24,624,500	38,348,751	55.7	287.1
Historical Archive	6,354,555	9,328,882	9,228,662	12,853,547	20,808,143	61.8	227.4
International Relations Archive	1,143,408	3,277,670	6,665,584	7,098,259	5,036,422	-29.0	340.5
TOTAL	17,405,031	28,171,489	38,676,692	44,576,306	64,193,316	44.0	268.8

ICPR BIBLIOGRAPHY 1973

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 the view of the lack of citation by many authors, this bibliography, is incomplete and does not reflect fully the impact of the ICPR data archives on social science research.

3 Books

30 Articles

8 Conference Papers

7 Other

- Abramson, Paul. "Intergenerational Social Mobility and Partisan Preference in Britain and Italy," Comparative Political Studies, VI, No. 2 (July, 1973), 221-234.
- Agnello, Thomas, Jr. "Aging and the Sense of Political Powerlessness," Public Opinion Quarterly, XXXVII, No. 2 (Summer, 1973), 251-259.
- Angell, Robert. "National Support for World Order," Journal of Conflict Resolution, XVII, No. 3 (September, 1973) 429-454.
- Bennett, Stephen Earl. "Consistency Among the Public's Social Welfare Policy Attitudes in the 1960s," American Journal of Political Science, XVII, No. 3 (August, 1973), 544-570.
- Books, John W. "Social Context, Areal Context and Political Behavior: A Study of Voting and Political Interest in the United States and West Germany," paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, Georgia, November 2, 1973.
- Broh, C. Anthony. Towards a Theory of Issue Voting. (American Politics Series, 04-011.) Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications Inc., 1973.
- Burnham, W. D., J. M. Clubb, and W. H. Flanigan. "Partisan Realignment: A Systematic Perspective," paper presented at the Conference on Popular Voting Behavior, Cornell University, June, 1973.
- Cameron, David, and Richard I. Hofferbert. "Continuity and Change in Gaullism: The General's Legacy," American Journal of Political Science, XVIII, No. 1 (February, 1973), 77-98.
- Clausen, Aage. How Congressmen Decide: A Policy Focus. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1973.
- Cole, Richard L. "Toward a Model of Political Trust: A Causal Analysis," American Journal of Political Science, XVII, No. 4 (November, 1973), 809-817.
- Coveyou, Michael and David Pfeiffer. "Education and Voting Turnout of Blacks in the 1968 Presidential Election," Journal of Politics, XXXV, No. 4 (November, 1973), 995-1001.
- Cowart, Andrew. "Electoral Choice in the American States: Incumbency Effects, Partisan Forces, and Divergent Partisan Majorities," American Political Science Review, LXVII, No. 3 (September, 1973), 835-853.
- Cutler, Stephen and Robert Kaufman. "Cohort Changes in Political Attitudes: An Analysis of Tolerance of Ideological Non-conformity," paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society, Miami Beach, November 6, 1973.

- Dollar, Charles M. "The South and the Fordney-McCumber Tariff of 1922: A Study in Regional Politics," Journal of Southern History, XXXIX, No. 1 (February, 1973), 45-66.
- Doran, C. F., R. E. Pendley, and G. E. Antunes. "A Test of Cross-National Event Reliability," International Studies Quarterly, XVII, No. 2 (June, 1973), 175-203.
- Dreyer, Edward C. "Change and Stability in Party Identifications," Journal of Politics, XXXV, No. 3 (August, 1973), 712-722.
- Eitzen, D. Stanley. "Status Consistency and Consistency of Political Beliefs," Public Opinion Quarterly, XXXVI, No. 4 (Winter, 1972-73), 541-548.
- Erbring, Lutz, and Richard I. Hofferbert. "Learning the 'Hard' Way With Soft Data," paper presented at the Congress of the World Association for Public Opinion Research, Budapest, September, 1973.
- Estrada, Leobardo, John R. Todd, and Neftali Garcia. "Explorations in the Political Socialization of Mexican American Youth in San Antonio Texas," paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, Georgia, November, 1973.
- Fischer, Claude. "Urban Malaise," Social Forces, LII, No. 2 (December, 1973), 221-235.
- Glenn, N. D., A. A. Ross, and J. C. Tully. "Patterns of Intergenerational Mobility of Females through Marriage," paper presented at the Southern Sociological Association in Atlanta, Georgia, 1973.
- Grant, Lawrence V. "Specialization as a Strategy in Legislative Decision-Making," American Journal of Political Science, XVII, No. 1 (February, 1973), 123-147.
- Haas, Ernst, and Edward Thomas Rowe. "Regional Organizations in the United Nations," International Studies Quarterly, XVII, No. 1 (March, 1973), 3-54.
- Hayes, Richard. "Identifying and Measuring Changes in the Frequency of Event Data," International Studies Quarterly, XVII, No. 4 (December, 1973), 471-493.
- Hazlewood, Leo A. "Concept and Measurement Stability in the Study of Conflict Behavior Within Nations," Comparative Political Studies, VI, No. 2 (July, 1973), 171-195.
- Heighberger, Neil. "Representatives' Constituency and National Security," Western Political Quarterly, XXV, No. 2 (June, 1973), 224-235.

- Howell, L. D., and C. W. Kegley, Jr. "Dimensions of Southeast Asian Regional Integration: A Research Note on Data and Theory," paper presented at the International Studies Association West, San Francisco, March, 1973.
- Jacobson, Alvin. "Intrasocietal Conflict: A Preliminary Test of Structural-Level Theory," Comparative Political Studies, VI, No. 1 (April, 1973), 62-83.
- Katz, Richard. "The Attribution of Variance in Electoral Returns: An Alternative Measurement Technique," American Political Science Review, LXVII, No. 3 (September, 1973), 817-828.
- Kugler, Jacek. "The Consequences of War: Fluctuations in National Capability Following Major Wars, 1880-1970." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1973.
- Ladd, Everett Carll, Jr., and Charles D. Hadley. "Party Definition and Party Differentiation," Public Opinion Quarterly, XXXVII, No. 1 (Spring, 1973), 21-34.
- Ladd, Everett Carll, Jr., and Charles D. Hadley. Political Parties and Political Issues: Patterns in Differentiation Since the New Deal. (American Politics Series, 04-010.) Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications Inc., 1973.
- Lamping, James. "Applications of Cluster Analysis to Some Problems of Interest to the U.S. Department of State." Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, September, 1973.
- McKinney, Gordon. "Racism and the Electorate: Two Late 19th Century Maintain Elections," Appalachian Journal, I, No. 2 (Spring, 1973), 98-110.
- Meddin, Jay. "Generations: A Longitudinal Study." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Kentucky, 1973.
- Moreland, William B. "Angels, Pinpoints, and Voters: The Pattern for a Coattail," American Journal of Political Studies, XVII, No. 1 (February, 1973), 170-176.
- Orbell, John, and Brent Rutherford. "Can Leviathan Make the Life of Man Less Solitary, Poor, Nasty, Brutish and Short?," British Journal of Political Science, III, Part 4 (October, 1973), 383-407.
- Parvin, Manoucher. "Economic Determinants of Political Unrest: An Economic Approach," Journal of Conflict Resolution, XVII, No. 2 (June, 1973), 271-296.
- Permaloff, Anne Christine. "The Nature of Partisan Change: Stability and Change Patterns in the American Electorate." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1973.

- Schreiber, E. M. "Vietnam Policy Preferences and Withheld 1968 Presidential Votes," Public Opinion Quarterly, XXXVII, No. 1 (Spring, 1973), 91-98.
- Searing, D. D., J. J. Schwartz, and A. E. Lind. "The Structuring Principle: Political Socialization and Belief Systems," American Political Science Review, LXVII, No. 2 (June, 1973), 415-432.
- Silver, Morris. "A Demand Analysis of Voting Costs and Voting Participation," Social Science Research, II, No. 2 (August, 1973), 1-14.
- Stern, L. N., L. D. Dobson, and F. P. Scioli. "A Suggested Typology of Political Culture Dimensions," Comparative Political Studies, V, No. 4 (January, 1973), 493-511.
- Stucker, John. "The Impact of Woman Suffrage on Patterns of Voter Participation in the United States: Quasi-Experimental and Real-Time Analyses, 1890-1920." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1973.
- Sundquist, James L. Dynamics of the Party System: Alignment and Realignment of Political Parties in the United States. Washington, D. C.: The Brookings Institution, 1973.
- Tate, C. Neal. "The Utility of Contextual Variables in Predicting Left/Right Voting Choice and Social Welfare Policy Preferences: Great Britain, Norway, The Netherlands, Germany," paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Atlanta, Georgia, November 2, 1973.
- Weber, R. E., A. H. Hopkins, M. L. Mezey, and F. J. Munger. "Computer Simulation of State Elections," Public Opinion Quarterly, XXXVI, No. 4 (Winter, 1972-73), 549-565.
- Wimberley, Ronald. "Commitment and Commitment Strength with Application to Political Parties: A Conceptual and Causal Analysis." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Tennessee, 1973.

ISR

CENTER FOR POLITICAL STUDIES / INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH / THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN / ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

DATE: October 11, 1974

TO: ICPR Official Representatives

FROM: Warren E. Miller, Director, Center for Political Studies

RE: Origin of and Access to Components of the 1972 Election Study

A large number of inquiries and complaints have been registered with me concerning access to restricted variables in the Center for Political Studies' 1972 Election Study. Since many complaints have been based on misunderstandings concerning the origin of the data, it may be helpful to have a detailed accounting of the pre-history of the 1972 study available for your colleagues.

The first point to be made is that neither in 1972 nor in any other year, save one, have any Consortium monies been used, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of Center studies. In the summer of 1962, at the organizing meeting which led to the establishment of the Consortium, the invited participants became aware of the fact that we were not planning to conduct an election study following the 1962 elections because of our inability to locate funding. At the initiative of the assembled group it was decided that \$10,000 of the \$30,000 grant provided to us by the Stern Family Fund for the organization of the Consortium should be allocated to the Survey Research Center to buy a limited segment of time on an SRC Omnibus Study to insure the continued collection of a very limited set of core political variables.

Those of us who were identified with the Michigan election studies agreed to this allocation with apprehensions that subsequently proved well founded. Despite the fact that this was to be the one and only such allocation of resources in any way identified with the Consortium, rumors have persisted over the ensuing years that Consortium monies, contributed for the common good, are in some part diverted to the maintenance of the Michigan election studies. These allegations are without foundation. An inspection of the budget reports regularly made available to Council Members or the Official Representatives will show that no funds had ever been allocated for that purpose.

Starting early in 1971 I proceeded to make plans for a major CPS study to be done in 1972. Center resources, not Consortium resources, were used to organize a number of conferences and meetings for the planning of an unusually ambitious study. The objective was indeed to make the study more responsive to the research and teaching needs of the national community of scholars. For some

time we had recognized that by default, if for no other reason, the Michigan election studies had become a national resource of unique importance. It seemed natural to recognize this national role by attempting to extend the breadth and relevance of the study content to meet the interests of others.

By early 1972 we had completed plans to mount a study that would in fact be designed by six principal investigators, with the five other than myself located at other universities. Center supported efforts had produced a major proposal that was submitted by the Center for Political Studies to the National Science Foundation.

The Foundation was able to make \$200,000 available for the conduct of a 1972 election study. That amount of money would not have permitted us to maintain the normal full range of data collected in the pre- and post-election interviews, nor would it have permitted us to expand the sample size to a level that would permit the subgroup analysis so important to many research interests. For those familiar with the costs of survey research data collections, it goes without saying that the NSF grant did not provide support to permit any principal investigator, myself included, to carry out any analysis of whatever data would be collected.

Being loathe to alter the major design features of the study, I proceeded to search within the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for other principal investigators who had research interests complementary to those represented by the usual core of our studies and who were already funded and could, therefore, participate in an omnibus data collection. Through the simple accident of timing, my search for participants was richly rewarded. Those familiar with the 1972 codebook will be well aware of many data sets sponsored by collaborating principal investigators that are relevant to their own research interests. Paradoxically, this is the immediate source of the problem which prompts this memorandum.

It seemed reasonable then and still seems reasonable to me now to guarantee principal investigators who are funding their own data collections the prerogative of deciding when they will release their own data for general use by other scholars. In my earlier role as former Executive Director of the Consortium, I had pursued the deliberate strategy of attempting to change what were then the academic norms that permitted individual scholars unquestioned exclusive access to their own data even though the data may have been generated with more or less public funds. I still think it important to encourage scholars who collect data of interest to others to make those data available at the very earliest possible time. We have attempted to set the pace for other principal investigators by releasing all CPS election studies without any delay whatsoever beyond the point at which the archival processors have completed their tasks and made the data and documentation ready for dissemination.

Although I would continue to urge this standard for others, it seems to me eminently reasonable to set this standard as a goal while recognizing that it often cannot be met. Our 1966 study was made possible by the participation of Professors Walter Murphy and Joseph Tannenhaus who secured a NSF grant for

ISR

the central purpose of studying public attitudes toward the Supreme Court. Without their initiative there would have been no study. They generously made all of their data available to Consortium participants, but they properly did so only after reaching a point in their own research that such release would not jeopardize their own very large personal investments in the study. In 1972 we asked all participating principal investigators to set a maximum of one year as the period in which their data would be protected from exploitation by other scholars. When they agreed to the one year period, they all hoped and expected to be able to discharge their responsibilities to their sponsors and to their own research objectives within that time. Subsequently, as happens in even the best ordered of private lives, plans changed, research interests deepened, expected analysis funding did not become available, and so on. As a consequence, as the complaints attest, many of the partners in our joint data collection in 1972 have not found themselves in a position to place their data in the public domain within the original time period proposed. Their data remain under their control. These data are, of course, available for the use of others for specific, non-overlapping purposes. All of the principal investigators have been willing to respond to individual requests for data under the terms explained in various ICPR memoranda describing conditions of access to restricted variables.

I appreciate the fact that the internal activities of the ISR, including the Center for Political Studies, are not well understood by many outside the walls of the Institute. I feel somewhat remiss at not having recognized the implications of that lack of understanding much earlier. It now seems clear that both the Consortium and those of us responsible for the funding and execution of the CPS election studies have been criticized as a result of Center attempts to maximize public access to the very rich data collection surrounding the 1972 election. The Consortium is being unjustly faulted for matters over which it has absolutely no control, namely, access to data generated by principal investigators who are totally without any organizational connection or obligation to the Consortium. All data collected with the NSF grant to me as Director of the Center for Political Studies have been available to the Consortium from the time the Consortium archives completed their processing of the data. I hope that this memorandum will correct the record and make clear that we have continually made every effort to extend Center facilities to the Consortium membership. Moreover, I hope that the promise of ultimate access to the data collected by the other principal investigators at the Institute for Social Research will be seen as a positive contribution by them to our collective research and teaching.

Finally, a comment on the 1974 CPS Election Study. We have just received word that the National Science Foundation will provide funds requested for partial support of the study. The NSF support will be provided by the Social Science Division of the Foundation through the Programs on Political Science and on Special Projects. The NSF support will cover approximately 45 percent of the total budget. The other major source of support is the John & Mary R. Markle Foundation whose interest is reflected in the study's focus on the impact of the mass media on electoral behavior. All of the combined funding is budgeted for data collection and data processing with no funds allocated to analysis or writing. In accord with the plans specified in the proposal to the National Science Foundation all of the data will be available for distribution as soon as Consortium data processors can complete their work. In line with past experience we would expect the data to be distributed by mid or late spring 1975.

LCPR

COMPUTING ACTIVITIES

COMPUTER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Software and Hardware Information and Assistance

The computer support staff continues to provide ICPR members with general software and hardware consultation. Members have been concerned with increased movement away from predominantly IBM/360 equipment to either IBM/370 computers or non-IBM hardware. This concern results in questions about software and data capabilities in the "new" environment. There has been a distinct trend towards centralized computers for an entire state or regional university system, as well as increased use of network ties between institutions. The computer assistance staff has worked with the ICPR administrative staff to help accommodate this trend in both software and data distribution and its impact on ICPR membership structure.

OSIRIS III Distribution

OSIRIS III has been distributed since the fall of 1973. OSIRIS III contains many improvements and new capabilities, as well as being easier to use than earlier versions, combining features of OSIRIS II, Level 2 distributed by the ICPR, and OSIRIS/40 distributed by the ISR Survey Research Center. OSIRIS III is distributed by an Institute for Social Research OSIRIS distribution project. This project is coordinated and staffed by the Center for Political Studies (CPS) and Survey Research Center (SRC) computer support groups. ICPR members receive OSIRIS support from the CPS group which is the same group that was responsible for the ICPR OSIRIS II distribution. ICPR only contributes financially a small matching subsidy to help reduce the direct cost an ICPR member incurs when obtaining OSIRIS III. It should be noted that OSIRIS is developed and maintained by these same computer support groups and funded by research projects within the Institute for Social Research, and not with ICPR funds.

OSIRIS III Documentation

A project of several year's duration, funded by an NSF grant, has produced a multi-volume manual entitled:

OSIRIS III: An Integrated Collection of Computer Programs for the Management and Analysis of Social Science Data

Volume I, System and Program Description

Volume II, Error Messages

Volume III, Summary of Control Cards

Volume IV, Sample Jobs.

Copies of these volumes have been shipped to all ICPR official representatives. Volume V, Formula and Statistical References, is being written by Ms. Laura Klem of the ISR Survey Research Center and should be completed by early 1975.

OSIRIS Conversions

Progress is being made by those people attempting to convert OSIRIS to non-IBM computers. A meeting of the people involved in this work was held in Ann Arbor to facilitate these conversions. We brought together those performing the conversions so that they could meet with each other and the ISR staffs who develop, maintain, and distribute OSIRIS. Included at this meeting were staff members from: the University of Bergen, Norway; the University of Koln, Germany; the University of Mannheim, Germany; and the University of Pittsburgh. Problems were discussed and guidelines were proposed to facilitate the conversions and subsequent updating when complete.

Agreements have been entered into with several institutions to enable them to distribute the conversions to users of CDC 6000 and Cyber 70 computers, DEC 10 computers, IBM DOS systems and Univac 1100 series computers. These agreements all stipulate the same preferential rate structure for ICPR members as in the current IBM OSIRIS distribution.

Cross-system Data Capability

We have been collaborating in an effort to define a cross-system (different statistical packages) and cross-machine (different computers) compatible data set format. The OSIRIS conversion meeting contributed a generalized OSIRIS format. Results of meetings with other software package producers and archives, under CONDUIT sponsorship, are being combined with this to lead to a dataset/dictionary format that can be read and written by at least OSIRIS, SPSS, P-STAT, and PICKLE. We are trying to retain compatibility with the present OSIRIS format, to minimize any ill-effects on the ICPR data and archives.

Instructional Software

We have been investigating on a very limited scale the software needs in undergraduate instruction. Our focus has been on facilitating the use of ICPR resources in more limited computing environments.

Non-ICPR Computing Activities

Almost all of the software work at the Institute for Social Research is done with non-ICPR funding by the Computer Support Groups of the Center for Political Studies, and the Survey Research Center through research grants and projects within their respective centers. OSIRIS is one of the resources developed and maintained by these non-ICPR funds. Many of the important products of these groups are made available to the social science community through the distribution of OSIRIS. Thus ICPR members need to pay only the marginal cost of distribution in order to gain access to the products of a much larger investment by ISR as a whole. Current projects which may become relevant to the ICPR membership include augmenting OSIRIS to process and store logically complex data files, capabilities to use interactive graphics devices as part of the data analysis process, and exploration of computing networks for providing distributed/shared resource systems of use to social scientists.

Summary of OSIRIS Distribution

See the following pages.

LIST OF OSIRIS USERS

AB Volvo	0 *
Alan Drey, Company	0
Alberta, University of, Canada	3 **
American University	0
Amsterdam, University of, The Netherlands	0
Asociación Colombia de Facultades de Medicina, Colombia	0
Atelier Parisien D'Urbanism, France	3
Atlantic Richfield Company	0
Auburn University at Montgomery	0
Australian Council for Educational Research, Australia	3
Australian National University, Australia	0
Australian Sales Research	3
Ball State University	3
Belgian Archives for Social Research	3
Bendix Corporation	3
Benton and Bowles	0
Bergen, University of, Norway	0
Boston College	0
Boston University	0
Bowling Green State University	3
British Columbia, University of, Canada	0
Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation	0
Brown University	0
California Institute of Technology	3
California, State of	0
California, University of, Berkeley	3
California, University of, Davis	0
California, University of, Los Angeles	3
California, University of, San Francisco	0
California, University of, Santa Barbara	3
Canadian Broadcasting Company	0
Carleton, University of, Canada	0
Case Western Reserve University	0
Catholic University, Brazil	0
CHI Corporation	3
CELADE, Chile	0
Center for Sociological Research	3
Central Pension Security Institute, Finland	0
Centre d'Etudes	0
Centro Italiano Studie Ricerche, Italy	0
Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques, France	0
Chamber of Mines, South Africa	3
Chicago, University of	0
Cincinnati, University of	3
Clemson University	3
CNA Insurance	3

* "0" indicates that user has purchased a system other than OSIRIS III.

** "3" indicates that user has purchased OSIRIS III.

COLSISTEMAS, Colombia	3
Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated	0
Columbia University	3
Computer Systems, Limited	3
Connecticut, University of	3
Cornell University	3
CUNY (Hunter)	3
DAFA	3
Danish National Institute, Denmark	3
Dart Industry, Incorporated	3
Datatab	0
Datum, West Germany	0
Dayton Hudson Corporation	0
Dayton, University of	3
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	0
Department of Motor Vehicles, California	0
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada	0
Doubleday and Company	0
Dupasquier, Dr. Graziella, Italy	0
Durham County Council, England	0
Ecole de Commerce	3
ECOM, Chile	0
Emory College	3
ESSO Math and Systems Company	0
Evansville, University of	3
Essex, University of, England	0
Exxon Company, U.S.A.	0
Finnish State Computer Company	3
Florida Department of Transport	3
Florida, University of	3
Fordham University	3
Gallup Institute, Norway	0
General Electric, Tempo	0
Genesco	0
General Motors Proving Ground	0
Gent, University of, Belgium	0
Georgetown University	0
Georgia, University of	3
Gesellschaft für Mathematik and Datenverarb, West Germany	3
Goodbody and Company	0
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	0
Goteborg Stads Servicekontor, Sweden	3
Gothenburg, University of, Sweden	3
Hacattepe University, Turkey	0
Hamburg Universitat	3
Harvard University	0
Hawaii, University of	0
Health Insurance and Resources (hospital in Canada)	0
Hebrew University, Israeli	0
Howard University	3

Human Sciences Research	3
HumRRo	0
IBM Japan Limited	0
Idaho State University	0
Illinois, University of, Chicago Circle	3
Illinois, University of, Urbana	3
Indiana University	0
Institute of Social Behavior, Japan	0
Instituto Nacional de Estatica	3
Instituto Universitari de Pesquisas, Brazil	0
Iowa, University of	3
Johns Hopkins University	3
Johnson & Johnson	3
John Player & Sons	0
Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company	0
Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department	3
Kansas State University	3
Karr, Ellis & Company, Incorporated	3
Kentucky, University of	3
Köln, University of, West Germany	3
Kyota University, Japan	0
Laurentide Financial Corporation	3
Laval, University of, Quebec	3
London School of Economics	3
Los Angeles County	3
Los Angeles County Assessor	3
Louisiana State University	3
Loyola University (Chicago)	0
Lundsten, Lorman	3
Mail Advertising Corporation of America	0
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	3
Massachusetts University	3
Mannheim, University of, West Bermany	3
McGill University, Canada	0
McMaster University, Canada	0
Mellon Bank, N.A.	3
Memphis State University	0
Merrill Lynch	0
Miami University (Ohio)	0
Michigan, University of	3
Milano, University of, Italy	0
Minas Gerais, University of, Brazil	0
Minnesota, University of	0
Mississippi, University of	0
Missouri, University of	3
Mitre Corporation	3
National Academy of Science	0
National Center for Health Statistics	0
National Education Association	3
National Institute of Mental Health	0

National Pensions Institutions, Finland	0
Navy Personnel R & D Center	3
Nebraska, University of, Lincoln	0
New Brunswick, University of, Canada	3
New Hampshire, University of	0
New Mexico, University of	3
New York University	3
Newcastle, University of, England	0
Nomera Research Center	3
NORC, Chicago	0
North Carolina, University of	3
North Texas State University	3
Northern Illinois University	3
Northern Michigan University Skills Center	0
Northwestern University	0
Oakland County Equalization Department	0
Oberlin College	0
Ohio State University	3
Oklahoma, University of	3
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Canada	0
Oregon Motor Vehicles Division	0
Oregon, University of	0
Oxtoby-Smith Incorporated	0
Pennsylvania State University	3
Pittsburgh, University of	3
Population Council, Columbia	0
Princeton University	3
Prostat Computer Service	3
Prudential Insurance Company	3
Purdue University	3
Qantas Airways, Limited	0
Queens University, Canada	0
Raziskivalne Center	3
Reader's Digest Association	3
Rice University	3
Rochester, University of	0
Rome, University of, Italy	0
Ruben H. Donnelly Corporation	0
Saint Patrick's	3
Securities Industry Automobile Corporation	3
Servicio Publico del Empleo	3
Shell Oil Company	0
Social Insurance Institute	3
Social Research Center, Israel	0
Social Security Administration	3
Societe D'Amenagement	3
Societe des Chemins de Fer	3
South Carolina, University of	3
Southern California Gas Company	0
Southern California, University of	0

Southern Illinois, University of (Carbondale)	3
Spiegel, Incorporated	0
E. R. Squibb & Sons, Incorporated	0
Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	0
State Farm Insurance Company	0
State Institute of Hygiene, Poland	3
State University of New York at Binghamton	3
State University of New York at Stony Brook	0
Strathclyde, University of, Scotland	0
Tchertoff Counseil, France	0
Tempelaar Counsult, Sweden	0
Temple University	0
Tennessee, University of	0
Texaco, Incorporated	3
Texas Technological University	0
Transaction Technology Incorporated	0
Travenol Labs, Incorporated	3
Tubingen, University of, West Germany	0
UNESCO, France	3
Unilever Computer Services, Ltd., England	0
Universitat Hamburg, West Germany	0
University College, London, England	0
Urban Research Group, Incorporated	0
USAID, New Delhi, India	0
USAID, Lima, Peru	0
Utah State Systems Planning	3
Vanderbilt University	0
Venezuela Family Planning	3
Vermont, University of	0
Washington University (St. Louis)	3
Washington State University	3
Wayne State University	0
Western Kentucky University	3
Western Michigan	3
Western Ontario, University of, Canada	0
Windsor, University of, Canada	3
Wisconsin DILHR	3
Wisconsin, University of, Madison	3
Wisconsin, University of Milwaukee	0
Yale University	0
York University, Canada	3
Youth Research Center	3

ICPR

MEMBERSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION

ICPR Membership Report

Total membership for FY 1973-1974 increased from 173 to 205.

Within category A, four institutions entered, five dropped out, and one switched into a federation, leaving the final total at 88.

Category B institutions increased from 38 to 44. Nine institutions entered, two did not renew membership, and one switched to a federation.

Among non-North American institutions, there were three new members and one non-renewal, leaving a net increase of two.

During this fiscal year, the federation category showed the largest increase from 19 to 43 members. Two of these are transfers from other categories. The three new federations totalling 24 colleges and universities are all within the State University of New York system.

Finally, small college membership increased from 9 to 11 members.

ICPR MEMBERSHIP REPORT - June 30, 1974

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Federation	Small Colleges	Total	
<u>Membership Total</u>							
<u>Carried Over From:</u>							
June 30, 1973	90	38	17	19	9	173	
<u>New Members During:</u>							
July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974	U. of Denver Claremont Grad. School Notre Dame U. of Missouri Columbia	Clev. State Clemson Univ. U. of Evansville Lane Comm. Col. So. Methodist Mississippi State Edinboro State Iowa State U. Georgia Inst. of Tech.	Steinmetz Inst. U. of Aarhus U. of Melbourne	SUNY Region I (5 schools) SUNY Region II (12 schools) SUNY Region III (7 schools)	Union College Xavier - Cinn.		
<u>Withdrawals:</u>							
July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974	U. of Mass. U. of Hawaii Howard U. U. of Alabama Oklahoma St.	Lane Comm. Col. California Inst. of Tech.	Nuffield College				
<u>Present Total of</u>							
<u>Membership:</u>							
June 30, 1974	88 ^a	44 ^b	19	43	11	205	

^aReflects change from Category A to Multi-institutional of Buffalo (SUNY Region I) 7/1/73

^bReflects change from Category B to Multi-institutional of Brockport (SUNY Region I) 7/1/73

NEW MULTI-INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN THE INTER-UNIVERSITY
CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

by

Carolyn L. Geda
Center for Political Studies and
Inter-university Consortium for Political Research

INTRODUCTION

The Inter-university Consortium for Political Research, created in 1962, is in itself a prime example of a multi-institutional arrangement. The membership pattern for the ICPR has historically been single universities or colleges maintaining a membership in the ICPR in return for an array of services which includes complete access to an extensive collection of data, summer training courses offered in methodology and quantitative techniques and a software package of data management and statistical routines.¹

Formally, this membership has been structured as a partnership between the Center for Political Studies, in the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, and each of the individual universities. The philosophy underlying membership with an institution rather than an individual has consistently emphasized placing the burden of the fee for services and development of data on the institution rather than on the individual. This has allowed individuals to utilize the ICPR resources, particularly the data held by the archives, and benefit from them without personally covering the charges for the services. The arrangement has been most satisfactory and successful since it is indeed more difficult for individual scholars to find funding for data services each time they are desired than for the institution to support an annual fee. That fee covers all expenses for individual data needs as well as expansion of the ICPR holdings and services. Although the membership fee has been traditionally handled by the political science department, during recent years other social science departments have found the ICPR resources attractive. Consequently, the membership fee is frequently shared by several departments. The cost-sharing benefits are obvious in as much as each department sharing the membership contributes a portion of the fee. Many political science departments have gone beyond this arrangement and secured the fee as a line item in the college or university budget. Still others have urged the libraries to bear the cost of the fee arguing on the grounds that machine-readable data documentation should be logically housed in the library with other print materials and resources. Currently, there is growing interest in augmenting the present pattern of ICPR affiliation to include multi-institutional or federated memberships. This paper will outline the considerations for developing such a membership structure.

¹For a complete description of the ICPR resources, see the Guide to Resources and Services 1973-74. Copies are available through the ICPR, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

In addition to maintaining a flexible policy toward the development of new membership arrangements, the ICPR is continually sensitive to new directions toward which the political science profession flows. With the mounting interest of the profession in undergraduate curricular activities, the ICPR is in the process of examining the kind of role it should play in this area. This paper is also devoted to detailing some of the ICPR experiences, all of which have been in a multi-institutional context.

MULTI-INSTITUTIONAL OR FEDERATED MEMBERSHIPS

The first federated membership of the ICPR was the California State University and Colleges' system, admitted in 1972. Since then three out of a possible four federated memberships have formed among the State University of New York regional systems at Binghamton, Albany, and Buffalo. At least four more federated memberships are being negotiated. Although each federated membership is a unique entity, the criteria for development and the advantages are common to all of them.

The Initial Stimuli

These memberships are generally initiated by institutions which have had a long-standing relationship with ICPR and induced by local fiscal pressures. The institutions often perceive a need to increase utilization of the ICPR resources to offset increasing difficulties in rationalizing the continuation of membership to the chairman of the department, the college, the Chancellor, or other administrative officials responsible for the payment of the fee. Coupled with this is the general fiscal picture which projects a decrease in the university budget, making the ICPR membership a potential victim of any projected budget cuts.

Balancing this difficult situation, however, are numerous smaller universities or colleges within the immediate vicinity which would like to affiliate with ICPR, but feel they cannot afford independent membership. These smaller institutions develop an interest in membership, in part, because of the current job market. Since graduate universities have been expanding and broadening their quantitative training, scholars with methodological training are being recruited to the smaller institutions. Logically, the newly recruited scholars are intent on retaining access to data resources for their own research purposes and introducing quantitative techniques in their own classroom.

There are several rather natural clusters of institutions that tend to consider federated memberships. These include:

- 1) collectivities of state colleges within a single state,
- 2) groups of geographically proximate colleges linked in another pattern of multi-institutional cooperation, and
- 3) institutions linked by a computer network.

Structural Considerations

During the process of identifying institutions to form a federation and while operationalizing the membership, it is critical to have administrative unity, such as through the endorsement of a state board or Chancellor office, to assist in ensuring the long range health of the federation. Usually such a federation is consistent with the central administrative authority's mandate to develop multi-institutional programs.

Equally critical is an individual who assumes responsibility for coordinating the potential federation of members at the formation stage. This individual initiates the required meetings between the institutions to define the needs and directions desired and meetings with the ICPR staff to finalize the membership.

A council of representatives of all participating institutions may be established to form a policy body and communications channel. The council should address such questions as:

- 1) How should data and other resources be centralized?
- 2) What financial resources will be required to centralize services, particularly for distribution of data?
- 3) How can data and documentation be made readily available to all participating institutions?
- 4) How can equitable and adequate services be assured?
- 5) Will the federated membership be represented by a single individual or by several in the meetings of the ICPR?
- 6) How will the cost of the federated membership be distributed?
- 7) How will communication between ICPR and potential users on a number of campuses be maintained?
- 8) To whom will the ICPR staff respond regarding inquiries and requests from the federation?
- 9) How will participation in the summer program be apportioned and financial support, if any, be allocated?

Advantages of a Federated Membership

The most immediately visible advantage is a reduction of the membership fee for all participating institutions. A fee schedule will be provided to interested institutions when the number and type of institutions for their proposed federated membership is formalized.

The formation of the federated membership council offers an opportunity for faculty members to convene and exchange ideas at regular intervals, in addition to reviewing policy matters. Ordinarily there may be few such opportunities for faculty members based at smaller institutions which are geographically isolated. The communication may promote new areas of research, revised and upgraded quantitative teaching techniques, and further curricular development.

The federations also provide a framework to promote inter-campus cooperation.² Faculty workshops may be sponsored to assist in the utilization of machine-readable data for research and classroom purposes. Summer programs may be developed to provide quantitative training as well as training in the use of computer related teaching materials. Workshops which focus on the generation of undergraduate teaching materials may be established. Furthermore, the federation provides an excellent structure to test teaching materials which have been locally developed or to test existing teaching materials in the classroom. Systematic communication on the success various faculty have had in using the materials could occur through seminars conducted especially for the purpose of evaluating the materials.

Finally, there are potential advantages in the computer support area. To successfully maintain a federated membership, data must be received from the ICPR and distributed to participating institutions by a designated central facility. The computer facilities available to each participating institution usually vary a great deal as does the availability of a responsive computer support staff. Since data must be distributed, the institution with the most adequate facilities and staff is often charged with the responsibility. The central facility may have a time-sharing system and ultimately aid other local campuses in becoming connected to that system via local terminals. At a minimum, the central facility will be upgraded to handle the data transmission and distribution needs of the other institutions. With the centralization of staff with specialized skills at a single facility, the central activity will be in a stronger position to assist other institutions with the upgrading of their local facilities. Frequently, the increased use of computing installations provides the necessary rationalization to acquire integrated social science computing packages and thus increase the analytical power available to the social scientists in the federation.

In summary, the key attributes for the federated membership are communication and cooperation. With the aid of a council of representatives many avenues of development are possible. Resources often become available through the multi-institutional arrangement that would otherwise remain untapped.

²Mendes, Richard G., "Multi-Institutional Cooperation in Computer Assisted Instruction." A paper prepared for the Western Political Science Association Meeting, April 4-6, 1974, Denver, Colorado.

ROSTER OF MEMBER INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES
1973-74

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
University of Aarhus	Professor Erik Damgaard
University of Akron	Professor Jesse Marquette
University of Alabama	Dr. Robert B. Highsaw
University of Alberta	Professor J. Paul Johnston
Allegheny College	Professor Wayne R. Merrick
American University	Professor Richard Van Atta
University of Amsterdam	Dr. Rob Mokken
Arizona State University	Professor Leo D. Vichules
University of Arizona	Professor Tanya Connor
Auburn University	Dr. Robert L. Savage
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 William Murphy
California Institute of Technology	Professor J. Morgan Kousser
CSUC:	
California State Col., Bakersfield	Dr. Charles McCall
California State University, Chico	Dr. Robert S. Ross
California St. Col., Dominguez Hills	Dr. Wayne Martin
California State Univ., Fresno	Dr. Loy Bilderback
California State Univ., Fullerton	Dr. Philip L. Gianos
California State Univ., Hayward	Dr. Dan Graves
California State Univ., Humboldt	Dr. Bruce Haston
California State Univ., Long Beach	Dr. A. Jay Stevens
California State Univ., Los Angeles	Dr. Harry Hall
California State Univ., Northridge	Dr. Roger H. Harrell
California St. Polytechnic, Pomona	Dr. John L. Korey

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
California State Univ., Sacramento	Dr. Gary Wilhelm
California State College, San Bernardino	Mr. Brij B. Khare
California State Univ., San Diego	Dr. Betty Nesvold
California St. Univ., San Francisco	Professor David Tabb
California State Univ., San Jose	Dr. Terry Christensen
California Polytechnic State Univ., San Luis Obispo	Dr. David L. George
California State College, Somona	Dr. John Kramer
California St. College, Stanislaus	Dr. Richard Mendes
University of California, Berkeley	Professor Jack Citrin
University of California, Davis	Professor John R. Owens
University of California, Santa Barbara	Professor Robert Noel
Carleton University	Professor John DeVries
Case Western Reserve University	Professor Barry Hughes
Central Michigan University	Dr. James Davis
University of Chicago	Professor Norman Nie
University of Cincinnati	Professor William Klecka
City University of New York	Professor Kenneth Sherrill
Claremont Colleges	Professor John D. Sullivan
Clemson University	Professor Charles W. Dunn
Cleveland State University	Ms. Sue Sahli
Colorado State University	Dr. Duane W. Hill
Columbia University	Professor Gerald A. Finch
Connecticut College	Professor William Cibes
University of Connecticut	Professor Everett C. Ladd, Jr.
Cornell University	Professor Howard Aldrich
Dartmouth College	Professor Richard Winters
DATUM	Dr. Klaus Liepelt
University of Delaware	Professor Henry T. Reynolds
Denison University	Professor Emmett Buell
University of Denver	Professor Craig Liske
Duke University	Professor Richard J. Trilling

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
Edinboro State College	Dr. Max Azicri
Emory University	Professor William E. Hulbary
University of Essex	Professor James E. Alt
University of Evansville	Professor Robert J. Leonard
Florida Atlantic University	Professor Gerald C. Wright
Florida State University	Professor Norman R. Luttbeg
University of Florida	Professor Richard Uslaner
University of Geneva	Professor David Handley
Georgetown University	Professor Robert A. Hitlin
George Washington University	Professor Robert E. Darcy
University of Georgia	Professor Keith R. Billingsley
Georgia Institute of Technology	Professor Michael W. McKinney
Georgia State University	Professor Willard Barry
University of Gothenburg	Mr. Olof Petersson
Harvard University	Professor William Schneider
University of Hawaii	Professor James E. Dannemiller
University of Houston	Professor Robert Lehnen
Howard University	Professor Augusto V. Ferreros
Idaho State University	Professor Ralph Maughan
Univ. of Illinois, Chicago Circle	Professor Gerald S. Strom
University of Illinois	Professor Susan B. Hansen
Indiana State University	Professor Laurellen Porter
Indiana University	Professor Ron Weber
University of Iowa	Professor William A. Welsh
Iowa State University	Professor James Hutter
Johns Hopkins University	Professor Steve Stephens
Kansas State University	Professor Shanto Iyengar
University of Kansas	Professor Herman Lujan
Kent State University	Professor John Gargan
University of Kentucky	Ms. Kay Knapp
University of Kiel	Professor Dr. Werner Kaltefleiter
Konrad Adenauer Foundation	Dr. Gunter D. Radtke
Lane Community College	Professor William Mullin

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
Lawrence University	Mr. Michael A. Hall
Lehigh University	Dr. Charles N. Brownstein
Louisiana State University	Dr. Paul Grosser
University of Louisville	Professor Joel Goldstein
McGill University	Professor Jerome Black
McMaster University	Dr. Alfred A. Hunter
University of Maine at Orono	Professor Kenneth P. Hayes
Mankato State College	Professor Vicki E. Vox
Mannheim University	Dr. Hartmut Grewe
University of Maryland	Dr. Margaret Conway
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Professor Nazli Choucri
University of Massachusetts	Professor John L. Fenton
University of Melbourne	Mr. D. A. Kemp
Miami University	Dr. Walter Busse
Michigan State University	Professor Elizabeth Powell
University of Michigan	Professor Bruce Bowen
University of Minnesota	Professor William H. Flanigan
Mississippi State University	Mr. Walton Bagley
University of Mississippi	Dr. Ronald J. Hy
University of Missouri, Columbia	Professor Wayne Francis
University of Missouri, Kansas City	Professor Dale A. Neuman
University of Missouri, St. Louis	Professor Ruth Jones
Naval Postgraduate School	Mr. Edward J. Laurance
University of Nebraska	Mr. C. R. McKibbin
Memorial University of Newfoundland	Professor Mark Graesser
University of New Hampshire	Professor Robert Craig
New York University	Professor Farhad Kazemi
University of North Carolina	Professor James W. Prothro
North Texas State University	Professor C. Neal Tate
Northern Illinois University	Professor Robert Russell
Northwestern University	Ms. Lorraine Borman
University of Notre Dame	Professor George Bishop
Nuffield College	Professor David Butler
Oberlin College	Professor Jere W. Bruner

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
Ohio State University	Professor Herbert Asher
Ohio University	Mr. David D. Dabelko
Oklahoma State University	Professor Charles M. Dollar
University of Oklahoma	Professor Sam Kirkpatrick
University of Pennsylvania	Professor Kevin Clancy
Pennsylvania State University	Professor Peter Wissel
University of Pittsburgh	Professor Paul Allen Beck
Princeton University	Professor Judith Rowe
Purdue University	Professor Michael Stohl
Queen's University	Professor Ralph C. Joyce
Rice University	Professor John Deegan, Jr.
University of Rochester	Professor Richard Niemi
Rutgers University	Professor Stephen Salmore
Sophia University	Professor Kinhide Mushakoji
University of South Carolina	Professor John L. Stucker
University of Southern California	Professor Harlan Hahn
Southern Illinois University	Professor Roy E. Miller
Southern Methodist University	Dr. James Brown
Stanford University	Professor Lawrance Rose
SUNY I:	
State University of N.Y., Buffalo	Professor Debbie Dunkle
State University College, Brockport	Professor Frank Feigert
State University College, Buffalo	Professor George Dowdall
State University College, Fredonia	Professor John W. Ellwood
State University College, Geneseo	Professor C. Anthony Broh
SUNY II:	
Auburn Community College	Professor Charles V. Groat
State University, Binghamton	Professor Stuart Rakoff
Broome Community College	Professor Ben Kasper
State University College, Cortland	Professor Craig Little
State Univ. Agricultural and Technical College	Professor George O. Misner
Tompkins-Cortland Com. College	Ms. Rosalie W. Elespuru

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
State Univ. Agricultural and Technical College, Morrisville	Professor Jon E. Iannitti
State University College, Oneonta	Professor Michael Lynch
State University College, Oswego	Professor Fred Bartle
State Univ. of N.Y., Syracuse	Professor George Armstrong
State Univ. Upstate Medical Center	Dr. Margaret Sovie
Onondaga Community College	Professor Nancy McCarthy
SUNY III:	
State University of N.Y., Albany	Professor Leigh Stelzer
Fulton-Montgomery Com. College	Professor Andrew DiNitto
Clinton Community College	Professor Donald Boyd
State University College, Plattsburgh	Professor Dennis DeLong
State University College, Potsdam	Professor David Brown
North Country Community College	Professor Betty Birk
Jefferson Community College	Professor John Deans
Steinmetz Archives	Mr. Cees Middendorp
University of Strathclyde	Professor Richard Rose
Swarthmore College	Professor Charles Gilbert
Syracuse University	Professor Robert McClure
Tel-Aviv University	Professor Alan Arian
Temple University	Professor Fred Herzon
University of Tennessee	Professor Robert B. Cunningham
University of Texas, Arlington	Professor Richard G. Miller
University of Texas	Professor Rick S. Piltz
Texas Tech University	Professor William Vanderbok
Tulane University	Professor Robert S. Robins
University of Tulsa	Professor Edward C. Dreyer
Union College	Professor Frederick Hartwig
United States Naval Academy	Professor Rodney G. Tomlinson
Vanderbilt University	Professor Linda Brady
University of Vermont	Professor James Pacy
University of Virginia	Professor Arthur G. Stevens
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	Professor Wayne Peak

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
Virginia State College	Professor David M. Stone
University of Washington	Professor Hugh A. Bone
Washington and Lee University	Professor William Buchanan
Washington State University	Professor Nathaniel Beck
Washington University	Professor John Sprague
Wayne State University	Professor Saadia Greenberg
Wesleyan University	Professor Richard Boyd
Western Illinois University	Professor Steven Parker
Western Kentucky University	Professor Thomas Madron
Western Michigan University	Professor David Hansen
University of West Florida	Professor Donald Freeman
Wichita State University	Professor Neil E. Snortland
Williams College	Professor George Marcus
University of Windsor	Professor Larry LeDuc
University of Wisconsin, Madison	Professor Jack Dennis
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	Professor Ronald Hedlund
Wisconsin State University	Professor Willard Smith
Xavier University	Dr. Neil Heighberger
Yale University	Professor Peter Busch
York University	Professor Tom Atkinson
Zentralarchiv fur Sozialforschung	Dr. Hans D. Klingemann
University of Zurich	Professor Dr. G. Schmidtchen

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
 Dwaine Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles
- 1966-67 Dwaine 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

1972-73

Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh, Chairman
 Allan G. Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
 Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Austin
 Fred Coombs, University of Illinois, Urbana
 Ada Finifter, Michigan State University
 Wayne L. Francis, University of Washington
 Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University
 Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa
 Betty A. Nesvold, California State University, San Diego

1973-74

Gerhard Loewenberg, University of Iowa, Chairman
Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Austin
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University
Ada Finifter, Michigan State University
Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University
Matthew Holden, University of Wisconsin
Hans D. Klingemann, ZUMA, Mannheim, Germany
Betty A. Nesvold, California State University, San Diego
Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Boston University

ICPR STAFF

July, 1973 - June, 1974

Administrative

Executive Director - Dr. Richard I. Hofferbert
Associate Director - Dr. Philip E. Converse
Assistant Director - Mr. Gregory A. Marks
Administrative Associate - Miss Evelyn Kromer
Secretary - Mrs. Jane Willer

Computing Support Group

Director - Mr. Gregory A. Marks
Senior Systems Analyst - Mr. Stewart Robinovitz
Senior Programmer Analyst - Miss Sylvia Barge
Research Associate - Mr. Edward Schneider
Programmer Analyst - Mrs. Carol Damroze
Programmer Analyst - Mr. Neil Oden
Programmer - Mrs. Joanne Tiene
Visiting Scholar - Mr. David Handley
Secretary - Mrs. Christine French
Secretary - Mrs. Karin Swenson

Historical Archive

Director - Dr. Jerome M. Clubb
Assistant Director - Dr. Michael Traugott
Research Associate - Mr. Erik Austin
Assistant Study Director - Mrs. Santa Traugott
Research Associate - Miss Janet Vavra
Research Assistant - Mr. Robert A. Goodsell
Keypunch Supervisor - Mrs. Arlyn Champagne
Senior Keypunch Operator - Mrs. Scarlett Bennett
Senior Keypunch Operator - Mrs. Bok Soon Hoag
Keypunch Operator - Mrs. Lilas Wright
Secretary - Mrs. Donna Gotts
Secretary - Miss Lorel Janiszewski

International Relations Archive

Director - Dr. Catherine Kelleher
Assistant Director - Mr. Robert R. Beattie
Research Associate - Miss Janet Vavra
Data Processor - Mr. George Putans
Secretary - Miss Lorel Janiszewski

SUMMER PROGRAM

Director - Lutz Erbring
Instructor - Peter Aranson, Georgia
Instructor - Herbert Asher, Ohio State
Instructor - Eric Austin
Instructor - Charles Brownstein, Lehigh
Instructor - Philip Converse
Instructor - Steve Coombs
Instructor - Russell Dalton
Instructor - Johnnie Daniel, Howard
Instructor - Lutz Erbring
Instructor - Robert Friedrich
Instructor - Robert Hoyer, Virginia
Instructor - Melvyn Hammarberg, Pennsylvania
Instructor - Ajaj Jarrouge
Instructor - David Karns, Cornell
Instructor - David Leege, Illinois
Instructor - Robert Lehnen, Houston
Instructor - Robert Luskin
Instructor - Greg Markus
Instructor - Larry Mayer, Virginia
Instructor - Art Miller
Instructor - Elaine Morton, Princeton
Instructor - George Moyser, Manchester
Instructor - George Rabinowitz, N. Carolina
Instructor - Al Raine
Instructor - Tom Sanders
Instructor - Steve Shaffer
Instructor - Paul Shui
Instructor - John Strate
Instructor - Herbert Weisberg
Computer Coordinator - Allen Russell
Computer Counselor - Jeff Brudney
Computer Counselor - Gretchen Fei
Computer Counselor - Peter Joftis
Computer Counselor - Mike Morgan
Computer Counselor - Tom Sanders
Computer Counselor - Ed Schneider
Computer Counselor - Paul Shui
Computer Counselor - Ed Taylor
Office Coordinator - Henry Heitowit
Administrative Assistant - Evelyn Vromer
Secretary - Toni Brown
Secretary - Patrice Mackin
Secretary - Stella Moyser

(cont.)

Head Librarian - Judith Gorman
Librarian - Thomas Connelly
Librarian - Sandre Bosch
Librarian - Leon Hapert
Librarian - Michael Mullet
Librarian - John Zajac

Survey Research Archive

Director - Dr. M. Kent Jennings
 Assistant Director - Miss Carolyn L. Geda
 Supervisor, Data Servicing - Miss Karen Sidney
 Data Servicer - Mr. Ronald Atkinson
 Data Servicer - Mr. Tom A. Freeman
 Data Librarian, Data Servicer - Mrs. Suzy Weisman
 Supervisor - Mrs. Maria E. M. Sanchez
 Supervisor - Miss. Suzanne Marshall
 Study Processor - Mr. Russel Dalton
 Study Processor - Mr. Michael Dixon
 Study Processor - Mrs. Leslie Eveland
 Study Processor - Mr. Robert Snider
 Study Processor - Mrs. Susan E. Sullivan
 Study Processor - Mrs. Laurie Kelly
 Study Processor - Ms. Martha Templeton
 Administrative Assistant - Mrs. June Stuart
 Secretary - Mr. Bruce Nelson

ISR Social Science Archive

Director - Dr. Warren E. Miller
 Assistant Director - Miss Carolyn L. Geda
 Assistant Director - Miss Ann Robinson
 Data Servicer, Study Processor - Miss Lynne Newcomb
 Supervisor, Study Processor - Mrs. Jerilyn Woelfel
 Supervisor, Study Processor - Mrs. Linda Kok
 Study Processor - Mr. Gregory Armstrong
 Study Processor - Mrs. Cheryl Kugler
 Study Processor - Miss Gaye Burpee
 Secretary - Miss Barbara Sweier

ICPR

FINANCIAL REPORT

1973-74 Review and 1974-75 Projections

ICPR
Financial Report:
1973-74 Review and 1974-75 Projections

Introduction

ICPR income is basically from three sources: 1) member fees; 2) special purpose grants and contracts, and; 3) the University of Michigan. In addition, irregular amounts are received from special charges--data supplied to non-members, OSIRIS reimbursement, extra codebook sales, etc. Total expenditures for 1973-74 were \$962,900, of which member fees constituted \$669,800. Projections for 1974-75 are for total income of \$916,800, of which \$675,000 will be member fees. Fee income may vary from projections as result of new affiliations and possible withdrawals. Member fees constitute the Operating Budget of the ICPR.

The Operating Budget is allocated for member services, resource development, summer program expenses, and governance and administration. The Operating Budget is also used to maintain data facilities and services, the developmental costs of which were supported by specific grants and contracts.

For the third year, the Operating Budget was also used to cover modest stipends for Summer Program participants, although the actual amount has been reduced in 1974 over previous years. Efforts are continuing to acquire external funds which will augment these limited support funds. However, the prospects have yet to be encouraging. Federal priorities do not currently include support for graduate training programs in the social sciences. However, some success was registered relevant to long-term training activities in the form of the joint ICPR/APSA undergraduate curricular development workshop.

Support from the National Science Foundation and from the National Endowment for the Humanities constituted the major external funds expended by ICPR in 1973-74. Projects in the Historical and the Survey Archives benefited from these sources.

Item Discussion

I. Technical Services to Members

The major item here is a projected increase from \$227,400 to \$254,800 total servicing expenditures. This reflects the increase in the number and size of data requests which has taken place and which there is every reason to expect to continue. In 1973-74, the archives distributed 64 million card-images of data, an increase of 37% over 1972-73. Streamlining and automation of procedures continue to reap substantial economies of scale in data servicing--economies which are accommodated in the comparatively modest

projected increase of only 12% over 1973-74. Growth in data requests will be substantially in excess of this cost increase.

Computer time and machine costs continue to be a major portion of the servicing budgets. 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. Some efficiencies are anticipated there from improved computing procedures, but increased requests will still require a small dollar increase.

Recent experience has indicated a relatively faster rate of growth in Historical Archive servicing than in the other two sections. Projections from that experience lie behind the proportionately greater appropriation for historical data servicing.

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, although the schedule of final printing is not so great for 1974-75 as it was in 1973-74.

OSIRIS funding includes costs of distributing the OSIRIS III software package. In addition, normal consultation costs continue to be covered as well, yielding a total commitment to software services equal to 6% of the services budget.

II. Resource Development

A. Historical Archive Development. The expenditure projection for Historical Archive Development is down substantially due to completion of the NEH/NSF supported French data project, which has automated substantial data for the 19th Century French departments. Other externally funded activities are currently in the planning stages, but no projections are justified at the time of this writing.

The other projections listed here represent maintenance of the congressional and electoral files, including incorporation of the results of the 1974 elections. In addition, the appropriation allows for a modest level of incorporation of studies volunteered by various scholars.

The project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, through a subcontract with the Wisconsin State Historical Society, is to support incorporation of pre-1824 county-level election returns. This project will eventually push back the major office election files to 1789.

B. Survey Archive Development. A major noteworthy item in Survey Archive development for these two years is the impact of NSF support for developmental activities. Although originally scheduled to last only two years, the grant was extended, at no increase in gross amount, into 1974-75. This extension was specifically designed to minimize the costs of training data processing staff. The remaining \$22,400, however, represents the

expiration of the NSF project. Therefore, for the foreseeable future, the Operating Budget constitutes the predominant source of support for survey processing. The NSF grant was largely responsible for the substantial acceleration in processing comparative materials which has been accomplished over the past two years.

The \$4,000 (\$2,900 and \$1,100) provided by the Conference Group on German Politics has been devoted to costs of translation and documentation for the German Electoral Data Project, being jointly pursued by ICPR and the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung. This project, along with the other data development efforts of the archives, is described in the current Report of Archival Activities.

C. International Relations Archive Development. The ICPR Operating Budget contribution to International Relations Archive development is up for 1974-75 over previous years. The processing staff of the IR Archive work with the Historical Archive in order to obtain maximum staff flexibility. Therefore, as studies are received, the staff of the Historical Archive as well as IR is available for processing work.

The budget represents a commitment to continued processing of volunteered data sets, maintenance of the UN Roll Call collection, plus addition of the services of a Director of the Archive. The archive staff has been significantly improved with the acceptance of the directorship by Professor Catherine Kelleher of the University of Michigan Political Science Department.

D. Software Development. The appropriation for software development is dedicated primarily to assisting persons engaged in converting OSIRIS to non-IBM equipment and to developing standards for data interchange between software packages.

Summary: Resource Development. The total funds for resource development, which is nearly all archival expansion, are clearly down substantially for 1974-75, compared to 1973-74. The actual ICPR Operating Budget commitment is up by \$14,100. But the completion of externally funded projects has yielded a substantial net reduction.

Grants to the Historical Archive have always been specific to particular bodies of data (e.g., the French data project, the congressional roll call collection, etc.), but the NSF survey development grant was for purposes of cleaning and documenting various volunteered data sets. The prospects, for general archival grants are not promising at present, given the policies of the government and the foundations. With servicing costs being borne "off the top," resource development is, in a sense, a fiscal residuum. Yet the need to protect and facilitate sharing of the data produced by the social science community requires continued and stable investment in archival development. This budget, within the constraints of available revenues, recognizes that necessity--but at what must be viewed as a minimal level. Maintenance of the resource development budget (bearing in mind inflation) has been possible only by reducing projected expenditures elsewhere--most notably in the governance and administration budget (Section V).

III. Summer Program

The figures listed represent the expenditures for the Summer Programs of 1973 and 1974. 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 1975.

Participant stipends--which at times in the past were supported by NSF--were provided primarily to equalize differential travel costs. The reduction in stipends reflected predictive difficulties in 1973. The initial appropriation for summer 1973 was \$20,000. Given the minimal past experience with such a support system, the actual ratio of persons coming to the program compared to offers of support exceeded expectation, driving up the amount provided. More accurate forecasts of attendance led, in 1974, to a closer balance between offers and acceptances, bringing down the actual expenditure to the amount initially appropriated.

The major change between the 1973-74 and 1974-75 summer program budgets is in the amount allocated to teaching and staff salaries. In both years, over 75% of that item has been to maintain the teaching staff, the balance being used to compensate support staff (computer counsellors, library personnel, the Program Director, secretary, etc.). The 1974 increase was due to an increase in the ratio of senior visiting faculty (non-University of Michigan) to advanced Michigan graduate teaching personnel. In addition, the increase reflects general inflation of all costs.

As in years past, major costs of the program were paid by the University of Michigan, including the teaching budget, plus all computer time.

IV. Undergraduate Curricular Development

The undergraduate curricular development project is a new item in the budget and a new venture for ICPR. In partnership with the American Political Science Association, funded entirely by the National Science Foundation, a workshop was held for purposes of developing curricular materials for the introductory American Politics course. The project and its products are described in detail elsewhere in the Annual Report.

V. Governance and Administration

The total projected budget for governance and administration in 1974-75 is down by 33% compared to actual expenditures in 1973-74. This reduction reflected a continued effort to keep such costs--especially in central administration--to a minimum. The reduction is due to three factors, two of which represent absolute reductions and one of which reflects a reassignment of costs in an effort to attain more rational fiscal accounting.

The budget indicates a reduction of \$18,100 in central professional and administrative salaries--expenditures largely associated with the office

of the Executive Director. The real reduction in expenditures, however, is approximately \$12,000, the balance having been reallocated under budgetary adjustments to be discussed below. The \$12,000 reduction was attained by reduction of central staff. The salaries item now includes the secretary to the Executive Director, a fraction of the Executive Director's salary (the balance provided from compensation for teaching and from external research funds), and administrative support provided, from time-to-time, from other sectors of the ICPR or the Center for Political Studies.

The second major reduction for 1974-75 is in the area of travel and meetings, in particular the move to a biennial meeting of Official Representatives. Although the indicated figures attribute a savings of only \$26,000 to this policy, much of the additional reductions in administrative salary (see above) were made possible by extension of the period between OR meetings. These administrative expenses include all facets of meeting planning (including substantial activities by archival staffs), materials organization, printing, and physical arrangements. Detailed accounting in 1973 indicated these costs to be nearly \$40,000. Those savings not reflected in Item V of the budget will be reaped by increased productivity on the part of the archival staffs through reassignment of staff time to activities normally interrupted by work related to the large meeting of representatives.

Savings, therefore, in the governance and administration budget come from reductions in central staff plus the extension of the time between meetings of representatives. These savings, as cycled back through the servicing, development, and training budgets should allow for matching inflation and thereby maintaining productivity during 1974-75.

The entire amount of reduction indicated in the governance and administration budget, however, as noted above, is not net savings. Rather, particularly in the areas of supplies purchased, staff travel, and administrative salaries, an effort has been made more rationally to anticipate activities of the individual archival and training staffs and to budget appropriately for these costs. In past years, many such costs incurred by archival and training staff, although predominantly related to their special areas of responsibility, were allocated to and paid through the central administrative budget. Primary responsibility for monitoring of expenditures rests with those responsible for directing each section of ICPR. Review of past expenditures (in relatively small individual units) indicated that modest costs previously assigned to the central administrative budget could reasonably and more clearly be assigned to the individual sections, thereby increasing the ability of archival and training section directors to monitor their own real costs. This reassignment for 1974-75 accounts for a fraction of the salary and of the supplies reduction, and the staff travel reduction.

The decrease in projected printing costs is a result of new policies relative to publication and distribution of the Annual Report and the Guide to Resources and Services. The latter document, in particular, has grown to such a magnitude as to represent a substantial fiscal outlay. In recent years, the Guide, in addition to being a working reference volume for users

of ICPR resources, has also been used as the general document for persons seeking initial information about ICPR. For the latter purpose, a smaller descriptive booklet is in preparation, yielding substantial printing cost reduction.

The governance and administration budget continues to be used to support Council meetings, meetings of advisory committees and special data acquisition conferences. The latter item has proved to be an essential expenditure, although it is monitored with considerable care. On occasion throughout the year, it has proved wise to be able to bring to Ann Arbor small groups of scholars willing to assist in acquisition of particular bodies of data known to be of likely benefit if acquired by the archives.

The reimbursement for the European Consortium for Political Research represents the arrangement for fee sharing between ICPR and ECPR established at the time of the latter organization's founding.

Space rental continues as an item in the administrative budget. Space in the ISR building continues to be covered by ISR indirect cost recovery (overhead). However, space in the City Center Building--where all of the servicing and processing staff are housed--must be partially covered by the ICPR Operating Budget. The \$12,600 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.

Budget Summary

The budget summary represents total allocations as described in the preceding pages. Two facets of the overall pattern deserve special attention--external funds and indirect costs.

The overall level of ICPR activity, especially in the area of archival resource development, will be down substantially in 1974-75 due entirely to reduction in external funds. External funds will still continue to represent 26.4% of the overall expenditures in 1974-75, compared to 30.4% in 1973-74. However, at the time of this Report, most external funds for archival development have expired. The largest externally funded activity in the 1974-75 budget is the joint APSA/ICPR undergraduate curricular development project. Efforts continue to be made to acquire foundation support for specific data development projects. Absolute funds available through the foundations, however, have been declining in recent years, while the competition for those funds has grown. Efforts by all of the senior staff of ICPR continue in an effort to identify funding opportunities and to prepare proposals which will yield resources of benefit to the ICPR clientele. Should any of these efforts bear fruit during the 1974-75 year, of course, then the relative balance of Operating Budget to external funds would be changed.

Throughout the various sections of the budget are listed "indirect costs." As with all organizations, ICPR must bear some portion of those

costs of building maintenance and operation, accounting and personnel offices, etc. ICPR pays its indirect costs to the Institute for Social Research. The budgetary items labeled "indirect costs" represent both that portion of externally supported activities customarily paid as overhead, as well as 15% of the ICPR Operating Budget. The 15% actually represents a substantially lower rate than usually paid on government grants and contracts. The latter normally carry a fraction of salaries and fringe benefits computed for purposes of indirect cost recovery. That fraction has, on the average over recent years, ranged between 25 and 30% of total grant funds. The ICPR 15% indirect cost rate, therefore, represents a substantially lower net rate than comparable overhead charges on projects supported by government grants.

The goal of this Financial Report has been to provide a full and accurate accounting of ICPR expenditures and fiscal plans. Members with questions or suggestions relative to the fiscal record are urged to contact the Executive Director or other ICPR personnel.

ICPR BUDGETS: 1973-74 and 1974-75

I. TECHNICAL SERVICES TO MEMBERS	Final: 1973-74	Projected: 1974-75
<u>Expenditures</u>		
A. Historical Archive		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 43,600	\$ 61,400
Supplies, postage and communications	4,900	4,600
Printing and duplicating	1,500	1,000
Computer time and machine rental	<u>25,900</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Subtotal.	\$ 75,900	\$ 94,000
B. Survey Archive		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 45,700	\$ 55,800
Supplies, postage and communications	8,500	9,800
Printing and duplicating	26,200	15,000
Computer time and machine rental	<u>14,800</u>	<u>17,500</u>
Subtotal	\$ 95,200	\$ 98,100
C. International Relations Archive		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 24,000	\$ 27,200
Supplies, postage and communications	2,000	3,500
Printing and duplicating	1,400	2,000
Computer time and machine rental	<u>9,700</u>	<u>11,400</u>
Subtotal	\$ 37,100	\$ 44,100

100

I. TECHNICAL SERVICES TO MEMBERS (continued)	Final: 1973-74		Projected: 1974-75	
<u>Expenditures</u>				
D. Software Support				
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 8,000		\$ 13,500	
Supplies, postage and communications	2,000		400	
Computer time and machine rental	300		500	
Member cost subsidy	6,900		3,300	
Travel	<u>2,000</u>		<u>900</u>	
Subtotal		<u>\$ 19,200</u>		<u>\$ 18,600</u>
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		\$227,400		\$254,800
INDIRECT COSTS		<u>34,000</u>		<u>38,200</u>
TOTAL		\$261,500		\$293,000
<u>Funding</u>				
ICPR Operating Budget		\$261,500		\$293,000

II. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT		Final: 1973-74		Projected: 1974-75	
A. <u>Historical Archive</u>					
<u>Expenditures</u>		<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 52,400	\$ 30,600		
Supplies, postage and communications		5,200	2,800		
Printing and duplicating		4,100	1,100		
Computer time and machine rental		<u>25,800</u>	<u>8,600</u>		
Direct Costs				\$ 87,500	\$ 43,100
Indirect Costs				<u>22,000</u>	<u>6,400</u>
Subtotal				\$109,500	\$ 49,500
<u>Funding</u>					
Wisconsin Historical Society (Project funded by NEH)				\$ 5,800	\$ 18,900
NSF Project #(GS-30525)				23,900	
NEH Project #(RO-4803-72-19)				47,000	
ICPR Operating Budget				<u>32,800</u>	<u>30,600</u>
Subtotal				\$109,500	\$ 49,500

102

II. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (continued)			Final: 1973-74		Projected: 1974-75	
B. Survey Research Archive						
	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>			
	Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$110,300	\$ 71,700			
	Supplies, postage and communications	1,800	2,300			
	Printing and duplicating	4,900	11,800			
	Computer time and machine rental	31,600	23,700			
	Data acquisition		<u>2,000</u>			
	Direct Costs			\$148,600		\$111,500
	Indirect Costs			<u>39,100</u>		<u>13,200</u>
	Subtotal			\$187,700		\$124,700
	<u>Funding</u>					
	Conf. Grp. on German Politics			\$ 2,900		\$ 1,100
	NSF Grant #(GJ-31659)			81,100		22,400
	ICPR Operating Budget			<u>103,700</u>		<u>101,200</u>
	Subtotal			\$187,700		\$124,700

II. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (continued)			Final: 1973-74	Projected: 1974-75
C. <u>International Relations Archive</u>				
<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 12,000	\$ 21,500		
Supplies, postage and communications	300	2,100		
Printing and duplicating	300	1,000		
Computer time and machine rental	<u>2,800</u>	<u>3,300</u>		
Direct Costs			\$ 15,400	\$ 27,900
Indirect Costs			<u>2,300</u>	<u>4,200</u>
Subtotal			\$ 17,700	\$ 32,100
<u>Funding</u>				
ICPR Operating Budget			\$ 17,700	\$ 32,100

II. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (continued)			Final: 1973-74		Projected: 1974-75	
D. <u>Software Development</u>						
<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>				
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 4,500	\$ 8,200				
Supplies, postage and communication	1,500	400				
Data processing and machine rental	100	1,500				
Travel	<u>1,400</u>	<u>1,200</u>				
Direct Costs			\$ 7,500		\$ 11,300	
Indirect Costs			<u>1,100</u>		<u>1,700</u>	
Subtotal				\$ 8,600		\$ 13,000
<u>Funding</u>						
ICPR Operating Budget				\$ 8,600		\$ 13,000

II. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (continued)	Final: 1973-74		Projected: 1974-75	
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY:				
<u>Expenditures</u>				
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		\$259,000		\$193,800
INDIRECT COSTS		<u>64,500</u>		<u>25,500</u>
TOTAL		\$323,500		\$219,300
<u>Funding</u>				
ICPR Operating Budget		\$162,800		\$176,900
Other		<u>160,700</u>		<u>42,400</u>
TOTAL		\$323,500		\$219,300

III. SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM	Final: 1973-74		Projected: 1974-75	
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Participant support	\$ 30,500		\$ 19,000	
Teaching and staff salaries	85,400		119,000	
Duplicating, supplies and equipment	11,000		14,000	
Data processing and computer	<u>45,000</u>		<u>45,000</u>	
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		\$171,900		\$197,000
INDIRECT COSTS		<u>9,500</u>		<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL		\$181,400		\$207,000
<u>Funding</u>				
University of Michigan	\$103,000		\$113,000	
ICPR Operating Budget	<u>78,400</u>		<u>94,000</u>	
TOTAL		\$181,400		\$207,000

IV. UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULAR DEVELOPMENT	Final: 1973-74		Projected: 1974-75	
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits			\$ 11,600	
Supplies, postage and communications			1,000	
Printing and duplicating			10,500	
Stipend support			32,200	
Computing and equipment rental			<u>3,500</u>	
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS			\$ 58,800	\$ 58,800
INDIRECT COSTS				<u>6,800</u>
TOTAL				\$ 65,600
<u>Funding</u>				
American Political Science Association (NSF)				\$ 65,600

V. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION	Final: 1973-74		Projected: 1974-75	
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Professional and administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 82,200		\$ 64,100
Supplies, postage, duplicating and communications		9,600		7,800
Printing: <u>Guide, brochure, Annual Report</u>		6,900		5,500
Travel and Meetings:	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>		
Annual Meeting	\$ 26,000			
Council Meetings	4,500	\$ 6,000		
Conferences	4,000	4,000		
Staff	15,300	6,000		
Subtotal		49,800		16,000
European Consortium: Fee sharing reimbursement		10,000		10,000
Space rental		<u>12,400</u>		<u>12,600</u>
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		\$170,900		\$116,000
INDIRECT COSTS		<u>25,600</u>		<u>15,900</u>
TOTAL		\$196,500		\$131,900
<u>Funding</u>				
ICPR Operating Budget		\$167,100		\$111,100
Miscellaneous Income		<u>29,400</u>		<u>20,800</u>
TOTAL		\$196,500		\$131,900

BUDGET SUMMARY

	<u>Final:</u> <u>1973-74</u>	<u>Projected:</u> <u>1974-75</u>
I. Expenditures		
A. Technical Services*	\$227,400	\$254,800
B. Resource Development*	259,000	193,800
C. Summer Program*	171,900	197,000
D. Undergraduate Curricular Development*	---	58,800
E. Governance and Administration*	170,900	116,000
F. Indirect Costs:		
1. Overhead Bearing Grants	46,300	8,400
2. ICPR Operating Budget	<u>87,400</u>	<u>88,000</u>
TOTAL	\$962,900	\$916,800
II. Income Sources		
A. ICPR Operating Budget (Membership Fees)	\$669,800	\$675,000
B. Miscellaneous Income	29,400	20,800
C. National Science Foundation**	105,000	22,400
D. National Endowment for the Humanities**	47,000	---
E. Conference Group on German Politics	2,900	1,100
F. Wisconsin State Historical Society (NEH)**	5,800	18,900
G. American Political Science Association (NSF)**	---	65,600
H. University of Michigan	<u>103,000</u>	<u>113,000</u>
TOTAL	\$962,900	\$916,800

*Direct Costs

**Overhead Bearing Grants