

ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

Annual Report,
1974-1975

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR 4006

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March 2004

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

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ANNUAL REPORT

1974-75

ISR

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

ICPR

1962

1975

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

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ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

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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 Thirteenth Year, Fy 1974-75

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Lutz Erbring, Director

ANNUAL REPORT 1974-1975

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EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

REPORT ON THE 1974 SUMMER PROGRAM

The twelfth annual Consortium Summer Program was held in Ann Arbor from July 2 through August 20, 1974. The Program was attended by 196 participants representing 90 member institutions, and involved teaching staff of 37 instructors. An overview of the Program is shown in appendix A.

As in previous years, the Program consisted of two successive sessions of approximately four weeks each. During each session, participants would choose one seminar module for intensive study and data analysis experience, and attend optional lecture modules as desired for summary exposure to other topics of interest. The Program again included the traditional eight-week seminar and practicum for historians. Continuing the series of research workshops introduced the previous year, the Program also included three new entries in this category, focusing on representational processes, mass communications, and foreign policy decision making, respectively (see appendix B). In addition, a special faculty workshop on the development of data-based undergraduate learning packages in American Government, funded separately by NSF and sponsored by APSA, was held during the first half of the summer, resulting in the first series of SETUPS (see appendix C).

For the third year in a row, stipend support for participants had to come from the ICPR operating budget since outside funds for fellowship support were still unavailable. Furthermore, the availability of operating funds to support individual participants has continued to decline from approximately \$40,000 (1972) and \$30,000 (1973) to \$20,000 last year, leaving little more than travel subsidies for one participant from each member school plus a small contingency fund. The only exceptions in this generally bleak participant support picture were due to the success of a small but, fortunately, growing number of official representatives in securing support funds locally, including a small number of opportunity awards to minority students at the University of Michigan. Nevertheless, attendance, both in the number of institutions represented and in the number of Summer Program participants overall, dropped only about ten percent below the level of previous years (see appendix D).

Of the instructional staff of 37, 18 held faculty appointments, either at the University of Michigan (4) or elsewhere (14), while the remainder were advanced graduate students at the University of Michigan. The roster of instructors with their courses is evident from appendix A. In addition, a series of public lectures on current research and other topics of general interest was organized for Summer Program participants and included Professors Angus Campbell, Kent Jennings,

Warren Miller, David Singer, and Charles Tilly among the guest speakers, as well as presentations by the ICPR archive and computer staffs and the members of the SETUPS workshop.

The University of Michigan contributed approximately \$44,000 in computing time and \$56,000 toward teaching salaries; the ICPR operating budget contributed \$20,000 in participant support as well as \$60,000 in general Program costs.

APPENDIX A

ICPR SUMMER PROGRAM (July 2, 1974 - August 20, 1974)

MODULES AND INSTRUCTORS

<u>Time</u>	<u>1st Session (7/5 - 7/26)</u>	<u>2nd Session (7/29 - 8/20)</u>
	<u>SEMINAR/WORKSHOP MODULES</u>	
1-3	RESEARCH DESIGN (Douglas White, University of Pittsburgh)	DATA WORKSHOPS: ELECTORAL BEHAVIOR (Bruce Bown & Thad Brown, University of Michigan)
3-5	DATA ANALYSIS (Linton Freeman, Lehigh University)	POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION (Don Cundy, University of Oregon) COMPARATIVE POLITICS (David Handley, University of Geneva) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (Steve Shaffer, and Cynthia Cannizzo, U of Mich.) PUBLIC POLICY (Stephanie Cameron, U of Mich.)
1-3	LEAST SQUARES (Robert Hoyer, West Virginia University) LEAST SQUARES (Robert Friedrich, University of Michigan) LEAST SQUARES (Allen Russell and Jeff Brudney, Univ. of Mich.) CAUSAL MODELING (Robert Luskin, University of Michigan) CAUSAL MODELING (Michael Lewis-Beck, University of Michigan) MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALING (Michael Mihalka, & Ed Schneider, U of Mich.) PANEL ANALYSIS (Russ Dalton, University of Michigan) PROCESS MODELING (Steve Coombs, U of Mich., and Walter Hill, M.I.T.)	LEAST SQUARES (John Strate, Univ. of Michigan) CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS (Bert Kritzer, University of North Carolina) MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS (Ajaj Jarrouge, Univ. of Michigan) CAUSAL MODELING (Herb Asher, Ohio State University) FACTOR ANALYSIS (Mike Erwin & Sally Friedman, U of Mich.) TIME SERIES ANALYSIS (Greg Markus, University of Michigan) ADVANCED CAUSAL MODELING (Dave Karns, University of Iowa) ADVANCED DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS (George Rabinowitz, Univ. of North Carolina)
3-5		RESEARCH WORKSHOPS: WAR AND PEACE DECISIONS (Raymond Tanter, Univ. of Michigan)
3-5		REPRESENTATIONAL PROCESS (Norman Luttbeg, Florida State University)
3-5		MASS MEDIA AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS (John Robinson, Univ. of Michigan)
9-12	SEMINAR IN QUANTITATIVE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS (Jerry Clubb and Eric Austin, Univ. of Mich.)	
	<u>LECTURE MODULES</u>	
9-10	ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS (Robert Luskin, University of Michigan) MATHEMATICS FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS (Greg Markus, Univ. of Michigan)	FORMAL POLITICAL THEORY (Peter Ordeshook, Carnegie-Mellon University)
10-11	TOPICS IN DATA ANALYSIS (Larry Mayer, Princeton University)	CAUSAL INFERENCE (Herb Asher, Ohio State University)
11-12	DYNAMIC ANALYSIS (Phil Converse, University of Michigan)	DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS (George Rabinowitz, University of North Carolina)
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ICPR SUMMER PROGRAM 1974

RESEARCH WORKSHOPS

War and Peace Decisions: Measuring External and Domestic Inputs

(Professor Raymond Tanter, Department of Political Science, University of Michigan and Hebrew University)

The workshop will be devoted to the explanation of Israeli war-peace decisions from the perspective of environmental inputs to these decisions. Three or four cases would be examined: (1) The Sinai Campaign of 1956 (and the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai desert); (2) The Six Day War of 1967; (3) The 1970 Israeli acceptance of a cease fire ending the War of Attrition; and (4) The 1973-1974 Israeli acceptance of a cease fire and disengagement of forces along the Suez Canal after the Ramadan - Yom Kippur War of 1973. (Date may not be available, however, on the fourth case).

The Representational Process: Identifying Linkages in Democratic Societies

(Professor Norman Luttbeg, Department of Political Science, Florida State University)

This workshop will focus on the interaction between the public and its elected representatives in making public policy. Does public policy reflect public opinion, will be the main question of the workshop. Using several available data sets and available techniques for analysis, we will hopefully move to providing new insights into this old but still unsatisfactorily answered question. Data will be drawn from presidential and congressional studies as well as from local level data, including studies of school politics.

Mass Media and the Political Process: Impact and Feedbacks

(Professor John P. Robinson, Survey Research Center and Department of Journalism, University of Michigan)

This workshop will concentrate on the interaction between the mass media and the political system, both at the individual level and at the larger system level, including a brief review of the pertinent research literature. The major focus will be the development of alternative process models and their critical analysis and assessment on the basis of recent panel data which attempt to capture the dynamic interplay between mass media and public opinion, with particular emphasis on Watergate and related matters.

S U M M E R P R O G R A M A T T E N D A N C E

	<u>CREDIT</u>	<u>AUDITOR</u>	<u>VISITING SCHOLAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SCHOOLS</u>
1963	23	43	16	82	20 of 25
1964	42	35	14	91	27 of 38
1965	124	71	34	229	36 of 58
1966	100	56	17	173	56 of 73
1967	118	79	27	224	77 of 95
1968	123	64	55	242	93 of 112
1969	63	108	36	207	92 of 129
1970	100	107	47	254	98 of 132
1971	87	96	48	231	109 of 151
1972	65	109	28	202	84 of 154
1973	75	101	50	226	91 of 167
1974	70	75	51	196	90 of 170

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American Political Science Association
Inter-university Consortium for Political Research

SETUPS

S upplementary
E mpirical
T eaching
U nits in
P olitical
S cience

SETUPS consist of a series of modules developed by a group of political scientists with teaching experience in the introductory American Government course. They were developed in a workshop in July, 1974, funded by the National Science Foundation and administered by the American Political Science Association and Inter-university Consortium for Political Research, using data from ICPR files. Additional American Government modules and SETUPS in Comparative Government and International Relations are planned.

The function of SETUPS is to stimulate students to independent, critical thinking at the introductory level. Classroom experience has demonstrated that many intuitively plausible beliefs held by students - and sometime by teachers and researchers - are not susceptible to demonstration or may even be contrary to the available evidence. The experience of having one's hypothesis supported, contradicted or mooted by the evidence is a useful one, but it is a personal experience that can be achieved only through direct confrontation with data. Students who have done this should understand better the process by which scholars accumulate the evidence and reach the conclusions that appear in their American Government textbooks.

Certain aspects of American government - for example public opinion, parties, elections and mass media - may be understood completely only when one has some basis understanding of the processes by which data on people's behavior are collected and analyzed through sample surveys. Other phenomena - for example the processing of information for economic decisions or the imputed motivation of elite decision makers such as legislators and judges - may be understood better by those who have some experience in drawing conclusions through analysis.

A SETUPS package consists of both substantive and operating material in some segment of the American Government course, prepared for student use, as well as an instructor's manual and data set which will enable students to get computer output with minimum of attention to mechanical complications. The modules presently available are:

1. Voting Behavior: The 1972 Election
2. Political Socialization: Inheritance and Durability of Parental Political Views
3. Political Participation in America
4. Representation in the U.S. Congress: 1973
5. The Supreme Court in American Politics: Policy Through Law
6. U.S. Energy, Environmental and Economic Problems: A Study of Public Policy
7. Public Policy: Dynamics of Political Choice

These are more fully described in the abstracts attached.

A SETUPS unit may be treated as a computer-based project comparable in time and effort to one of the supplementary paperbacks used in the introductory course. It takes 2 to 4 hours of instructional time to introduce the first module. Thereafter, assignments may be as extensive as the instructor wishes, from selecting 3 or 4 variables and analyzing their tabulations up to a project of term paper dimensions. Or, two or more SETUPS may be used to treat different topics during a semester, with little or no additional instructional time for introduction. Classes with many sections may use all or most of the SETUPS, giving teaching assistants the opportunity to choose those modules in which they are interested or experienced. This also spreads demands on computer facilities over the semester.

Each SETUPS package includes a Student Manual for each member of the class, an Instructor's Manual, and a Data File.

Student's Manual

This booklet introduces the student to research findings in some segment of American government. It is written for freshmen, and is compatible with the treatment in the standard American Government text (so far as that is possible, given the variety in textual approaches). Its object is to summarize what has been found by research scholars, to interest the students in the problems yet to be solved, and to stimulate them to form meaningful hypotheses that may be tested with the data provided. A bibliography suggests accessible books and articles to permit students to follow up classroom projects if they wish.

Using variables from the data file for examples, the Student's Manual explains techniques of formulating and testing expectations and beliefs about how government works and how people behave in the United States. The concepts of hypothesis, independent variable, dependent variable and control are employed, though not necessarily in those words. Tables are presented, percentaging explained, and the notion of control variables introduced. Students are told what a code-book is, and how it relates to data on card or tape, and are given a structured exercise. They then formulate and test a bivariate hypothesis, selecting their own variables, and later are introduced to controls. They are given precise directions for analyzing a table with a single control. No statistics beyond percentages are required for analyzing most of the data, and where summary measures are used (e.g. means) they are explained. The report assigned may be as extensive as the instructor wishes, from analysis of two or three tables up to inquiries that go beyond the data supplied, such as updating the file or supplementing it with local data.

The code that accompanies the analysis book indexes a subset of variables from a recent study in the ICPR archives that is amenable to use at the introductory level. About 70 variables have been selected and recoded to reduce the number of categories and to simplify the student's problems with non-responses and other missing data categories (without, of course, indicating that such problems do not exist). The variables are selected on the basis of their intrinsic interest to students and their susceptibility to straight-forward interpretation and analysis.

The packages in public policy differ in that the computer may be used for a decision-making simulation in lieu of cross-tabulation.

Instructor's Materials

The purpose of the Data File and the Instructor's Manual is to make it possible for those who have little or no experience with computer related instruction to make effective use of data-based material in their introductory classes.

Data File are provided in a choice of four formats to accomodate to variation in the local computer environment:

1. OSIRIS File
2. SPSS control cards with card-image data on tape
3. Card-image data on tape
4. Punched cards

For institutions with OSIRIS or SPSS already running, the tapes provided should be usable immediately, though packages should be tested to adjust for local variances. Variable names and specification cards are provided so that only a minimal introduction to computer center practices is required. For other institutions, the instructor must introduce students to local software programs for bivariate and control tabulations. For institutions with counter-sorters, most packages have single-deck, single-column variables available.

The Instructor's Manual covers technical matters relating to the mounting and operating of the Data Files. It also indicates some of the areas the student may fruitfully explore, and some that are superficially attractive but likely to prove sterile.

No. 1 Voting Behavior: The 1972 Election

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

Variables on (a) party identification and choice of candidate, (b) interest in the campaign and general political involvement, (c) the citizen's personal and background characteristics, (d) political and social attitudes, (e) feelings about candidates and parties are presented. Students are given fairly structured analysis assignments, then directed to less structured analysis, with a variety of alternatives provided, so the instructor may adapt the package to the time available and the sophistication of the students. Class may use either: (1) basic set of 75 one-column variables for small computers and counter sorters, N=1,300; or (2) two deck set with 55 additional variables as well as additional cases, N=2,700.

No. 2 Political Socialization: Inheritance and Durability of Parental Political Views

Data Source: Interviews with parents and their children in 1965 and re-interviews with the same individuals in 1973. Study was directed by M. Kent Jennings, Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan.

Students 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. They formulate hypotheses about which of a series of political views (including party identification, presidential vote preference, cynicism, attitudes towards school integration, and political efficacy) are most likely and least likely to be transmitted from parents to

children before the child leaves home. These hypotheses are tested using the 1965 data. Then the students formulate hypotheses about which of these political views are most likely and least likely to remain similar for parents and their children after the children have become adults. These hypotheses are tested using the 1973 re-interviews. More advanced exercises are provided which involve the student in analyses of parent and student change over this turbulent eight-year period and in the use of control variables. Although all exercises may be performed using cross-tabulation tables, an optional discussion of tau-b is contained for those who might wish to use it.

No. 3 Political Participation

Data Source: Sidney Verba & Norman Nie: Participation in America

The opening discussion presents the relationship between socioeconomic status and participation; first with voting, and, subsequently, with other modes of participant behavior, after discussion of the limitation of exclusive attention on voting. Students are guided through the testing of propositions taken from the literature on the modification upon the SES relationship made by "life experiences" (e.g., sex, group membership, etc.) and cognitions (e.g., efficacy, group consciousness, salience, etc.). Students are then asked to control for race and explore the differences which emerge. These differences lead to consideration of non-participation and non-legitimized behaviors (e.g., riots, demonstrations) as rational strategies for certain individuals.

No. 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 analyses 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.

Demographic variables (urbanism, income, occupation, racial and foreign percentages) in the member's district; ratings by interest groups of the member's vote; electoral competition, party affiliation, presidential support and roll-call votes on 11 major issues in the 93rd Congress are compiled for both House and Senate.

No. 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 (e.g., "The Warren Court"), using the Schubert data in which each decision is a case. 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, focusing, for example, on the Nixon appointees, and optionally, examine voting inter-agreement 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 back-

ground. 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. Techniques used are cross-tabulation, percentages and arithmetic means.

No 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. (Actually, they select from a set of alternatives provided.) 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 long-run (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.

No. 7 Public Policy: Dynamics of Political Choice

Data Sources: Dye, Hofferbert, and 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 involve 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 getting students to inquire about the ways in which politics and economics interact to affect the policies adopted by governments.

SETUPS are being tested in classroom situations, and will be available for general distribution in the summer of 1975. For further information contact:

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ICPR - EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

During 1974-1975, educational affairs emerged even more strongly than before as an area of major ICPR concern and activity. Building upon the commitment to educational excellence which was at the heart of the Consortium's creation, the senior staff worked with interested individuals and organizations to initiate major new programs at both the undergraduate and the graduate level. The immediate effects were visible on at least 170 member campuses involving many thousands of students and faculty. The longer-term impact of these activities in terms of improvements in training and research within the social sciences could well be a major one.

A number of these new programs represent, in fact, logical extensions of continuing Consortium activities. The archive staffs recruited major additions of new data-based instructional materials for dissemination primarily to undergraduate instructors; over 100 orders were received in this area. More innovative perhaps was the dissemination to a slightly smaller number of member institutions, of classroom analysis decks drawn by Council Chair Betty Nesvold and the Consortium staff from major studies now in the archives. The new developments within the Summer Program, both in terms of more extensive in-service training for returning faculty and in the creative development of data-based instructional materials are reported on elsewhere.

The major programmatic activity for the Consortium, however, focused on the development and dissemination of innovative data-based materials for undergraduate political science instruction. Working with the American Political Science Association under a grant from the National Science Foundation, the Consortium staff designed and directed two workshops to develop one particular instructional form, that is now known as SETUPS (Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science). The experience gained from this endeavor should help sharpen Consortium plans for explorations in other forms in the years to come.

Along a number of dimensions, the first SETUPS workshop held during July and August 1974 was truly innovative. The program operated under the general direction of Professor Lutz Erbring, Summer Program Director; Professors Betty Nesvold of San Diego University and William Buchanan of Washington and Lee assumed direct leadership of the group of 15 participants selected in a national competition and representing a wide cross-section of American universities and colleges. In the space of five weeks, the workshop had both to define their specific tasks and fulfill them at the highest possible level of professional performance.

In some cases, participants were able to exploit the materials found in certain research classics; in others they had to collect or create the requisite data. Format, level, integration of data base and print materials--all were questions for mutual exploration and decision.

As described in greater detail in a list below, the result was the seven volume SETUPS: American Politics series, designed to provide self-contained, data-based modules for the most common elements found in introductory American Politics courses. Each module contained an extended theoretical essay on the concept or issue treated, a series of graded exercises in data analysis designed to both instruct and stimulate beginning students; an original data set designed for both classroom use and independent study; a selected annotated bibliography, and a set of suggestions for further independent exploration. These units were designed to take no more than two weeks of classroom time and to be truly modular--that is, usable either in groups or singly. All involved approximately the same beginning level of methodological and technical sophistication--leaving to the instructor the option of introducing further techniques as appropriate.

From their inception, the SETUPS format apparently appeared attractive to instructors at all levels of instruction. During the nine months after the completion of the first series, the Consortium staff assumed direct responsibility for the testing and evaluation of the SETUPS Modules. Some 69 test sites--many of them Consortium members--were involved, ranging over more than 130 classes. Peer reviews were sought from 16 research scholars. The Consortium also transmitted the necessary data files to the test sites and interested individuals under an arrangement with the APSA and continued to do so, once final APSA publication was achieved in the late summer of 1975.

The second summer workshop--for SETUPS: Comparative World Politics--proved almost equally challenging. It did have the ease of emulating a successful model. And this advantage was strongly reinforced by the activities of senior consultants Nesvold and Buchanan working with Workshop Director Catherine M. Kelleher from the Consortium staff. Yet the problems of data availability, of achieving consensus on the topics to be covered in a first course, and the regional balance to be maintained provoked long discussions and creative experimentation fully the equal of those that occurred during the first summer.

The projected output of the second workshop will be the ten instructional modules listed below. Although plans are still tentative, these will be published as test editions by the APSA throughout the 1975-1976 academic year. At least three peer reviews and six classroom evaluations will be solicited, more than half of these from Consortium members.

The warm reception the SETUPS series have received suggests that the Consortium's role in this venture was of considerable value to the membership at large. In the coming year, the new Undergraduate Education Committee chaired by Professor Nesvold will be considering this and other potential types of Consortium activity to meet the needs of training and curriculum development in all the social sciences.

SETUPS: American Politics
Series Editor: William Buchanan

Project Director: Lutz Erbring, ICPR
Sheilah Koeppen, APSA

Workshop Directors: William Buchanan
Betty Nesvold

<u>Title</u>	<u>Authors</u>	<u>Data Bases</u>
Voting Behavior The 1972 Election	Bruce Bowen, Arizona State C. Anthony Broh, Hobart and William Smith Charles Prysby, North Carolina, Greensboro	1972 Presidential Election Study, (a) n=1,372 75 var. (b) n=2,705 128 var.
Political Social- ization Across the Generations	Paul Beck, Pittsburgh Jere W. Bruner, Oberlin Douglas Dobson, Northern Illinois	M. Kent Jennings, Socialization panel study, 1965 and 1973 n=1,062 139 variables
Political Participation	Christopher Arterton, MIT Harlan Hahn, USC	Verba-Nie Participation Study, 1972 n=1,558 66 variables
Representation in the U.S. Congress, 1973	Ray Geigle, California- Bakersfield Peter Hartjens, Franklin and Marshall	Original data set n=535 39 variables
The Supreme Court in American Politics: Policy through Law	John Ryan, Vassar Neal Tate, North Texas	(a) Schubert judicial decisions set, Schmedhauser judicial backgrounds n=1,992 34 var. (b) Wald-interrogation data n=127 25 variables
U.S. Energy, Environment and Economic Problems: A Public Policy Simulation	Barry Hughes, Case Western	Original simulation model n=31
The Dynamics of Political Budgeting: A Public Policy Simulation	Marvin Hoffman, Appalachian	Dye, Hofferbert, Sharkansky n=50 45 variables

SETUPS: Cross-National and World Politics
Series Editors: Catherine Kelleher and Betty Nesvold

Project Director: Sheilah Koeppen, APSA

Program Director: Catherine M. Kelleher, ICPR

Senior Consultants: William Buchanan and Betty Nesvold

<u>Title</u>	<u>Authors</u>	<u>Data Bases</u>
Comparative Voting Behavior	Herbert Asher and Bradley Richardson, Ohio State	Electoral surveys, US, UK, Germany and Norway
Studying Voting Behavior Over Time and Across Nations	William Klecka, Cincinnati	Electoral surveys US ('54-'72), UK ('64-'70) and Germany ('54-'72)
The Budgetary Process in Cross National Perspective	John Campbell and John Echols, Michigan	Budgetary data from ACDA, Pryor, Wilensky
Conflict in the Middle East: A Public Policy Simulation	Karen Feste, Denver	World Handbook II data, Blechman event data
Political Values: Change and Continuity	Charles Taylor, VIP-SU	Inglehart-Rabier 1971 and 1973
Comparative Political Culture	Jay Stevens, California-Long Beach; Ndiva Koffele-Kale, Governors' State	Almond-Verba Civic Culture, Koffele-Kale Cameroon replication
Dimensions of Domestic Violence	Roger Harrel, California-Northridge; Terry Dungworth, Michigan State	Nesvold-Feierabend SCOPA files for Europe (Western and Eastern) and Latin America
Comparative Political Parties	Robert Harmel with Kenneth Janda, Northwestern	Janda party data
Comparative Legislative Behavior	Lee Fennel, University of the Pacific; James Dyer, Texas A&M	Aggregate data from World Handbook II; constituency and roll call data from US, UK and France (Campbell & Miller, Hofferbert, Converse & Pierce)
Political Modernization	Don Borock, Gettysburg	World Handbook II

SETUPS Distribution

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Data Requested</u>	<u>Card Images</u>
American Political Science Assoc.	2 SPSS SETUPS TP*	28,462
Appalachian State University	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Bord College	SETUPS TP, data only	12,835
Senator Bentson	SETUPS TP #4, (Representation files)	535
Brown University	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
California State, Bakersfield	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
California State, San Diego	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
California State Univ. & Colleges	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Case Western Reserve University	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
University of Cincinnati	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Earlham College	OSIRIS SETUPS TP	12,835
University of Florida	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Franklin and Marshall College	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
University of Georgia	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Georgia State University	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
University of Hawaii	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Illinois State Univ., Normal	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Illinois State Colleges & Univ.	OSIRIS SETUPS TP	12,835
University of Iowa	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Juniata College	SETUPS TP (Supreme Court Data)	1,992
University of Koln	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Lehigh University	SETUPS TP, data only	12,835
Loyola Marymount University	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
University of Maryland	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
University of Michigan	2 OSIRIS SETUPS TP	24,076
Michigan State University	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Middle Tennessee State University	SETUPS TP, data only	12,835
University of Missouri, Columbia	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231

*TP - Teaching Package

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Data Requested</u>	<u>Card Images</u>
Univ. of Missouri, St. Louis	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
University of Minnesota	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
University of Nebraska	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
University of North Carolina	2 SPSS SETUPS TP	28,462
Univ. of North Carolina, Greensboro	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
North Texas State University	OSIRIS SETUPS TP	12,038
Northern Illinois University	2 SPSS SETUPS TP	28,462
Northwestern University	OSIRIS SETUPS TP	12,038
Oakland University	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Oberlin College	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Ohio State University	SPSS & OSIRIS SETUPS TP	25,230
Oregon State University	SETUPS, (Political Participation)	1,558
University of the Pacific	OSIRIS SETUPS TP	12,835
University of Pittsburgh	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,249
Project Local, Inc.	SETUPS (Energy Simulation)	605
Rutgers University	SPSS & OSIRIS SETUPS TP	25,230
University of Southern California	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Southwestern Oklahoma State	SETUPS (Political Socialization, Political Participation, Representation, Supreme Court, Voting Behavior)	11,746
Stanford University	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Stockton State College	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
SUNY: Region I	SPSS SETUPS TP	25,051
SUNY: Fredonia	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
University of Tennessee	2 SPSS SETUPS TP	28,462
Texas A & M University	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Troy State University	SETUPS (Voting Behavior data)	5,140
University of Tulsa	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
United States Naval Academy	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
University of Utah	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Data Requested</u>	<u>Card Images</u>
Vanderbilt University	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Vassar College	SETUPS (Supreme Court and Miranda Case files)	2,119
Virginia Military Institute	SPSS SETUPS TP	12,835
Virginia State College	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Washington and Lee University	SETUPS TP, data only	12,835
Wayne State University	SPSS & OSIRIS SETUPS TP	25,230
West Virginia Northn Community Col.	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Wheaton College	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231
Xavier University	SPSS SETUPS TP	14,231

ARCHIVAL ACTIVITIES

ARCHIVAL ACTIVITIES--

Survey Research Archive

1974 - 1975

The Survey Research Archive was engaged in several major areas of activity during the Fiscal Year of 1974-1975. During this time period data development activities included several inter-archival projects as well as the continuing elevation of studies residing in house. A discussion of these activities follows. Data acquisition efforts augmented the Survey Research Archive's holdings by twenty-seven studies which are listed herein. Finally, the Survey Research Archive was represented at a panel and workshop during the American Political Science Association meetings in Chicago, 1974. A detailed description comprises the latter section of this report.

DATA DEVELOPMENT

On September 1, 1974 a member of the Survey Research Archive staff joined the staff of the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA), located in Stockholm, Sweden. IEA offered a nine month fellowship for the purpose of preparing a series of survey data for distribution.

IEA is a non-profit, non-governmental organization, incorporated in 1967 for the purpose of conducting and promoting educational research on an international scale. The organization is composed of one research institution in each participating country with a small secretariat located at the University of Stockholm.

The national centers collected data on students in twenty-one countries by drawing two stage national probability samples. Surveys of student achievement in six subjects were conducted: science, reading comprehension, literature, civic education, and French and English as foreign languages. From eight to nineteen countries participated in each survey by testing at one or more of the following levels: 10 year olds, 14 year olds and students in the last year of schools leading to higher education.

The science, reading comprehension and literature surveys were administered in 1970 and the French, English and civics in 1971. The first three subjects shared the same sample at each level in nearly all countries. Separate samples were drawn for each of the other three subjects. In addition to the test data, information was obtained on the students' background, interests and attitudes as well as on their teachers and students

There are approximately 250,000 students, 50,000 teachers and 10,000 schools. Most student samples have an N of between 1,000 and 3,000 (per country and age level). The countries included are: Australia, Belgium (Flemish), Belgium (French), Chile, England, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Rumania, Scotland, Thailand, and the U.S.A. These data will be available during winter, 1975.

German Electoral Data Project

The cooperative effort between the Survey Research Archive and the Zentralarchiv regarding the processing of German electoral data has made excellent progress and is approaching completion. Major election studies conducted between 1953 and 1972 are being made available as a result of a project pursued jointly by the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research (ICPR), Ann Arbor; the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung (ZA), University of Cologne; and the Zentrum für Umfragen Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA), Mannheim. Nine sets of data are included in the project.

The studies contain substantial continuity of focus, allowing for examination of attitudinal and political behavioral change during a major portion of the history of the Federal Republic. Substantively, the studies share much of the focus of electoral studies in other countries, emphasizing in particular the social structural bases of West German politics. There is sufficient breadth of content to allow for a wide range of comparative applications to other national contexts.

To facilitate general secondary analysis, the data sets are accompanied by an English language codebook including a German language questionnaire and/or a Z.A.R. German language codebook. The documentation also includes a brief glossary of potentially troublesome terms which are relatively unique to the German situation. Ultimately, the entire set will be indexed in a Continuity Guide, which will indicate the extent of cross-study (i.e., through time) continuity of substantive content. Translation and documentation expenses were offset, in part, by support from the Conference Group on German Politics.

The following is a list of all of the studies in the project:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Principal Investigators</u>	<u>Availability</u>
The Social Bases of West German Politics	UNESCO Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Cologne, 1953	Available
The July 1961 German Election Study	G. Baumert, E. K. Scheuch, R. Wildenmann, Cologne	Late fall

The September 1961 German Election	G. Baumert, E. K. Scheuch, R. Wildenmann, Cologne	Late fall
The November 1961 German Election Study	G. Baumert, E. K. Scheuch R. Wildenmann, Cologne	Late fall
The September 1965 German Election Study	M. Kaase, R. Wildenmann, Mannheim	Available
The October 1965 German Election	DIVO-Institut, Frankfurt	Available
The 1969 Pre and Post German Election Study	H. D. Klingemann, F. U. Pappi, Cologne	Available
The August 1969 German Election Study	M. Kaase, U. Schleth, R. Wildenmann, Mannheim	Winter
The 1972 German Election Panel Study	M. Berger, W. Gibowski, M. Kaase, D. Roth, U. Schleth, R. Wildenmann Mannheim	Available

American Election Studies

The 1972 American Election Study codebook was bound and distributed during this past year. The cross-section national sample for the 1974 American Election Study is scheduled for release by the end of September, 1975. This release of the 1974 Study will be the final release and will be documented by a bound codebook. There are no restricted variables in the study.

NORC General Social Surveys

The 1973 General Social Survey has been bound and distributed and the 1974 Survey codebook is in press. The 1975 data contain items which have appeared on previous national surveys between 1945 and 1974. Trend items were sought through published reports from Gallup, Harris, the Detroit Area Study, SRC (Michigan), NORC and Federal Commissions such as Violence and Pornography. All but one of the items have been administered at least once before and about one-half of the questions are permanent.

Studies which have been elevated:

- 1) Joel Aberbach and Jack Walker; Detroit Longitudinal Study. Class IV - I
- 2) Donald Aitkin, Michael Kahan, and Donald E. Stokes; Australian National Political Attitudes, 1967. Class II - I (codebook in press)
- 3) Alan Arian; 1969 Israeli Election Study. Class IV - III
- 4) Harvey Choldin and Grafton Trout; Mexican Americans in Transition. Class IV - III
- 5) Samuel Eldersveld; 1957 Detroit Area Study. Class III - II
- 6) Institute for Political Science; Baschwitz Institute for Public Opinion and Mass Psychology; Continuous Dutch Survey; Wave 1, 1972. Class III - I
- 7) Herbert Jacob; Citizen Reaction to Public Officials. Class IV - III
- 8) Everett Ladd, S. M. Lipsett, and Martin Trow; Carnegie Commission National Survey of Higher Education-Faculty Study. Class III - II
- 9) Everett Ladd, S. M. Lipset, and Martin Trow; Carnegie Commission National Survey of Higher Education-Undergraduate Students Study. Class III - II
- 10) Robert Mokken; Dutch Parliamentary Election Study, 1971. Class II - I (codebook in press)
- 11) Philip C. Stouthard, Warren E. Miller, Felix Heunks, and Jerrold Rusk; Dutch Election Study, 1970. Class II - I

DATA ACQUISITIONS

New studies which have been received since the update to the Guide are

Peter Gluchowski, Harmut Garding, and Monika Gabler; 1971-1972 German General Election Study (4 waves)

Fred Grupp; Social Correlates of Political Activists: John Birch Society and the Americans for Democratic Action

Louis Harris, Inc.; Confidence and Concern in Government

Louis Harris, Inc.; Virginia Slims Women's Public Opinion Poll 1972

John Holm; Botswana Elite Survey

John Holm; Botswana Secondary Students Survey

John Holm; Watergate Hearings Panel Survey

M. Kent Jennings and Harmon Zeigler; The School Board and School Superintendent Study

Sheldon Levy, et al.; A Study of Political Violence Attitudes, Personal Experiences With Violence, Emotional Reactions to Assassination and Violence in the Media

Stuart Nagel; OEO Legal Services Agencies in 1970

National Opinion Research Center; General Social Survey 1974

National Opinion Research Center; General Social Survey 1975

National Opinion Research Center; June 1961 College Graduates

National Opinion Research Center; June 1961 College Graduate Study Panel

Bo Sarlvik; 1960 Swedish Election Study

Daniel Yankelovich, Inc.; 1972 Voter Study (Wave IV)

Daniel Yankelovich, Inc.; CBS Generations Apart

Daniel Yankelovich, Inc.; Fortune-Yankelovich Youth Study

Data From the Steinmetz Archive in Amsterdam:

Institut Francais d'Opinion Publique, Emnid Institute, NIPO, and Institut voor Marktuerkenning; 1962 Common Market Survey - France, Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg

Ronald Inglehart; 1964 European Citizenship Development Study

Geillustreede pers N.V. and Interact; 1966 Politics in Netherlands Study

Geillustreede pers N. V. and Interact; 1966 Religion in Netherlands Study

APSA, 1974

At the APSA meetings in Chicago, M. Kent Jennings, Carolyn Geda, and Stewart Robinovitz conducted a short course for DEA entitled "Design and Organization of Data." The presentations by the staff covered, 1) designs and strategies in survey research, 2) data organization and management and 3) computing software for data management and analysis. (See outlines below for content.) Approximately 25 people registered for the course. Several participants were from the CIA and other government agencies. The presentations appeared to be well received.

A paper was prepared by Carolyn Geda for the APSA roundtable dealing with "Multi-Institutional Arrangements for Teaching and Research in Political Science." The paper prepared, "New Multi-Institutional Relationships Within the ICPR," focused on multi-institutional or federated membership arrangements and ICPR experiences in the development of undergraduate training activities in a multi-institutional context.

Design and Organization of Data

(A Short Course)

I. Designs and Strategies - M. Kent Jennings

The emphasis of this section will be on various approaches to political research using survey techniques singly and in combination with other techniques. The term design will be used in a loose sense to indicate some basic research strategies. Specific examples of empirical studies will be cited throughout. Attention will be given to "building" and utilizing designs for secondary as well as primary analysis.

1. Static modes -- one-shot, cross-sectional, and purposive designs.
2. Longitudinal modes -- trend, pooling, cohort, and panel designs.
3. Linkage modes -- different samples which have a functional relationship with each other.
4. Experimental modes -- laboratory, field, and natural experiments utilizing survey methods.
5. Comparative modes -- within and across countries.
6. Contextual modes -- employing structural, ecological, and "climate" data in combination with survey materials.

II. Data Organization and Management - Carolyn L. Geda

This section will focus on the process of operationalizing the goals of a study from the initial design stage to, but not including, the data analysis stage. To operationalize a survey research study instruments must be developed and validated; documentation must be produced; and data must be collected, organized, made machine readable and checked. The discussion will center around the following data collection areas:

1. General description of instruments
2. Documentation of all stages for a survey research study

3. Coding scheme development and implementation
4. Data management and "cleaning"
5. Organization of data for analysis

III. Computing Software for Data Management and Analysis - Stewart Robinovitz

This presentation is designed to provide the potential user with basic knowledge of how to determine and fulfill their software needs. The discussion will begin with selection criteria for types of software and then focus on what software is currently available (i.e., a review of the major software packages) and the advantages and disadvantages of each.

1. Functions of software
2. Criteria for software
3. Relation of software to computer
4. Sources of software
5. Review of distributed, supported packages

Suggested Reading - Annotated

The following titles are simply suggestive of the type of reading which would be useful as background. Reading of these materials is not necessary in advance of the Short Course.

1. Bisco, Ralph L., ed. Data Bases, Computers, and the Social Sciences, Parts III - VI. New York: Wiley-Interscience, 1970. The recommended articles focus on: case studies regarding the development and use of complex data bases as well as the associated problems; data management techniques for the social sciences; missing-data concepts, problems, and methods of handling; and combining datasets from multiple sources.
2. Clubb, Jerome M., Erik W. Austin and Michael W. Traugott. Computers in History and Political Science. White Plains, N.Y.: International Business Machines Corporation, 1972. Scholarly applications of the computer using data in the following areas: survey research, election returns, demography,

social mobility, institutional research, biographical information, attributes of nations, international relations, political systems. Complete and thorough description of data processing, planning the project, collecting and preparing the data, documenting, coding and cleaning data.

3. Festinger, Leon and Daniel Katz, eds. Research Methods in the Behavioral Sciences, Chapters 1, 2. New York: Dryden, 1953. An oldie but goodie.
4. Hyman, Herbert H. Secondary Analysis of Sample Surveys: Principles, Procedures, and Potentialities, Chapter 2. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1972. Many of the chapters by this secondary analyst par excellence are relevant, but Chapter 2 is more on target for purposes of this short course since it encourages scholars to think of secondary analysis in terms of primary research.
5. Janda, Kenneth. Data Processing: Applications to Political Research. Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1965. All chapters are relevant. The author presents a basic overview of unit record equipment and computers as well as offering suggestions for collecting, coding, and managing data. The processing of qualitative data, quantitative data, and textual information is also discussed.
6. Kerlinger, Fred. Foundations of Behavioral Research, Chapters 20-22. New York: Holt, 1964. A standard work by a non-political scientist, places the work we do in a different perspective.
7. Leege, David C. and Wayne L. Francis. Political Research, Chapters 1-4, 7. New York: Basic Books, 1974. A new book by two authors who know their way around research and design. Especially good on non-standard survey approaches.
8. McCloskey, Herbert. "Survey Research in Political Science" in Survey Research in the Social Sciences, edited by Charles Y. Glock. New York: Russell Sage, 1967. An overview with many examples by a creative user of survey methods. See also the chapter by Katz.
9. Scott, John and Eliska Chanlett. Planning the Research Interview, Manual Series No. 4. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Laboratories for Population Statistics, 1973. The advantages and disadvantages of survey interviewing are reviewed. A definition of the task including study population; preparation for interviewing; administrative procedures; recruitment, training, and selection of field personnel is given. Data gathering and follow-up procedures are also discussed.

10. Webb, Eugene, D.T. Campbell, R.D. Schwartz, and L. Sechrest.
Unobtrusive Measures: Non-Reactive Research in the Social Sciences. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1966. The classic work. Used properly, it will give us hints and insights on how survey research can be combined with non-reactive techniques.

The following references contain brief descriptions of the major distributed software packages for the Social Sciences.

1. Armor, David J., "The Datatext System," in Sigsoc Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1973, the quarterly publication of the Special Interest Group on Social and Behavioral Science Computing of the Association for Computing Machinery.
2. Rattenbury, Judith and Robinovitz, Stewart, "OSIRIS: Organized Set of Integrated Routines for Investigation with Statistics," in Sigsoc Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1973, the quarterly publication of the Special Interest Group on Social and Behavioral Science Computing of the Association for Computing Machinery.
3. Buhler, Roald, "P.Stat: Brief History, Current Status and Future Plans," in Sigsoc Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1973, the quarterly publication of the Special Interest Group on Social and Behavioral Science Computing of the Association for Computing Machinery.
4. Nie, Norman, "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences -- SPSS," in Sigsoc Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1973, the quarterly publication of the Special Interest Group on Social and Behavioral Science Computing of the Association for Computing Machinery.

The following two references provide comparisons of some of the major Social Science packages. As all of the systems evolve reasonably fast, some of the information in these comparisons is not accurate.

1. Allerbeck, Klaus, "Data Analysis Systems - A Users Point of View," in Social Science Information, Vol. 10, No. 3.
2. Slysz, William D., "An Evaluation of Statistical Software in the Social Sciences," Communications of the ACM, Vol. 17, No. 6, June 1974. Association for Computing Machinery, New York.

The following reference is a fairly comprehensive bibliography on Social Science Computing:

Anderson, Ronald E., "Bibliography in Social Science Computing," in Computing Reviews, July 1974, Association for Computing Machinery, New York.

ARCHIVAL ACTIVITIES - HISTORICAL ARCHIVE

The Historical Archive augmented its collections of computer readable materials to a considerable degree during the year from July, 1974 to June, 1975. As in past years, substantial 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 data. Returns for the 1974 general elections were received from forty-seven of the fifty states; county-level data for these and all statewide referenda returns for 1974 were keypunched and integrated into the election data collection. United States Congressional roll call records for the Second Session of the Ninety-Third Congress were prepared, thus completing the processing of Congressional voting records for the First through the Ninety-Third Congresses (1789-1974). The coding and keypunching of roll call voting materials for the Ninety-Fourth Congress (First Session beginning in 1975) was also begun during the past year. Two Congressional rosters were prepared to augment the existing roster (which contained only the name and member number of all persons who served in Congress). The new rosters contain information on the party, state and District represented, chamber and class (Senators only), for each person who ever served in Congress. In addition, similar information was prepared for each of the approximately 35,000 seats held in the First through Ninety-Fourth Congresses.

Data from recent United States censuses also added to the archive in the past year include the Office of Revenue Sharing (ORS) Fourth Count "Mini" file and the ORS-Fifth Count File B. These files record population characteristics as well as funds received by over 38,000 local governments as the result of the federal revenue-sharing program. Also received and integrated into the archive were the extensive collections of data on governmental employment and finances produced by the 1972 Census of Governments. Finally, a unique set of population estimates for over thirty thousand governmental units in the period from 1969 to 1973 was also acquired. The United States census data listed above were obtained in conjunction with a project to facilitate general use of extended urban data resources, supported by the RANN division of the National Science Foundation. It is anticipated that in the coming year additional materials developed as a result of this and several related projects elsewhere will be added to the ICPR archives.

A project to process popular election returns for the United States from 1789 to 1823 was completed during 1974-75. These data include electoral returns for all states for the offices of president, governor and United States Representative; processing of these returns was supported by an ICPR subcontract from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, on a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The addition of these early national election returns into the archive thus completes the series of basic election materials for the entire history of the nation. An extensive set of primary election returns for the southern states from 1920 to the present was also added to the archive in the past year. These include returns published by Alexander Heard and Donald Strong in Southern Primaries, data on recent primary elections collected by Numan V. Bartley and Hugh D. Graham, and an extensive set of candidate-oriented materials for the entire 1920-1972 period. A file of Confederate Congress roll call data, collected by Thomas B. Alexander and Richard Berringer, was processed as well. Several files of state-level congressional, senatorial, and gubernatorial election returns were also

added to the archive; these data were prepared in the course of a National Science Foundation-sponsored research project to investigate the longitudinal dimensions of American electoral behavior, conducted by W. Dean Burnham, Jerome M. Clubb and William H. Flanigan. Other machine-readable files added to the archival holdings are listed in the new studies section below.

A number of studies were received during 1974-75 and will be made available in the coming year; these include precinct-level returns for the 1974 general election in Michigan; nineteenth century demographic and agricultural data on Trempeleau county, Wisconsin, prepared by Merle Curti, et al.; and data on German university students in the nineteenth century, collected by Konrad Jarausch.

New Studies Added to the Archive,
1974-1975 [Historical]

Thomas B. Alexander and Richard Berringer, Roll Call Voting Records for the Confederate Congresses, 1861-1865

Numan V. Bartley and Hugh D. Graham, County-Level Southern Primary and General Election Returns, 1946-1972

W. Dean Burnham, Jerome M. Clubb and William H. Flanigan, State-Level Congressional, Gubernatorial and Senatorial Election Returns for the United States, 1824-1972

Alexander Heard and Donald S. Strong, County-Level Southern Primary and General Election Returns, 1920-1949

ICPR, 1973 General Election and Referenda Returns at the County Level

ICPR, Constituency-Level Southern Primary Election Returns, 1920-1972

ICPR, Historical Election Returns, 1788-1823

ICPR, Roster of Members of the United States Congress and Senate, 1789-1974

ICPR, United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 93rd Congress, Second Session

Sheldon Levy, Political Violence in the United States, 1819-1968

United States Census Bureau, 1972 Census of Governments: Employment and Finance "A" files; Finance Files "B" and "C"

United States Census Bureau, Population and Income Estimates for the United States, 1969-1973

United States Office of Revenue Sharing, 1970 U. S. Census Fourth Count "Mini" File

United States Office of Revenue Sharing, 1970 U. S. Census Fifth Count Minor Civil Division File

ARCHIVAL ACTIVITIES

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ARCHIVE

Acquisitions

During 1974-75, the International Relations Archive added twelve datasets to its holdings. Some of the newly acquired data were developed by scholars who are still involved in their own research and publication efforts but who nevertheless wish to share their work with others at this time. One example of this is the 32,000 foreign policy events file of the CREON Project under the direction of Charles Hermann. These data have been processed to Class I standards needing only a printed codebook. Other newly added studies which have been processed include Carl Beck's Eastern European elite data and Bernard Mennis' American Foreign Policy officials. Three studies were acquired in 1974-75 but will be processed during the 1975-76 year. These are David McCormick's Arab-Israel Conflict data and the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations' mass and elite surveys of American public opinion on U.S. foreign policy.

As in prior years, the International Relations Archive has attempted to sustain the current nature of its national attribute holdings by making machine-readable bodies of data from the U.S. government and research institutions. This year a substantial number of such data files were added. Two files from government sources are the world military expenditures and arms trade data from ACDA and world population data from the Department of Commerce. Additionally data files were generated from selected reports of the Institute for World Order (military and social expenditures, 1974), the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (national accounts data: 1950-1972), the International Institute for Strategic Studies (military expenditures and manpower data: 1950-1972) and the Swedish Institute for Peace Research International (arms expenditures and shipments: 1950-1972). Moreover, United Nations General Assembly roll call records for the 28th Session were prepared, thus completing the processing of U.N. voting records for the 1st to 28th Sessions (1945-1973). An additional file of UN data was begun as well. This contains records of elective office holding in the General Assembly.

Processing of Previously Acquired Data

Besides processing many of the recently acquired studies, the Archive upgraded a number of previously acquired data. The Dimensionality of Nations Project data including both the national attributes and the dyadic files have been elevated to Class I. A printed and bound codebook will be distributed in the Fall of 1975. In addition, the Black Africa Handbook, Llewellyn Howell's data on Southeast Asian Students, the domestic events data from the Systemic Conditions of Political Aggregation Project directed by Ivo and Rosalind Feierabend and Betty Nesvold,

and Ted Gurr's Polity Data have been upgraded to Class II. The following studies have been checked and have had standard documentation produced.

Robert C. Angell, National Support for World Order

Burt R. Baldwin, National Memberships in INGO's

Thomas L. Brewer, Events Data Set

Thomas L. Brewer, Military Officers and Arms Control

Thomas L. Brewer, Arms Control Bureaucrats

Robert L. Friedheim, UN Law of the Sea Conference Voting Data

Doris A. Graber, UN Mideast Debate Study

Ernst Haas, Freedom of Association (ILO Data)

Ernst Haas, Philippe C. Schmitter, Aaron Segal, Studies in International Integration

Francis Hoole, WHO, ILO, and UN Budgetary Data

Francis Hoole, Organizational Characteristics of UN Specialized Agencies

Raymond F. Hopkins, Biographical Data on Kenyan Elites

Raymond F. Hopkins, Biographical Data on Tanzanian Elites

Raymond F. Hopkins, Interviews with Tanzanian MP's and Civil Servants

Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Bendix: Asia-Major Power Dyadic Interactions

Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Bendix: Asian State National Attributes

Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Bendix: Non-time Series Data: Shared Characteristics of Asian Dyads

Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Characteristics of Asian States (non-time series)

Guillermo O'Donnell, Argentina Domestic Violence and Economic Data

Robert E. Riggs, African UN Elections Data

R. Rummel, Sang-Woo Rhee, George Omen, DON Dyadic Foreign Conflict

Alexander Szalai, Margaret Croke and Associates, UNITAR, The United Nations and the Media.

NEW STUDIES ADDED TO THE ARCHIVE, 1974-75

(International Relations)

Ruth Sivard (Institute for World Order), World Military and Social Expenditures, 1974.

U.S. Department of Commerce, World Population, 1973

Charles Hermann, et. al., CREON Project: A Foreign Events Data Set

ICPR, United Nations General Assembly Elective Office Holding

David McCormick, Decisions, Events, and Perceptions in International Crises: Arab-Israel Conflict

ICPR, United Nations General Assembly Roll Call Data (28th Session)

Carl Beck, Political Elites in Eastern Europe

Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign - 1975: Two Surveys

Bernard Mennis, American Foreign Policy Officials

ICPR, OECD National Accounts Data, 1950-1973

ICPR, IISS Military Expenditures and Manpower Data, 1950-1972

ICPR, SIPRI Arms Expenditures and Shipments, 1950-1972

United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, World Military Expenditures and Arms Trade

SUMMARY OF DATA SENT BY ICPR ARCHIVES: JULY 1, 1974 - JUNE 30, 1975

Recipient	<u>Survey Research Archive</u>		<u>Historical Archive</u>		<u>International Relations Archive</u>	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
Aarhus, University of	1	19,564			1	49,389
* **ABT Association	1					
Akron, University of	2	57,227				
Alberta, University of	20	257,120	3	12,640	9	137,243
* **Alfred University	1	9,618				
**American University	8	130,151	82	137,380	18	33,767
Amsterdam, University of	7	159,984	1	210,209		
**Arizona, University of	2	1,776	12	389,527	1	49,389
Arizona State University			58	173,463		
Associated Colleges of the Midwest					2	172,913
Auburn, University of	1	2,705				
Australian National Univ.	1	45,217				
* **Baylor University	2	10,820				
Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences	1	27,092				
Boston University	12	230,738			4	4,744
Bowling Green State Univ.	14	495,030	61	369,099	5	4,430
* **Boys Town Catholic Univ.	1					
British Columbia, Univ. of	5	106,542			1	38,048
*Brookings Institution, The					2	9,029
**Brown University	15	225,267	26	563,424	1	1,664
**California State Univer- sities and Colleges	25	294,358	22	294,780	10	199,622
California, Univ. of, Berkeley	14	281,779	66	63,908	7	209,080
California, Univ. of, Santa Barbara	11	98,463	9	164,557		

*Non-member of ICPR

**Textual data provided

Recipient	Survey Research Archive		Historical Archive		International Relations Archive	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
Carleton University	38	442,379			46	361,305
*Catholic University of America	1	150	10	89,709	1	6,665
Case Western Reserve Univ.	6	77,371				
*Central Intelligence Agency					1	3,582
Central Michigan University	11	232,991	5	20,001	1	76,561
*Center de Recherches Historiques			6	30,800		
**Chicago, University of	35	390,015	27	181,960	3	89,375
Cincinnati, University of	42	684,889	273	1,352,834		
Claremont Colleges, The	39	419,409	8	117,144	26	128,136
Clemson University	2	45,953				
**Cleveland State University	16	254,010	8	67,639		
Colorado State University					1	7,431
**Columbia University	34	273,153	20	246,626	2	10,286
*Congressional Quarterly			3	101,273		
**Connecticut, University of	49	1,006,555	92	344,218	8	89,276
**City University of N.Y., Hunter College	11	109,754	9	25,613	4	3,908
Connecticut College	1	16,929				
Cornell University	20	244,305	3	23,180		
Dartmouth College	4	10,961			1	3,128
Delaware, University of	27	355,390			2	1,024
Denison University			5	79,703		
Denver, University of	9	112,603	4	13,030	11	136,900
Duke University	5	62,417	23	116,802		
* **Eastern Kentucky University	1					
*Eastern Michigan	1	19,564				
Edinboro State	4	26,822	13	35,031	2	6,803

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Recipient	Survey Research Archive		Historical Archive		International Relations Archive	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
**Emory University	14	211,737	4	381,288	1	3,309
*England, George W.	1	21,462				
Essex, University of	70	1,248,852	8	82,216	21	224,117
* **Feild, Hubert	2	40,443				
Florida Atlantic University	3	9,268	4	332,374		
Florida Consortium for Political Research	20	532,113	1	67,340	14	118,684
Florida State University			2	23,295		
Florida, University of			6	45,745	1	49,389
*Foundation National de Science Politique			1	25,284		
*Fordam University			4	28,118		
* **Frantzich	1					
**Georgetown University	10	96,456	18	28,169		
**George Washington University	13	342,352			1	51,489
Georgia Institute of Technology	2	1,278	25	87,022	1	293
Georgia State University	2	86,000	1	2,567		
Georgia, University of	5	124,428			6	65,626
* **Goucher	1					
Gothenberg, University of					1	2,750
*Hamburg, Schmole	1	2,990				
**Harvard University	12	204,011	9	34,982	3	7,994
*Hawaii, University of					1	1,664
* **Holub	1					
Houston, University of	14	239,548	26	125,692	3	14,130
Illinois State Colleges and Universities			20	238,123	5	10,102
Illinois, University of, Chicago Circle	18	295,125	1	60,939		

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Recipient	Survey Research Archive		Historical Archive		International Relations Archive	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
Illinois, University of, Urbana	8	188,530	15	115,300	3	42,602
Illinois State University	2	9,012				
Indiana University	16	421,403	66	1,471,423		
*Indiana, University, Fort Wayne	2	45,953				
Indiana State University	4	21,085			1	500
Instituto di Scienza Politica	1	26,968				
Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro			6	4,528		
International Peach Research Institute					1	73,548
Iowa, University of	38	528,477	23	199,973	5	13,163
Iowa State University	35	686,321				
* **Ithaca College	1					
Johns Hopkins University	1	4,578				
Kansas State University			5	274,813		
**Kansas, University of	3	11,952	2	26,318	2	55,547
**Kent State University	2	35,683	9	70,141	1	73,548
Kentucky, University of	7	190,568	13	523,432	5	96,896
* **Killecher	1					
* **Kirkland College	1					
Konrad Adenauer Institute	16	678,504				
Koln, University of					1	49,389
* **Lane Community College	1		3	102,397		
**Lawrence University	22	475,709				
Lehigh University	2	87,189	5	7,549	1	576
* **Library of Congress	1		3	114,259		
**Louisiana State University	15	365,966	20	113,000	5	7,008
Louisville, University of	1	8,625	5	49,393		

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**Textual data provided

Recipient	Survey Research Archive		Historical Archive		International Relations Archive	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
**Maine, University of, Orono	9	29,351	1	21,098	2	6,272
**Manchester, University of	1					
Manitoba, University of	25	478,987	23	168,598		
Mannheim University	3	66,029				
* **Market Opinion Research	1					
*Marks, Alan	1	9,618				
**Maryland, University of	8	134,265	1	1,544	14	79,682
Maryland, University of, Baltimore County			1	3,685		
Massachusetts Institute of Technology					1	10,760
Massachusetts, Univ. of	7	99,789			4	15,238
McGill University	5	22,415	16	150,238	4	103,262
Melbourne, University of			2	47,018		
Miami University	25	515,709	52	835,520	1	3,963
Michigan State University	8	186,894	20	190,129	2	2,520
Michigan, University of	57	1,012,685	68	464,981	6	7,841
Minnesota, University of	18	144,497	4	64,185	5	17,725
Mississippi State University			15	177,338		
Mississippi, University of	4	66,821	1	1,317	5	72,471
Missouri, University of, Columbia	19	158,687	12	22,537	1	2,109
Missouri, University of, Kansas City	2	8,736	27	156,271		
Missouri, University of, St. Louis	34	562,125			23	210,466
*Nassau Community College			2	8,923		
Nebraska, University of	22	554,118	12	203,681	2	760
New Hampshire, Univ. of	8	254,088	5	23,533	35	249,839

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**Textual data provided

Recipient	<u>Survey Research Archive</u>		<u>Historical Archive</u>		<u>International Relations Archive</u>	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
* **New Jersey	1					
New Mexico, University of	31	770,377	4	200,801	1	1,062
New Orleans, University of	7	169,173	4	273,162	3	8,009
New York University	1	52,760				
North Carolina, Univ. of	19	241,018	153	1,561,456	32	112,255
North Texas State Univ.	11	38,626	16	754,850	5	10,629
Northern Illinois Univ.	5	49,803	43	427,158		
Northwestern University	8	89,313	5	399,768	3	8,155
**Notre Dame, University of	36	648,783	7	121,248		
*Oak Ridge National Laboratory			3	216,105		
Oberlin College	9	180,442	3	93,809	4	85,982
**Ohio State University	31	388,027	15	220,922	24	195,028
Ohio University			9	0		
*Oklahoma State University	2	23,712	1	2,178		
Oklahoma, University of			1	137,704		
Oregon, University of	1	4,578				
**Pennsylvania State Univ.	8	162,932	9	153,417		
Pennsylvania, Univ. of	19	428,408	42	790,115	5	57,053
Pittsburgh, University of	12	480,910	1	8,230		
**Princeton University	20	413,685	10	134,178		
Purdue University	2	67,775				
Queen's University	8	244,278				
Rice University	24	654,423	14	78,996	8	28,184
Rochester, University of	4	73,073			3	14,635
**Rutgers University	3	23,779	19	426,672		
Sophia University	7	96,761	22	158,868	1	8,383
*South Albama, Univ. of			1	300		
**South Carolina, Univ. of	6	24,811	25	451,672	8	144,817

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**Textual data provided

Recipient	Survey Research <u>Archive</u>		Historical <u>Archive</u>		International Relations <u>Archive</u>	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
**Southern California, University of	98	1,437,851	62	292,921	9	57,856
Southern Illinois Univ.	11	306,594	6	32,960		
Stanford University	12	74,790	22	744,281	7	81,163
SUNY I: Buffalo	43	746,671	38	596,634	9	100,822
**SUNY II: Binghamton	23	223,930	2	22,150	4	3,908
SUNY III: Albany	22	363,260				
* **SUNY, Stonybrook	1					
Strathclyde, University of	1	27,092				
Surrey, University of	3	13,690				
Syracuse, University of	3	37,407			12	159,014
* **Tarrance Decision Making	1					
**Temple University	12	312,650	11	181,364	2	49,964
Tennessee, University of	11	254,409	22	124,730		
Texas, University of, Arlington	15	163,340			7	71,265
**Texas, University of, Austin	7	35,114			1	2,625
*Texas Christian University	2	2,784	1	416,585		
Texas Tech University	3	13,985	3	148,531	7	119,291
*Toledo, University of			3	220,214		
* **Tougaloo College	1					
* **Truman Center	1					
Tulane University	9	163,564	4	117,167		
Tulsa, University of	17	320,830			6	8,447
Union College	7	86,328	2	47,018		
**Utah, University of	23	421,405				
Vanderbilt University	7	79,332	8	26,196		
**Vermont, University of	5	49,495	8	107,001	39	424,188

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Recipient	Survey Research <u>Archive</u>		Historical <u>Archive</u>		International Relations <u>Archive</u>	
	data sets	card images	data sets	card images	data sets	card images
Virginia Poly Tech Institute	26	480,956	13	25,114	1	82,617
**Virginia State University	1					
Washington State University	1	6,016				
**Washington, University of	6	159,988	34	510,245		
Washington & Lee University					4	4,744
Washington University	20	816,925	52	395,555		
Wayne State University	4	111,307	2	1,190,204		
**Wesleyan University	32	667,039	4	34,439	2	6,252
West Florida, University of					1	73,548
**Western Illinois University	13	45,854	1	1,899		
**Western Kentucky University	4	299,699	8	108,027		
Western Michigan University			1	11,122		
Western Ontario, Univ. of			27	172,276		
**Wichita State University	1					
*William & Mary College					2	2,881
Williams College					1	3,128
Windsor, University of	12	393,910	1	8,138	1	2,077
*Winger, Richard			2	0		
* **Winnipeg, University of	1					
**Wisconsin, University of, Madison	46	530,193	48	368,367	14	44,618
**Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee	30	372,331	34	243,103		
*Wyoming, University of	3	66,638				
Xavier University	1	389				
**Yale University	10	115,535	61	556,494	11	320,742
York University	9	214,464				
Zurich, University of	6	19,728				
Zentralarchiv	14	257,572				
TOTAL DATA SETS	1980		2299		595	
TOTAL CARD IMAGES		33,807,899		25,715,170		5,872,272

DATA SERVICING: 1970-74 (Card Images of Data Distributed)

	(a) 1970-71	(b) 1971-72	(c) 1972-73	(d) 1973-74	(e) 1974-75	% Change 73/74 to 74/75	% Change 70/71 to 74/75
Survey Research Archive	15,564,937	22,782,446	24,624,500	38,348,751	33,807,899	-11.8	117.2
Historical Archive	9,328,882	9,228,662	12,853,547	20,808,143	25,715,170	23.6	175.6
International Relations Archive	3,277,670	6,665,584	7,098,259	5,036,422	5,872,272	16.6	79.2
TOTAL	28,171,489	38,676,692	44,576,306	64,193,316	65,395,341	1.9	132.1

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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.

1973

3 Books

30 Articles

8 Conference Papers

7 Other

1974

3 Books

53 Articles

12 Conference Papers

8 Dissertations

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SCHOLARLY USE OF 1972 ELECTION STUDIES DATA

The following is a listing of the use of the 1972 election study data.
Entries are the responses to a mail questionnaire as of June, 1975.

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- Franz, Linda, "Sex Differences in Participation," doctoral dissertation, University of Illinois.
- Haynes, Richard, doctoral dissertation in progress on the influence of mass media in political campaigns, Bowling Green State University.
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- Kingsley, Roger, "Political Activists' Orientations," doctoral dissertation, Rutgers University.
- Lederman, Susan, "Political Attitudes of Suburbanites," doctoral dissertation, Rutgers University.
- Lynch, Michael E., "A Critical Analysis of the S.R.C. Political Efficacy Scale," doctoral dissertation, S.U.N.Y. at Albany, 1974.
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Denham, William A., III, "Where the Votes, Money and Workers Come From," M.A. thesis, Northern Illinois University.

Hall, Ann, "Women in Politics," M.A. thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute State University.

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Laycoch, Barron, "Class and Politics: A Replication," M.S., University of Massachusetts.

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- Mathias, Bruce, "The Effect of Information on Party Defection," senior thesis, Union College, 1974.
- Miller, Patricia, "Ideology in Voting Behavior: A Comparison of the 1964 and 1972 Presidential Elections," B.A. with Honors thesis, Northwestern University.
- Honors theses in Politics and Sociology, occasionally, Washington and Lee University.

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- Lansing, Marjorie, "A Comparison of British and American Women Voters," paper for the Michigan Academy of Letters, Arts, and Science, Annual Meeting, 1972.
- Lansing, Marjorie, "The Voting Patterns of Black Women," paper for the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, 1973.
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- Nimmo, Dan, "Partisanship, Communications, and the Images of Presidential Candidates, 1952-1972," 1974 meetings of the International Communication Association.
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- Traugott, M. W., and Clubb, J. M., "Surge and Decline and Referenda Voting: 1970-1972," in preparation.
- Wanat, John, on "the attitudes of government employees in the 1972 SRC survey toward various 'minority' groups," paper in progress.
- Weatherford, M. S., "A Multidimensional Analysis of Evaluations of Social Groups in 1972."
- Wides, Jeffrey W., "Self-Perceived Economic Change and Political Orientations: A Preliminary Exploration."
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- Weissberg, Robert, Public Opinion and Popular Government. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1976.
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- Fenton, John H., "An Analysis of the Results of the 1972 Presidential Election," in Bach, Stanley, and Sulzner, George T., Perspectives on the Presidency. Lexington, Massachusetts: D. C. Heath and Co., 1974.

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- Hadley, Charles D., and Ladd, E. C., "Party Definition and Party Differentiation," The Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 37, No. 1, Spring, 1973, pp. 21-34.
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- Cowart, Andrew, "Electoral Decisionmaking in the American States: Reconciling Individual Predispositions and Aggregate Patterns," doctoral dissertation, University of Michigan.
- Freeman, Samuel, doctoral dissertation on "southern political culture" in progress, University of Kentucky.
- Madsen, Douglas, "The Sense of Political Efficacy in India," doctoral dissertation, University of California at Los Angeles, 1973.
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- Serow, Ann G., "Mass Media and National Politics," doctoral dissertation, University of Connecticut.
- Valentine, David, "Parents and Children: Party Inheritance and System Stability," doctoral dissertation in progress, University of Missouri, Columbia.
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Master's Theses

- Carroll, Susan, "Political Behavior of American Women," M.A. thesis, in progress, Indiana University.

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Conference Papers

McKinney, Michael W., "Sexism in Politics and Society: An Opinion Study," paper presented at Southwestern Social Science Convention, San Antonio, March 27-29, 1975.

Palley, Marian L., "Sex, Class, and the Women's Movement," presented to the Annual Meeting of the Council on Social Work Education, March, 1975.

Stimson, James A., "Alternative Concepts of Belief Structuring," paper prepared for the 1975 Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association.

Manuscripts and Current Research

Devine, Donald J., Democracy and American Public Opinion, manuscript in progress.

Eldersveld, Samuel J., Mass Political Behavior in India, in progress.

Madron, Thomas Wm., and Nelsen, Hart, "Aspects of the Religious Basis for the Political Behavior," in progress.

Salisbury, Robert H., "Citizen Participation in the Schools," in progress.

Severdlow, Joel, "Political Reform in the Democratic Party."

Sprague, John, "An exploration of social and political context and their consequences for political attitudes, information levels, identification, and behavior," project in progress.

Taylor, Patricia, "Affective Dissonance in Political Attitudes and Behaviors," in progress.

Wright, James D., "The Culture of Decency," submitted for editorial review.

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MINIMAL USE/ONE OR TWO TABLES BASED ON ELECTION STUDY DATA ARE INCLUDED *

Books

- Bowen, Bruce D., and Weisberg, Herbert, Introduction to Survey Research.
Forthcoming.
- Glendening, Parris N., and Reeves, Mavis Mann, Pragmatic Federalism: American Intergovernmental Relations. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1975.
- Glendening, Parris N., and Reeves, Mavis Mann, Public Opinion and American Federalism. Book in progress.
- Ladd, Everett C., and Lipset, S. M., The Divided Academy: Professor and Politics. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co.
- Nimmo, Dan, The Political Persuaders. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1970.
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Book Chapters

- Salmore, Stephen A., "Public Opinion and Public Policy," in Politics in New Jersey. New York: Free Press, forthcoming 1975.

Articles

- Tufte, Edward R., "Determinants of the Outcome of Midterm Congressional Elections," American Political Science Review, Vol. 69, No. 3, September, 1975, forthcoming.
- Weisberg, Herbert, "Dimensionland: An Excursion into Spaces," American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 18, No. 4, November, 1974, pp. 743-776.
- Weisberg, Herbert, and Rusk, Jerrold G., "Dimensions of Candidate Evaluation," American Political Science Review, Vol. 18, No. 4, November, 1974, pp. 743-776.

*Citations appear as supplied by the authors.

Minimal Use

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Doctoral Dissertations

- Black, Jerome, "Partisan Stability in Canada," doctoral dissertation, University of Rochester.
- Cotter, Patrick R., "Students Need Institutional Support," doctoral dissertation, Ohio State University.
- Dickson, Donald E., "A Comparative Analysis of Goal Achievement and Survival of Community Organizations," doctoral dissertation, Middlebury College.
- Jenson, Jane, "Party Identification in Canada," doctoral dissertation, University of Rochester.
- Murphy, William T., Jr., "Youth and Politics," doctoral dissertation, Princeton University, 1974.
- Weatherford, Steven, doctoral dissertation in progress, Stanford University.

Master's Theses

- Drummond, Robert, (on party identification) Northwestern University.

Conference Papers

- Glendening, Parris N., and Reeves, Mavis Mann, "Citizen Perceptions of Areal Divisions of Power: A Preliminary View," completed paper to be presented at the Midwestern Political Science Convention in May, 1975. To be submitted to Polity.
- Glendening, Parris N., and Reeves, Mavis Mann, "Public Opinion and Fiscal Federalism," paper presented at the 1975 Annual Meeting of the American Society for Public Administration. Submitted to Publius.
- Regenstreif, Peter, "Partisan Stability and Change in the Canadian Federal Election of 1972," paper delivered at the Canadian Political Science Association, 1973.

Manuscripts and Current Research

- Blank, Robert H., "Measurement of Political Subcultures in the United States."
- Fay, James S., "California Political Activists," manuscript in progress.
- Glenn, Norval D., and Albrecht, Sandra, "Some Models of Female Status Attainment," manuscript being revised.

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Manuscripts and Current Research (continued)

Goodwin, George, Jr., proposed textbook, as yet untitled, in American government.

Reiter, Howard L., "Who Voted for Longley," paper for the N.E. Political Science Association (1975), in progress.

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THE POTENTIAL (HIDDEN AND OTHERWISE) FOR
FULLER EXPLOITATION OF ICPR DATA RESOURCES:
ADMONITION AND SUGGESTIONS

Comments by:

Richard I. Hofferbert
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(and Executive Director ICPSR, 1970-75)

At the:
1975 Meeting of Official Representatives
Ann Arbor, Michigan
November 13, 1975

During the five years I served as Executive Director of the Consortium, there were many frustrations and disappointments as well as challenges and satisfying developments in the organization and its clientele. However, one of the more discouraging experiences has been the delay in full exploitation of the potential the archives provide for theoretically challenging and more sophisticated research. I am optimistic, however, that such applications are emerging, albeit at a speed with which we could all be a bit impatient. The Consortium is not in the business of sending its users readily reviewed articles, the blanks of which can be filled in for assured publication and ultimate tenure on the home campus. It can aid the demonstration, however, of the fact that the whole of a piece of social inquiry can often exceed the sum of the parts. The particular items in the archives can be no better than the research which produced them. However, the combinations and elaborations can be substantially better.

The agenda item of our meeting under which I have been slotted is labeled "Year End Review," but, as an ex-director, I am going to exercise a bit of license with the agenda. I should like to re-label the agenda item "Five Year End Selective Review." The specific accomplishments of the year 1974-5 are quite clearly spelled out, admittedly in somewhat mechanical detail, in the draft annual report which you have received. If you read past reports, you will see similar indicators of progress. Whether or not you detect any linearity or direction to these indicators of progress may be a function of the vitality of your imaginations or your capacity to engage in ESP. Let me list some of the highlights from this past year, as examples. Data added to the archives include such a diverse set as:

- IEA Surveys of Educational Achievement
- Black Africa Handbook
- Urban Services Delivery Research
- German Electoral Data Project
- NORC General Social Surveys
- Census of Governments
- 1970 Census Data
- Botswana Secondary Students Survey
- Political Violence Activity
- Legal Service Data
- SETUPS -- Teaching Packages
- Early American Election Data
- Eastern European Elite Data

What is the guiding strategy behind a set of acquisitions such as this? What has been the set of assumptions which have been operative in recent years? Have the staff, council, advisors, and data suppliers operated purely and simply on the basis of opportunity and happenstance? Or, on the other hand, is there a subtle push to fit all social science resources in some pre-conceived mold?

I have had the chance over the last five years to talk to many of you about strategies for the development of Consortium resources. Jerry Clubb and the rest of the staff, along with the Council, have frequently looked with care at the emerging picture and the options that it contains. The guiding strategy has not been to impose a preconceived theory, but rather to maximize responsiveness to multiple approaches.

Rather than review last year's production, I would like to convey to you a distillation of the reflections I have had which characterize some of the guiding conceptions of social science resource development under which the organization has generally operated. Specifically, we have sought to be responsive to two types of needs:

- 1) Inter-disciplinary enrichment of materials and stimulation of expanded range and sophistication of curricular and research designs;
- and
- 2) Response to broadened theoretical foci of social and political inquiry.

The archives are now beginning to fulfill the early projections of their potential as aids to social research and instruction. The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research stands as an illustration of the brighter side of the tempestuous marriage between technology and scholarship. Several factors have converged in the last decade to fulfill the promise upon which this institution was founded. Computing capacities and the intermediate personnel to make these resources available on most campuses have been of considerable consequence.

The raw technology, however, can be over-valued in the generally salutary developments which have taken place. More important have been changes in the skills and habits of scholars. Graduate curricular changes in the last decade have significantly expanded the pool of personnel skilled in quantitative analysis. And, most important, the ethic which prescribes the sharing of data resources among scholars has led to the compilation of a readily available body of resources exceeding in its substantive and qualitative content the brightest of the early predictions. While there may be no grounds for an outpouring of scholarly glee, methodological and theoretical advances are rapidly being made in complex social research. These advances are coming in an iterative and interdependent fashion with the growth in skilled personnel and in information resources, as represented by the contents of the Consortium archives.

The success of the archives as aids to comparative research is closely related to the growing number of indigenous scholars within several national settings. As long as an asymmetrical relationship exists between American scholars and their colleagues abroad, neither the quality nor the quantity of comparative information (as represented, in this case, by the context of data archives) can be expected to attain the level that previously existed in American studies alone. However, today in most countries where American scholars have focused their attention we find the growth of groups of local scholars trained in modern social inquiry, supported by local institutional capacities, and engaged in cumulative, substantively sensitive, and theoretically interesting research. Furthermore, following the example early established in the American context, these scholars are increasingly willing to share the results of their work, both in print and as data, with scholars throughout the world. The existence of the archives throughout the 60's and 70's as service agencies which could aid in the multiplication of research results from the data collected by scholars in the field has changed both in degree and kind the potential for comparative inquiry. The examples of the North American archives are being followed in a variety of national contexts.

I want to focus for a few moments on newer models of research with high theoretical potential, resting upon the utilization of archival resources currently available. Specifically I want to highlight the possibilities for utilizing and integrating four types of data that, until recent years were not readily available in compatible form. The first category of data is a growing body of surveys of political attitudes and behavior with comparable content from a wide range of national settings and time points. The second set of materials are nation-level data describing rates of social change, economic activity, political structures, and indicators of public policy. The third category, which I shall show may well be integrated into the previous two, consists of data of sub-national units from multiple national settings and time points. Finally, I will take brief notice of certain data which concern extra-national phenomena and which make possible analysis of a variety of multi-national activities.

"Secondary" vs. "Extended" Analysis of Survey Data

In the realm of survey materials there is a growing number of surveys in the Consortium archive which share a common theoretical focus and which contain a considerable comparability of content. Mass surveys of electoral behavior are now in the archives in quite usable condition from Australia, France, Ireland, Britain, Norway, Switzerland, Japan, Canada, Italy, and Germany. A steadily expanding longitudinal and cross-national flow can realistically be anticipated, and research plans made accordingly.

The political studies, however, all build upon the general focus and thrust of political behavioral inquiry begun in the United States in the 1950's, but significantly modified in recent years to accommodate specific national contexts and theoretical advances. These studies should provide comparative base points for one pursuing research in additional national contexts. A set of surveys conducted, for example, in Brazil are relying heavily upon the designs, assumptions, and content of the studies mentioned above.

One semantic problem should be set aside. Customarily, the term "secondary analysis" is used to describe the utilization of data from archival sources. Given the increasing complexity of the tasks to which these data resources are put, I prefer a different term. Although Herbert Hyman might disagree, "secondary analysis" has a certain ring to it implying the warming over of used data. The image of the undergraduate honors student leafing through the cards from the American Voter to sub-divide the categories yet one more way comes first to mind. I have no readily acceptable substitute for "secondary analysis," unless it would be "extended analysis." My reason for suggesting a new term is because of the uses to which existing data resources are now being put and to which they are likely to be applied in the near future.

The actual and foreseeable theoretical advances rest upon the diversity and multi-level nature of the data resources which are increasingly available. In particular, the possibility for formulating and testing generalizations independent of particular political systems is growing rapidly. Existing data resources are utilized in several ways in these developments. First of all they are used as models for replication. Thus the early voting studies conducted in the United States have been modified, verified, replicated, and improved in other national contexts. In addition to serving as models for replication, existing data resources provide bases for expanding comparison. Thus scholars interested in phenomena in as yet unexamined national contexts not only borrow from the designs of existing research, as manifested in the data, but also themselves provide through their own efforts an ever-expanding base of comparative materials. Finally, the sheer passage of time and the repeated financial support for mass survey research has provided a basis for increasingly interesting longitudinal analyses. In the case of the American surveys, for which we have the largest body of materials, we now can do in-depth studies of across-time changes from 1952 to 1972. The French, German, and British electoral surveys span the past 15 years. The theoretical possibilities are implicit in the number and time span of nationally based studies. Use of data resources as models for replication, as bases for expanding comparisons, and for longitudinal analysis is far richer than customarily implied by "secondary analysis." It illustrates an extension of the theoretical and methodological potential of the resource that may well have gone unperceived by the scholar originally responsible for the first body of materials.

I have repeatedly made reference to theoretical possibilities implicit in the resources being acquired by various data archives. Primarily, the theoretical possibilities lie in the capacity to move from system and time specific correlation of attributes to the comparison of general relationships. For example, what groups, areas, or aggregations comprise the political "periphery" for a multitude of nations? The portion of the population that is in some sense or another peripheral to the main national dimensions of political and social interaction vary in their specific content from one nation to another. The salient minorities in one place may be Catholics, in another a linguistic group, in another those pursuing a particular mode of tillage, and still elsewhere it is language that sets groups to the edge of the socio-political "mainstream." We can, for example, describe the correlates of isolationist attributes in Norway. Perhaps Nunørsk speakers appear as a unique group. But is it not much more theoretically promising to exploit multiple data sources such that at least offer the chance to define both the independent variable--"periphery"--and the dependent variable--"isolationism"--in terms that are not nation specific? Is there a functional equivalence between serious Catholics in France, Italian-speaking Swiss, American blacks, Mexican Ejidos, and, say, scheduled castes in India? Are the relationships not only system independent, but also longitudinally stable?

Clearly I am suggesting that the collection of multiple time/multiple system surveys encourages continuity and comparability. I am also suggesting, however, that they allow for more elegant developmental models. Theoretically the most productive questions concern not the correlation of attributes in a single setting but the macroscopic forces at the system level which structure the patterns of relationship between micro level phenomena.

Nation-Level Phenomena

Correlations between social class and political behavior are no more fixed in the stars than is the political relevance of religion or region. That which is "politicized"--i.e., attributes which structure political behavior at the individual level--is itself the result of processes determined in part by structural conditions peculiar to national contexts. Aggregate phenomena at the nation-level can be viewed either as consequences of internal political dynamics or alternatively as contexts which determine internal political processes. The theoretical question need not be resolved in order for the relevant information to be analyzed imaginatively. The fact of the availability of both intra-national micro data and nation-level macro data makes possible at least the realistic design of research enterprises aimed at unraveling some of the causal sequences.

From the early, admittedly halting steps to develop widely available nation-level indicators (e.g., the Cross-Polity Survey) one now has available quite sophisticated and much more reliable indicators in machine-readable form. Arthur Bank's Cross-Polity Time Series represents a major improvement in both the theoretical potential and the accuracy of the contents over the Cross-Polity Survey. Data from 1815 to 1966 for 153 national units are included in the more recently compiled set. Add to this the domestic conflict data from Bank's collections or from Ted Robert Gurr and others, and one is able to begin conceiving of designs which have a rich longitudinal as well as multi-level component. Rummel's Dimensionality of Nations data plus now two editions of the World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators all add significantly to the storehouse of easily utilizable materials and should challenge the scholarly imagination to design ever more elegant analytical structures. Whereas one previously was limited either to individual level phenomena or to aggregate indicators, the argument over the relative superiority of the one over the other clearly must take a backseat to the challenge to design research undertakings which base their expectations upon the interaction between contextual and individual phenomena.

An example might well be the question of political involvement by peripheral populations. What are the general macro phenomena that politicize groups on the edge of the national "mainstream"? When and where do class phenomena emerge as more important than ethnicity or language?

No single project (with very few exceptions) has been able to compile the resources for such extended analysis. Yet the generosity of scholars and the institutional capacities of archives have moved us around that problem.

Attention needs to be given not only to the multiple applications of survey resources and utilization of archival facilities for individual level analysis in multiple settings at multiple timepoints; we now need to look also at the possibilities of multi-level analysis. Survey work heretofore has, as is appropriate to the instrument, been microscopic and, perhaps unfortunately, often designed with minimal attention to contextual phenomena such as community or other environmental attributes.

Survey research necessarily suffers from the basic sampling problem. One cannot readily compare jurisdictions within nations on the basis of mass, national sample surveys. The N must necessarily be far too large for the practical possibilities of current research resources. The cumulation of studies in the various archives is generally overcoming some of this limitation. The multi-nation EEC studies brought to the archives through the good offices of Ronald Inglehart and his colleague, Jacques Rene Rabier, are superb examples.

Whereas in the past, furthermore, when one resorted to aggregate data it was usually because of the impracticality of obtaining adequate survey data, one now confronts the possibility and necessity of considering

the context within which individual behavior takes place. Interesting designs are suggested by the possibility of examining multiple contexts. The nation, in many contemporary settings, is perhaps the least salient context within which individual behavior takes place. Perhaps we can never attain a comprehensive, global examination of comparative family life, but we can certainly move, with existing resources, to a comparison of the salience of socioeconomic context at various levels from the community to the nation (and even conceivably the international system).

Multiple Time and Multiple Setting Sub-National Data

Despite the difficulties of doing sub-national survey analyses in a manner that will aggregate to the national level, we have long been alerted to the consequentiality of community attributes, structural constraints, and local leadership phenomena in the development of patterns of political behavior. In the American context this early on took the form of a dispute between users of aggregate data and users of the survey instrument. That it is not a question of which type of data are better should have been clear from the outset. Tingsten's studies of voting behavior in the 1930's revealed what has come to be called the "concentration effect." As the aggregate proportion of working class persons in a community rose, up to a point, there was an increase in the number of working class persons voting for labor parties. The curvilinear relationship would never have been revealed in a mass national survey. The practice of carefully coding sub-national location of respondents in jurisdictions for which aggregate socioeconomic material are available is growing in popularity and theoretical promise. In their recent book on Participation in America, Verba and Nie carefully examine the effects of community attributes on individual participation. Technically, it is no great problem. One simply enters into the respondents' files the characteristics of the unit within which each resides. Such a procedure will increasingly allow us to examine survey materials with the aid of companion aggregate materials, such as those on some of the countries that are now represented in the Consortium files. In fact, there are currently several surveys which have been specifically designed to incorporate aggregate or "contextual" attributes directly into the files.

Fortunately, we need not duplicate for every such study the task of collecting all of the aggregate materials. There is within the Consortium a growing body of aggregate socioeconomic and political data on significant sub-national units within a variety of national contexts. Currently, thanks to the cooperation of the Berkeley archive, the Consortium has the Di Tella data on Argentine counties and provinces from the mid-60's. These data, are a rich source of material concerning population composition, literacy, and economic activity within a large number of Argentine units.

Similar data are contained in the Schmitter collection on Brazilian states for a time period encompassing 1940-1960. Data which I have collected on Mexican states provide yet another national setting within which socio-political data on sub-national units are available. In the latter case, comparable indicators have been collected from Mexican states, Canadian provinces, French departments, Swiss cantons, and American states.

One should not confine their interest in aggregate data, however, exclusively to the manner in which they can complement survey materials. Sub-national aggregate analyses clearly have a role to be played in their own right. This is especially becoming clear in the area of comparative policy studies. In many instances, the sub-national units for which data are readily and currently available have considerable responsibility for raising revenue and determining the patterns of public policy within nations. Exciting analyses comparing not merely correlation of attributes within a single country, but the patterns of internal dynamics across sets of nations await us in this domain. Just as I earlier pointed to the possibility for cross-national comparisons to micro socio-political phenomena, similarity aggregate sub-national data can be analyzed (especially in a policy model) to reveal the dynamics of internal socio-political processes. Is the relationship between urbanization and public policy (as revealed by sub-national correlation analysis) comparable from one national setting to another? Have population growth, industrialization, or other attributes of social change had similar political consequences from one cultural context to another? By examining not merely bivariate correlations but also patterns of association from several of settings, one can move toward a reasonably promising attack upon such questions. The exciting potential awaits full exploitation of, for example, the Norwegian communal data prepared by Frank Aarebrot or--most impressive of all--the enormous files from the Statistique Generale De la France.

The promise is in the ability to move from system and time specific correlation of attributes to the comparison of general relationships across systems. Clues provided by students of international and extra-national phenomena suggest that such general patterns of relationship may, in certain domains, be the result of events, developments, and conditions identifiable only in a global context.

Extra-national and International Analyses

Within the discipline of political science there is probably no sub-field changing so rapidly as international relations. One consequence has been a certain erosion of identity within this area of inquiry. To the extent that fields of scholarship identify themselves by their methods and tools of analysis, international relations is now many fields. Quantitatively oriented scholars who designate themselves as concerned with extra-national (e.g., international organizations) or international matters focus on such diverse things as coalition formation with the

United Nations, the multi-national corporation, domestic and international violence, the attributes of collective events, and economic integration within and between nation states. There is an increasingly large body of students of global phenomena who eschew the nation state as their most useful unit of analysis.

One of the Consortium's biggest gambles was the launching, five years ago, of the International Relations Archive. At that time the Consortium sought to acquire a large number of data sets of diverse content from scholars in the field who represented the most innovative thrusts in international studies. The list of studies acquired is far too long to reiterate here, but the types of data are of considerable interest. Many of these studies provide the means for obtaining insight into the role of nations in the world community. They enable one to examine such questions as "How regionally particular are the members of the Latin American community in the world at large?" Whether one is dealing with event data such as collected by Charles McClelland, Betty Nesvold or the Fierabends or whether one is examining the correlates of war or coalition formation within international organizations, the opportunities for such research in a relatively inexpensive manner have been significantly expanded by the generosity of scholars in the community and the institutional developments within the Consortium.

The initial gamble which led to the creation of the IR Archive was based on two assumptions: First, it was assumed that scholars in the field would indeed be willing to accept the ethic of sharing data; secondly, it was assumed that there was an as yet unidentified market for readily and inexpensively available quantitative data on international affairs. Both of these assumptions proved valid. As a consequence, the rate of utilization of the International Relations Archive increased by better than 200 percent annually for the first three years.

Policy Performance Data: The New Venture

The current counterpart to past ventures lies in the realm of public policy studies. As with the IR Archive and, before that, the Historical Archive, the risks to member resources are minimized by the fact of external financial support. The current cooperative project between the Consortium and four NSF/RANN funded projects in urban service delivery may be seen by the membership as a deliberate attempt by the Consortium to open avenues of new resource acquisition and development. The project itself is described in the draft Annual Report and need not be dwelled upon here. But the spirit behind it and the hope it represents on the part of staff and council of the Consortium are worthy of note. It has been our hope that, by closer cooperation with the

research enterprises themselves, coordinated through funding agencies, we can ensure high quality, rapid delivery of data which in and of themselves represent new directions of systematic, data-based inquiry. At the moment policy analysis is a growth industry. Some of the reallocation of academic energies is more apparent than real, to be sure.

But political scientists--often in league with scholars from related disciplines--are shifting their theoretical foci. There is less exclusive concern with how governments get formed and operate internally, and a growing concern with what governments produce, why they produce it, and what effects the products of governmental action have.

Vigorous efforts are being made by the Consortium staff and Council members to stay on top of these developments and opportunities. To the extent that it is possible, the fruits of innovation will be acquired and made available to the growing Consortium constituency.

Conclusion

The literature does not reflect by any means habituated practice of the types of research I have been discussing. The combinations and complexities of research potential which I have touched upon certainly require more than a little imagination and energy applied at the receiving end of a tape. The Consortium will not pre-package research. And the more complex research--and thus the more theoretically sophisticated its potential--the less a Consortium product can approximate pre-packaging. But the Consortium staff, with the help of Council, advisory committees and official representatives will, for its part, continue to be sensitive to research innovations, new resources, and novel applications that can be acquired, adapted, and distributed to you, your colleagues and students.

Throughout my comments, you may have detected an undertone of disappointment. The disappointment, to the extent that there is any, stems largely from the length of time it takes to see full exploitation of resources which a few people have worked very hard to acquire and make easily available to many. All of the efforts of the Consortium are for naught unless the representatives themselves on each member campus serve not merely as disbursing agents, but as sources of inspiration and imagination for more elegant designs and complex applications of the materials available now and in the foreseeable future.

COMPUTER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

COMPUTER SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Software and computer assistance for the ICPR is provided by the Computer Support Group of the Center for Political Studies. The support activities are intended to meet both the internal needs of the ICPR servicing and archival staffs as well as the external needs of the ICPR membership. While some activities are directly funded by the ICPR we also strive to use ICPR funds to provide the marginal capital necessary to make software developed with non-ICPR funds available to the membership.

OSIRIS III Distribution

Over the years we have provided the ICPR membership with the OSIRIS package for statistical analysis and data management. This package was primarily developed by research projects within the Institute for Social Research. OSIRIS is currently in use to some degree by 250 computer installations. OSIRIS III, the current version of the package, has been distributed to nearly 200 sites. A list of OSIRIS III sites may be found at the conclusion of this report.

We are currently in the process of assembling and testing an updated version of OSIRIS III which should be ready for distribution by the end of 1975.

OSIRIS III has been distributed by an Institute for Social Research project. This project has been coordinated and staffed by the Center for Political Studies and the Survey Research Center Computer Support Groups. This project is self-supporting and the ICPR only contributes financially a small matching subsidy to help reduce the direct cost an ICPR member incurs when obtaining OSIRIS III.

OSIRIS III Documentation

A project of several years' 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

The first four volumes were:

Volume I, System and Program Description
Volume II, Error Messages
Volume III, Summary of Control Cards
Volume IV, Sample Jobs

Volume V, Formula and Statistical References, has been completed and copies have been shipped to all ICPR members.

Volume VI, Primer, is in preparation at this time and copies will be available to the ICPR membership by the end of 1975.

OSIRIS Conversions

The OSIRIS package to date has only been available for IBM/360 and IBM/370 computers. While this benefits a majority of ICPR institutions, a significant number are nonetheless excluded from using OSIRIS. We have attempted, over the years, to coordinate and foster non-IBM OSIRIS conversions. This has resulted in the following:

CDC-OSIRIS. Control Data Germany has provided a version of OSIRIS III to the University of Köln for their CDC Cyber 70. This version should run on most CDC 6000 and CDC 7000 series machines and is being distributed by the University of Köln Computing Center.

UNIVAC-OSIRIS. The Chi Corporation has converted OSIRIS III to the UNIVAC 1100 series computers. They are in their final testing stages and anticipate distributing OSIRIS III in early 1976.

SIEMENS-OSIRIS. Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA) in Mannheim, Germany has a version of OSIRIS converted and maintained for Siemens computers that is currently distributed.

DEC 10-OSIRIS. Western Michigan University will provide copies of OSIRIS II for use on DEC 10 computers; however, the system is provided with only limited support. They have begun the process of converting OSIRIS III but have no firm time table set for its completion and subsequent distribution.

Class II OSIRIS Software

We are exploring the possibility of providing additional software capabilities to the OSIRIS community. This would take the form of a series of Class II programs which would consist of software developed within the ISR or contributed by external users. We would only provide minimal support, making the programs and documentation available as a supplemental library to OSIRIS III.

SPSS-OSIRIS

We have implemented a preliminary version of a program that permits users to access SPSS IBM system files for use by OSIRIS III. We anticipate being able to distribute this capability in early 1976.

Computer Networks

A proposal has been submitted to the National Science Foundation to study the retailing of user services over resource sharing computer networks.

This project involves research on the non-technical problems that must be overcome to provide network access to software and data services for a community of users such as the ICPR membership, and attempts to solve these problems in an experimental context. If this project is funded, ICPR members will be able to access the combined resources of the ICPR and the Michigan Terminal System along with those of the National Bureau of Economic Research Computer Research Center for Economics and Management Science. We will provide the administrative procedures and user assistance to facilitate remote access of these resources over a national network, TYMNET.

Data Entry and Documentation

We are reviewing the entire process of data entry, cleaning, and documentation. This is being done in conjunction with the archive and servicing sections of ICPR with direct pay-offs expected in day-to-day procedures. This activity is also aimed at securing external funding for the development of a software and hardware system based on current mini and micro computer technology to provide a relatively effective, basic data entry, documentation, and cleaning system, with the use of network techniques to provide access to more specialized capabilities. One goal of this approach would be to improve the quality of data early in typical research projects, and hence reduce the subsequent costs of archiving for the ICPR.

Non-ICPR Computing Activities

There are a number of other computing activities at the Center for Political Studies that are relevant to the ICPR. These activities are not funded by ICPR but are noted here because of possible interest to the members.

Data Structures. This project has added, within the OSIRIS framework, the capabilities for a user to describe, process, use and store the logical, hierarchical structure of a data file. It is hoped that this capability may be provided to the OSIRIS community by late 1976.

Graphical Display Manipulation. Software has been developed that allows a user to create and manipulate various displays and charts of frequencies and cross-tabulations, and subsequently have these displays output. This facility will be one of the resources accessible to members, should our network activities be realized.

Interactive Multi-Dimensional Scaling. This project has evolved from an implementation of the Shepard Kruskal MDSCAL program. It is now a large system for interactively performing various multidimensional analyses of data, both statistically and graphically. It is currently implemented on MTS but we are attempting to have a version produced that would run on the larger IBM/360 or 370 computers.

Content Analysis. We have been experimenting with an MTS version of the General Inquirer that Lutz Erbring has developed. Its use for analysis of open-ended responses has been investigated. We anticipate continued use and refinement of this capability.

Distributed/Shared Resource Computing. This project has provided us with many of the basic ideas and an overview of the technologies that we are attempting to use in our data entry, cleaning and documentation activities, as well as providing valuable input to our computing network activities.

OSIRIS Distribution Summaries. Please see the following pages.

CURRENT OSIRIS DISTRIBUTION SITES

n ACDFDM, Columbia
I Alberta, U. of Canada
N Allied Breweries, Ltd., England
N AT&T
N Atelier Parisien d'Urban
i Auburn, U. at Montgomery
N Australian Council for Education
i Australian National University
N Australian Sales Research
I Ball State U.
N Baltimore Computer Utility Co.
I Belgian Archives for Social Research
N Bendix Corporation
i Bergen, U. of, Norway
I Bowling Green State U.
I British Columbia, U. of
n Brown University
n California, State of
I California, U. of Berkeley
I California, U. of Davis
N California, U. of Los Angeles
I California, U. of Santa Barbara
i Carleton, U., Canada
I Case Western Reserve (CHI)
n Catholic U., Brazil
n Celade, Chile
N Central Intelligence Agency
N Central Pension Sec. Inst.
N Center for Sociological Research
n Centre d'Etudes, Paris
N Centre d'Etudes Sociologique
N Centro Latin American Demog.
N Chamber of Mines, S. Africa
i Chicago, U. of
I Cincinnati, U. of
I Clemson U.
N CNA Insurance
N Colsistemas, Columbia
I Columbia University
N Computer Systems, Ltd.
I Connecticut, U. of
I Cornell U.
N Corning Glass Works
I CUNY (Hunter)

NOTE: The above letters, I, N, i and n indicate the following categories:
I - ICPR member with OSIRIS III
i - ICPR member with OSIRIS II, OSIRIS/5 or OSIRIS/6
N - Non-ICPR member with OSIRIS III
n - Non-ICPR member with OSIRIS II, OSIRIS/5 or OSIRIS/6

N DAFA
N Danish National Institute
N Dart Industry, Inc.
i DATUM, W. Germany
I Dayton, U. of
n Department of HEW
n Dominion Bureau of Stat.
N Doubleday and Company, Inc.
n Dupasquier, Dr. G., Italy
N I. E. DuPont, DeNemours & Co.
N Durham County Council, England
N Ecole de Commerce
I Emory U.
I Evansville, U. of
i Essex, U. of, England
N Finnish State Computer Corp.
N First Computer Services
N Florida Department of Transport
I Florida, U. of
i Fordham, U.
N Frieberg
I George Washington U.
I Georgia, U. of
N GMD, Bonn, West Germany
N Goodyear Tire Co.
N Goteborg Stads Service, Sweden
I Gothenburg, U. of, Sweden
N Granable, U. of
N Hallmark Cards
I Hamburg U.
i Harvard U.
N Hebrew U., Israel
N Heidelberg, U. of
N Helsinki City Data Centre
N Hendrix
N Holkortsentralen for Vestlandet, Bergen
I Howard U.
N Human Sciences Research
N IBM Corporation
i Idaho State U.
N IGP Administrators, Inc.
I Illinois, U. of, Chicago Circle
I Illinois, U. of, Urbana
i Indiana U.
n Institute Social Behavior, Japan
N Institute National de Est
I Institute U. Pesq, Brazil
I Iowa, U. of
I Johns Hopkins U.
N Johnson and Johnson
N John Player and Sons, England

N Kansas City, Mo., Police Dept.
I Kansas State U.
N Karr Ellis P. Co., Inc.
I Kentucky, U. of
I K8ln, U. of, West Germany
n Kyoto U., Japan
N Laurentide Financial Corp.
N Laval, U. of, Quebec
N London School of Economics
N Los Angeles County
I Louisiana State U.
N Loyola U., Chicago
N Lundsten, Lorman
N Management Decisions
I Mass. Inst. Technology
N Massachussetts U.
n McGill U., Canada
n McMaster U., Canada
I Mannheim, U. of, West Germany
N Mellon Bank
i Memphis State U.
i Miami U., Ohio
I Michigan, U. of
n Milano, U. of, Italy
n Minas Gerais, U. of, Brazil
n Minnesota, U. of
n Mississippi, U. of
I Missouri, U. of, Columbia
I Missouri, U. of, St. Louis
N Mitre Corporation
n National Academy of Science
N National Center for Health St.
N National Education Association
n National Institute of Mental Health
n National Pensions Institute, Finland
N Navy Personnel R&D Center
I Nebraska, U. of, Lincoln
N New Brunswick, U. of, Canada
I New Hampshire, U. of
I New Mexico, U. of
I New York U.
N Newcastle, U. of, England
N Nomora Research Center
I North Carolina, U. of
I North Texas State U.
I Northern Illinois U.
n Northern Michigan U. Skills Center
N Ohio, State of
I Ohio State U.
N Oklahoma State U.
I Oklahoma, U. of
n Ontario Ministry of Agriculture
n Oregon Motor Vehicles Division

I Pennsylvania State U.
 I Pittsburgh, U. of
 N Population Council, Columbia
 I Princeton U.
 N Prostat Computer Service
 N Prudential Insurance Co.
 I Purdue U.
 n Queens U., Canada
 N Raziskivalne Center
 N Reader's Digest Association
 N Reuben H. Donnelley Corp.
 I Rice U.
 I Rochester, U. of
 n Rome, U. of, Italy
 N Sandoz, Inc.
 N Santa Clara County Center for Urban Analysis
 N Santa Clara County Schools
 N Securities Ind. Auto. Corporation
 N Servidio Publico del Emp.
 N Social Insurance Institute
 n Social Research Center, Israel
 N Social Security Administration
 N Societe d'Amenagement
 N Societe des Chemins de Fer
 I South Carolina, U. of
 i Southern California, U. of
 I Southern Illinois, Carbondale
 N St. Patrick's, Dublin
 N State Institute of Hygiene, Poland
 I Strathclyde, U. of, Scotland
 I SUNY at Binghamton
 i SUNY at Stony Brook
 N Systems Dimensions, Ltd., Canada
 I Tennessee, U. of
 N Texaco, Inc.
 i Texas Technical U.
 I Texas, U. of, Austin
 N Travenol Laboratories, Inc.
 N Unemployment Insurance Commission
 N UNESCO, France
 Facultad de Ciencias Empresariales, Sevilla
 Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Biological Res. Centre
 Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna
 Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute for Philosophy
 and Sociology
 Research Policy Programme
 The Academy of Finland
 N UNI-COLL Corporation
 N United States Information Agency
 n University College, London
 N University College, Dublin
 N United Airlines

n USAID, New Delhi
n USAID, Lima
N Valtionautatiet, Teetokunetoimisto, Helsinki
N Venezuela Family Planning
N Virginia Commonwealth Union
I Virginia Polytechnic
I Washington U., St. Louis
I Washington State U.
I Wayne State U.
I Western Kentucky U.
I Western Michigan
I Windsor, U. of, Canada
I Wisconsin, U. of, Madison
i Wisconsin, U. of, Milwaukee
I Yale U.
I York U., Canada
I Zurich, U. of

SUMMARY

I = ICPR Members with OSIRIS III. = 66
i = ICPR Members with OSIRIS II, OSIRIS/5 or OSIRIS/6 = 17
N = Non-ICPR Members with OSIRIS III. = 91
n = Non-ICPR Members with OSIRIS II, OSIRIS/5 or OSIRIS/6 . . . = 29

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

ICPR MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The total membership increased from 205 to 224, for fiscal year 1974-1975.

Category A institutions showed a net increase of one, from 88 to 89. Five institutions entered in this category, two did not renew membership, and two switched into federated structures.

Within Category B, there were two new members, five withdrawals, and three transfers to federations, leaving a net decrease of six.

Non-North American participation increased from 19 to 20. The small college membership dropped by one, reflecting an individual transfer to a federation.

For the second consecutive year, the federated memberships exhibited the largest net gain, from 43 to 67. Three new regional federations were formed: the Illinois State Colleges and Universities, the Associated Colleges of the Mid-west, and the Florida Consortium for Political Science.

ICPR MEMBERSHIP REPORT - June 30, 1975

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Federated	Small Colleges	Total
<u>Membership Total</u>						
<u>Carried Over From</u>						
June 30, 1974	88	44	19	43	11	205
<u>New Members During:</u>						
July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975	U. of New Mexico U. of Utah U. of Manitoba UCLA U. of Massachusetts	U. of Western Ontario U. of New Orleans	Instituto U. de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro (IUPERJ)	Illinois St. Colleges & Univ. (5 schools) Asso. Col. of the Midwest (10 schools) Florida Con. for Pol. Sci. (8 schools)		- 108 -
<u>Withdrawals During:</u>						
July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975	Texas Tech U. Kent State U.	Mankato St. U. U.S. Naval Academy Indiana St. U. U. of Evansville U. of Mississippi				
<u>Present Total</u>						
<u>of Membership:</u>						
June 30, 1975	89****	38* ****	20	67**	10***	224

*Reflects change of Western Illinois University from Category B to the Illinois Federation.

**Reflects change in SUNY III. Utica-Rome has been added to their federation.

***Reflects change of Lawrence University from Category SC to the ACM Federation.

****Reflects change of U. of Florida and Florida State from Category A and Florida Atlantic and U. of West Florida from Category B to the Florida Federation.

ROSTER OF MEMBER INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES
1974-75

Institution	Official Representative
University of Aarhus	Professor Erik Damgaard
University of Akron	Professor Jesse Marquette
University of Alberta	Mr. Gerard Grobben
Allegheny College	Professor Wayne R. Merrick
American University	Dr. G. Matthew Bonham
University of Amsterdam	Dr. Rob Mokken
Arizona State University	Professor Bruce D. Merrill
University of Arizona	Professor Jerrold G. Rusk
Associated Colleges of the Midwest:	
Beloit College	Professor Jerry W. Gustafson
Carleton College	Professor Kirk Jeffrey
Colorado College	Professor Robert Loevy
Grinnell College	Professor H. Wayne Moyer
Knox College	Professor Robert Seibert
Lawrence University	Dr. Thomas Headrick (System Coordinator)
Macalester College	Professor Charles Green
Ripon College	Professor Robert Young
St. Olaf College	Professor Kent Eklund
Lake Forest College	Professor Douglas G. Montgomery
Auburn University	Dr. Raymond B. Wells
Australian National University	Dr. R. S. Parker
Ball State University	Professor Ralph Baker
Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences	Dr. Joseph Bonmariage
University of Bergen	Professor Stein Rokkan
Boston University	Professor Betty Zisk
Bowling Green State University	Professor James Q. Graham
University of British Columbia	Professor David J. Elkins
Brown University	Professor Colin Loftin
California State Univ. & Colleges:	
California State Col., Bakersfield	Dr. Charles McCall
California State University, Chico	Dr. Robert S. Ross

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
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
California State Univ., Sacramento	Dr. Gary Wilhelm
California State College, San Bernardino	Mr. Brij B. Khare
California State Univ., San Diego	Dr. Warner Bloomberg
California St. Univ., San Francisco	Professor Richard E. DeLeon
California State Univ., San Jose	Dr. Terry Christensen
California Polytechnic State Univ., San Luis Obispo	Dr. David L. George
California State College, Sonoma	Dr. John Kramer
California St. College, Stanislaus	Dr. Richard Mendes
University of California, Berkeley	Dr. John J. McCarthy
University of California, Davis	Professor John R. Owens
University of California, Los Angeles	Professor Carl Hensler
University of Calif., Santa Barbara	Professor Dean E. Mann
Carleton University	Mr. H. Burshtyn
Case Western Reserve University	Professor Barry Hughes
Central Michigan University	Dr. Delbert Ringquist
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	Dr. Janet Friedlander
Colorado State University	Professor G. Wayne Peak
Columbia University	Professor Gerald A. Finch

Institution	Official Representative
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 William Bishop
University of Denver	Professor Craig Liske
Duke University	Professor Richard J. Trilling
Edinboro State College	Dr. Max Azicri
Emory University	Professor William E. Hulbary
University of Essex	Professor Eric Tanenbaum
University of Evansville	Dean George W. English
Florida Consortium for Political Research:	
University of Florida	Professor Eugene Wittkopf (System Coordinator)
Florida Atlantic University	Professor Gerald C. Wright
Florida International University	Professor Mary Volcansek
Florida State University	Professor Norman Luttbeg
Florida Technological University	Professor Mark Stern
University of Miami	Professor Rodney P. Steifbold
University of South Florida	Professor Lewis Bowman
University of West Florida	Professor Donald M. Freeman
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 Goteborg	Mr. Soren Holmberg
Harvard University	Professor William Schneider
University of Houston	Professor Kent L. Tedin
Idaho State University	Professor Ralph Maughan

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
Univ. of Illinois, Chicago Circle	Professor Gerald S. Strom
University of Illinois	Professor Susan B. Hansen
Illinois State Colleges & Univ.:	
Chicago State University	Dr. Richard Bloss
Eastern Illinois University	Dr. Laurence C. Thorsen
Governors State University	Dr. Michael Cohen
Northeastern Illinois University	Dr. Charles R. Pastors
Western Illinois University	Dr. Steven Parker (System Coordinator)
Indiana State University	Professor Laurellen Porter
Indiana University	Professor Ron Weber
Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro (IUPERJ)	Professor Candido Mendes
University of Iowa	Professor G. R. Boynton
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
Lehigh University	Dr. Charles N. Brownstein
Louisiana State University	Dr. Paul Grosser
University of Louisville	Professor Joel Goldstein
McGill University	Professor Richard Hamilton
McMaster University	Dr. Alfred A. Hunter
University of Maine at Orono	Professor Kenneth P. Hayes
University of Manitoba	Professor Ken McVicar
Manheim University	Dr. Hartmut Grewe
University of Maryland	Dr. Margaret Conway
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Professor Nazli Choucri
University of Massachusetts	Professor James Wright
University of Melbourne	Mr. D. A. Kemp
Memorial University of Newfoundland	Professor Mark Graesser

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
Miami University	Dr. Glenn Parker
Michigan State University	Professor Elizabeth Powell
University of Michigan	Professor Stuart Bremer
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	Dr. John Comer
University of New Hampshire	Professor Robert Craig
University of New Mexico	Professor Arthur St. George
University of New Orleans	Professor John K. Wildgen
New York University	Professor Martin A. Schain
University of North Carolina	Professor James W. Prothro
North Texas State University	Professor John W. Books
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
Ohio State University	Professor Herbert Asher
Ohio University	Professor Edward Baum
University of Oklahoma	Professor Sam Kirkpatrick
University of Pennsylvania	Professor Kevin Clancy
Pennsylvania State University	Professor Peter Wissel
University of Pittsburgh	Professor Michael Margolis
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

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
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 Jolene Larson
SUNY I:	
State University College, Brockport	Professor Patricia Taylor
State University College, Buffalo	Professor Debbie Dunkle
State University College, Fredonia	Professor James Ray
State University College, Geneseo	Professor C. Anthony Broh
State University of N.Y., Buffalo	Professor Marilyn Brookes (System Coordinator)
SUNY II:	
Auburn Community College	Professor Charles V. Groat
Broome Community College	Professor Ben Kasper
Onondaga Community College	Professor Nancy McCarthy
State Univ. Agricultural and Technical College	Professor George O. Misner
State Univ. Agricultural and Technical College, Morrisville	Professor Jon E. Iannitti
State University College, Cortland	Professor Craig Little
State University College, Oneonta	Professor Michael Lynch
State University College, Oswego	Professor Fred Bartle
State University of N.Y., Binghamton	Professor Arthur Banks (System Coordinator)
State University of N.Y., Syracuse	Professor George Armstrong
State Univ. Upstate Medical Center	Dr. Margaret Sovie
Tompkins-Cortland Com. College	Ms. Rosalie W. Elespuru
SUNY III:	
Clinton Community College	Professor Donald Boyd
Fulton-Montgomery Com. College	Professor Andrew DiNitto
Jefferson Community College	Professor John Deans

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
North Country Community College	Professor Betty Birk
State University College, Plattsburgh	Professor Dennis DeLong
State University College, Potsdam	Professor David Brown
State University of N.Y., Albany	Professor Roman Hedges (System Coordinator)
State University of N.Y., Utica Rome	Professor Ron Sarnier
Steinmetz Archives	Mr. Cees Middendorp
University of Strathclyde	Professor Richard Rose
Swarthmore College	Professor Gudmund Iversen
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, Austin	Professor Rick S. Piltz
Texas Tech University	Professor William Vanderbok
Tulane University	Professor Douglas D. Rose
University of Tulsa	Professor Edward C. Dreyer
Union College	Professor Frederick Hartwig
United States Naval Academy	Professor Rodney G. Tomlinson
University of Utah	Professor John Francis
Vanderbilt University	Professor Linda Brady
University of Vermont	Professor James Pacy
University of Virginia	Professor Arthur G. Stevens
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	Professor Richard D. Shingles
Virginia State College	Professor David M. Stone
University of Washington	Professor Lance Bennett
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 Kentucky University	Professor Thomas Madron

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>
Western Michigan University	Professor James E. Nadonly
University of Western Ontario	Mr. E. H. Hannis
Wichita State University	Professor James Sheffield
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 Christopher Achen
York University	Professor Tom Atkinson
Zentralarchiv für Sozialforschung	Ms. Maria Wieken-Mayser
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
Dwayne Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles
- 1966-67 Dwayne Marvick, University of California, Los Angeles, Chairman
Kenneth Janda, Northwestern University
Carl Beck, University of Pittsburgh
John Meisel, Queen's University
Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky
- 1967-68 Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky, Chairman
Christian Bay, University of Alberta
Charles Cnudde, University of California, Irvine
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University
Richard I. Hofferbert, Cornell University
John H. Kessel, Allegheny College
David Legee, 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

1974-75 Betty A. Nesvold, California State University, San Diego, Chair
Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Austin
Heinz Eulau, Stanford University
Harold Guetzkow, Northwestern University
Everett C. Ladd, Jr., University of Connecticut
Norman H. Nie, University of Chicago
James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina
W. Phillips Shively, University of Minnesota
Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Boston University

ICPR STAFF

July, 1974 - June, 1975

Administration

Executive Director - Dr. Richard I. Hofferbert
Associate Director - Dr. Philip E. Converse
Assistant Director - Mr. Gregory A. Marks
Secretary - Ms. Jane Willer

Computing Support Group

Director - Mr. Gregory A. Marks
Senior Systems Analyst - Mr. Stewart Robinovitz
Senior Programmer Analyst - Ms. Sylvia Barge
Research Associate - Mr. Edward Schneider
Programmer Analyst - Ms. Carol Damroze
Programmer Analyst - Mr. Neil Oden
Programmer - Ms. Joanne Tiene
Visiting Scholar - Mr. David Gow
Secretary - Ms. Helena Hodgson
Secretary - Ms. Karin Swenson

Historical Archive

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

International Relations Archive

Director - Dr. Catherine Kelleher
Assistant Director - Mr. Robert R. Beattie
Research Associate - Ms. Janet Vavra
Research Assistant - Mr. John Camilleri
Research Assistant - Mr. William Domke

International Relations Archive (continued)

Research Assistant - Mr. Richard Eichenberg
Research Assistant - Ms. Joyce Kaufman
Research Assistant - Mr. George Putans
Research Assistant - Mr. Steve Reed
Research Assistant - Mr. Robert Rude
Research Assistant - Mr. Ray Swake
Research Assistant - Mr. Willie Tucker
Research Assistant - Ms. Elizabeth Podolske
Clerk (temporary) - Mr. Charles L. Butler
Clerk (temporary) - Mr. Martin D. Wegbriet
Clerk (temporary) - Mr. Stanley Seltzer
Clerk (temporary) - Mr. William W. Lowe
Clerk (temporary) - Mr. John J. Bellian
Secretary - Ms. Lorel Janiszewski

ISR Social Science Archive

Director - Dr. Warren E. Miller
Assistant Director - Ms. Carlyn Geda
Assistant Director - Ms. Ann Robinson
Supervisor, Study Processor - Ms. Gaye Burpee
Supervisor, Study Processor - Ms. Linda Kok
Supervisor, Study Processor - Ms. Lynne Schorling
Supervisor, Study Processor - Ms. Jerilyn Woelfel
Study Processor - Mr. Gregory Armstrong
Study Processor - Mr. Robert Eckstein
Study Processor - Ms. April Forman
Study Processor - Ms. Cheryl Kugler
Study Processor - Ms. Dana Mitchell
Study Processor - Mr. Bruce Nelson
Study Processor - Ms. Eloise Williams
Secretary - Ms. Nancy Sorrells

Summer Program

Director - Dr. Lutz Erbring
Instructor - Dr. Herb Asher, Ohio State
Instructor - Mr. Eric Austin
Instructor - Dr. Bruce Bowen
Instructor - Mr. Thad Brown
Instructor - Mr. Jeff Brudney
Instructor - Ms. Stefanie Cameron
Instructor - Ms. Cynthia Cannizzo
Instructor - Dr. Jerome Clubb
Instructor - Dr. Philip Converse

Summer Program (continued)

Instructor - Mr. Steve Coombs
Instructor - Dr. Don Cundy, Oregon
Instructor - Mr. Russ Dalton
Instructor - Mr. Michael Erwin
Instructor - Dr. Lonton Freeman, Lehigh
Instructor - Ms. Sally Friedman
Instructor - Mr. Robert Friedrich
Instructor - Mr. David Handley, Geneva
Instructor - Dr. Walter Hill, MIT
Instructor - Dr. Robert Hover, West Virginia
Instructor - Mr. Ajaj Jarrouge
Instructor - Dr. David Karns, Iowa
Instructor - Dr. Herbert Kritzer, North Carolina
Instructor - Mr. Michael Lewis-Beck
Instructor - Mr. Robert Luskin
Instructor - Dr. Norman Luttbeg, Florida State
Instructor - Mr. Gregory Markus
Instructor - Dr. Lawrence Mayer, Princeton
Instructor - Mr. Michael Mihalka
Instructor - Dr. Peter Ordeshook, Carnegie-Mellon
Instructor - Dr. George Rabinowitz, North Carolina
Instructor - Dr. John Robinson
Instructor - Mr. Allen Russell
Instructor - Mr. Steve Shaffer
Instructor - Mr. John Strate
Instructor - Dr. Raymond Tanter
Instructor - Dr. Douglas White, Pittsburgh
*Instructor - Dr. Betty Nesvold, San Diego
*Instructor - Dr. William Buchanan, Washington & Lee
Computer Coordinator - Mr. L. Thomas Sanders
Computer Counselor - Ms. Elaine Ader
Computer Counselor - Ms. Valerie Dalski
Computer Counselor - Ms. Gretchen Fei
*Computer Counselor - Ms. Sue Hart
Computer Counselor - Mr. Charles Hauss
Computer Counselor - Mr. Lew Snider
Computer Counselor - Mr. Edward Taylor
Computer Counselor - Mr. Martin Wegbreit
*Computer Counselor - Ms. Lee Luskin
Office Coordinator - Mr. Henry Heitowit
Secretary - Ms. Toni Brown
Secretary - Ms. Alice Plato
*Secretary - Ms. Marsha Cheeks
Head Librarian - Ms. Cameron Holm
Librarian - Ms. Ilene Crawford
Librarian - Mr. Jeffrey Miller
Librarian - Ms. Rosina Wiltshire
Librarian - Mr. William Shepard
Librarian - Mr. Thomas Connelly

*SETUPS Workshop.

Survey Research Archive

Director - Dr. M. Kent Jennings
Assistant Director - Ms. Carolyn L. Geda
Supervisor, Data Servicing - Ms. Karen Sidney
Data Servicer - Mr. Tom Freeman
Data Librarian, Data Servicer - Ms. Suzy Weisman
Supervisor, Study Processing - Ms. Martha Wright
Supervisor, Study Processing - Mr. Michael Nolte
Study Processor - Mr. Russell Dalton
Study Processor - Mr. Michael Dixon
Study Processor - Ms. Suzanne Hart
Study Processor - Ms. Susanne Marshall
Study Processor - Mr. Bruce Nelson
Study Processor - Mr. Horst Tiefenbach
Administrative Assistant - Ms. June Stuart
Secretary - Ms. Carol Kim Cooper

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

FINANCIAL SUMMARIES AND PROJECTIONS

The following pages summarize actual and projected income and expenditures for the 1974/75 and 1975/76 fiscal years. An initial section summarizes actual income and expenditures during 1974/75. A second section describes projected income and expenditures for 1975/76, and a third section provides a comparison of the budgetary projections for the current fiscal year with the actual income and expenditures for the preceding year.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, 1974-75

		Final:
		1974-75
I. TECHNICAL SERVICES TO MEMBERS		
<u>Expenditures</u>		
A. Historical Archive		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 54,300
Supplies, postage and communications		8,100
Printing and duplicating		1,500
Computer time and machine rental		26,700
Indirect Costs		<u>13,600</u>
Subtotal		\$114,200
B. Survey Archive		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 43,700
Supplies, postage and communications		8,900
Printing and duplicating		<u>15,600</u>
Computer time and machine rental		8,600
Indirect costs		<u>11,500</u>
Subtotal		\$ 88,300
C. International Relations Archive		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 30,200
Supplies, postage and communications		3,900
Printing and duplicating		2,300
Computer time and machine rental		5,900
Indirect Costs		<u>6,300</u>
Subtotal		\$ 48,600

I. TECHNICAL SERVICES TO MEMBERS (continued)

Final:
1974-75

Expenditures

D. Software Support

Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 14,600
Supplies, postage and communications	1,700
Computer time and machine rental	2,100
Member cost subsidy	1,300
Travel	1,400
Indirect Costs	<u>3,200</u>
Subtotal	\$ 24,300

SUMMARY: ALL TECHNICAL SERVICES TO MEMBERS

TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$230,800
INDIRECT COSTS	34,600
TOTAL	\$265,400

Funding

ICPR Operating Budget	\$265,400
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II. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Final:
1974-75

A. Historical Archive

Expenditures

Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 46,500
Supplies, postage and communication	7,300
Printing and duplicating	500
Computer time and machine rental	12,600
Indirect Costs	<u>15,900</u>
Subtotal	\$ 82,800

Funding

Wisconsin Historical Society (Project funded by NEH)	\$ 18,900
NSF Project # (APR75-01320)	31,200
ICPR Operating Budget	<u>32,700</u>
Subtotal	\$ 82,800

II. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Final:
1974-75

B. Survey Research Archive

Expenditures

Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 35,100
Supplies, postage, and communications	3,600
Printing and duplicating	10,900
Computer time and machine rental	20,400
Data acquisition	1,600
Indirect Costs	<u>10,300</u>
Subtotal	\$101,900

Funding

Conference Group on German Politics	\$ 400
NSF Grant #(GJ-31659)	22,500
ICPR Operating Budget	<u>79,000</u>
Subtotal	\$101,900

II. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (continued) Final:
1974-75

C. International Relations Archive

Expenditures

Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 23,700
Supplies, postage and communication	1,200
Printing and duplicating	100
Computer time and machine rental	10,800
Data Acquisition	2,200
Indirect Costs	<u>5,700</u>
Subtotal	\$ 43,700

Funding

ICPR Operating Budget	\$ 43,700
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II. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Final:
1974-75

D. Software Development

Expenditures

Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 9,600
Supplies, postage and communication	100
Data processing and machine rental	---
Travel	300
Indirect Costs	<u>1,500</u>
Subtotal	\$ 11,500

Funding

ICPR Operating Budget

SUMMARY: RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	\$206,500
INDIRECT COSTS	33,400
TOTAL	\$239,900

Funding

ICPR Operating Budget	\$116,900
Other	<u>73,000</u>
TOTAL	\$239,900

III. SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM

Final:
1974-75

<u>Expenditures</u>	
Participant support	\$ 19,000
Teaching and staff salaries	119,000
Duplicating, supplies and equipment	17,000
Data processing and computer	45,000
Indirect Costs	<u>10,500</u>
TOTAL	\$210,500

<u>Funding</u>	
University of Michigan	\$113,000
ICPR Operating Budget	<u>97,500</u>
TOTAL	\$210,500

IV. UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULAR DEVELOPMENT

Final:
1974-75

Expenditures

Professional and technical staff salaries	\$ 14,000
Supplies, postage and communications	2,400
Printing and duplicating	5,700
Stipend support	31,200
Computing and equipment rental	7,800
Indirect Costs	<u>8,200</u>
TOTAL	\$ 69,300

Funding

American Political Science Association (NSF)	\$ 63,900
ICPR Operating Budget	<u>5,400</u>
TOTAL	\$ 69,300

V. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Final:
1974-75

Expenditures

Professional and administrative staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 63,700
Supplies, postage, duplicating and communications		5,500
Printing: <u>Guide</u> , brochure, <u>Annual Report</u>		4,000
Travel and Meetings:		
Council Meetings	\$ 6,000	
Conferences	4,000	
Staff	<u>6,000</u>	
Travel and Meeting Subtotal		\$ 12,300
European Consortium: Fee sharing reimbursement		14,000
Space rental		13,100
Indirect costs		<u>14,800</u>
TOTAL		\$127,400

Funding

ICPR Operating Budget	\$127,400
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Income and Expenditure
Projections, 1975/76

As a consequence of several uncertainties, income and expenditure projections for the current fiscal year are unusually tentative. A number of project proposals to foundations are outstanding. Although favorable action on several of these proposals is anticipated, definitive action has not yet been taken and neither the timing nor the precise amounts of possible awards are as yet known. Should favorable action occur, funds available for data and computer resource development would be substantially augmented. Negotiations looking toward the formation of new non-North American National Memberships as well as new North American Federated Memberships are now underway. Successful completion of these negotiations would also augment available income. The timing of completion of the new wing of the Institute for Social Research and the magnitude of consequent savings to be realized from termination of rental payments for occupancy of the City Center Building are also unknown at this point. Staff consolidation and reorganization will result in significant economies and will permit budgetary reallocations. Here again, however, neither the magnitude nor the precise nature of these savings can be fully anticipated. Finally, budget projections are further complicated by the recent installation of new and more powerful computational equipment at the University of Michigan with the consequence of reductions in costs. Since these actions have taken place only in the last few weeks, their impact upon budgetary allocations cannot be diagnosed. In view of these uncertainties, the income and expenditure projections below should be seen as conservative.

Income Projections

Consortium income for the current year is derived from three primary sources: 1) member fees; 2) The University of Michigan; and 3) foundation grants and awards. (In projecting income from the latter sources only those grants that have been formally awarded are included.) In addition, irregular amounts are received from special charges--data supplied to non-members, OSIRIS reimbursement, extra codebook sales, etc. Total income for 1975/76 is projected at \$1,047,000 as compared to \$912,600 for the preceding fiscal year. Of total income, an estimated \$715,000 will be derived from member fees and special charges, an increase of some \$53,000 over income from that source for the preceding year. The latter increase reflects both membership growth and the increase in member dues implemented during the current year. Projected income is detailed below.

Member Fees and Special Charges (Operating Budget):	\$ 715,000
Foundation Awards and Contracts	
National Science Foundation	150,000
American Political Science Association (NSF)	68,000
The University of Michigan	<u>114,000</u>
TOTAL	\$1,047,000

Projected Expenditures

Staff consolidation and reorganization have dictated significant adjustment of budgeting procedures. In general, these adjustments permit more effective budgetary management and provide an improved basis for planning of the year's activities. A further consequence of these adjustments is, however, that the budget allocation categories detailed immediately below are not directly comparable with those employed in preceding years. In an appended display, projected expenditures are regrouped to allow comparison with the preceding year.

Projected expenditures are grouped in twelve allocation categories. (More detailed displays of each category are attached.) These allocation categories can in turn be grouped into the three major areas of Consortium activities. These areas are 1) resource development and services, including development of data and computational resources, dissemination of these resources, and necessary work required to support these activities; 2) educational and training activities; and 3) governance and administration.

Resource Development and Services

The largest portion of projected 1975/76 income is allocated to activities associated with the data archive. These activities are expected to approximate sixty percent of total expenditures for the current fiscal year. Also included in this cost area are activities associated with the distribution of OSIRIS and the development of supporting software.

Data Acquisition

Data acquisition expenditures are projected for \$40,600 and include costs directly associated with contacting data suppliers, physical

acquisition of data, and staff support for Advisory Committees. The budget is largely allocated to portions of the salaries of the Director of the Archive, the substantive Assistant Archival Directors, and the Assistant Director and the Assistant to the Director of the Consortium. In preceding years the activities supported under this allocation category were largely accounted for under archival data processing budgets or data services budgets. The allocation will also support limited purchases of data (primarily from the federal government) and limited staff travel to attend Advisory Committee meetings.

Archival Development

A total of \$328,400 is allocated to support costs directly associated with the development of data resources ("study processing"). This allocation includes \$178,400 from the Operating Budget and approximately \$150,000 provided by the National Science Foundation (Grant #APR75-01320). The combined allocation supports the archival staff along with the major portions of the salaries of the Director of the Archive and the substantive Assistant Directors. Computational costs (\$24,000) and machine rental represent the other major items included in this allocation. Activities supported by this allocation include the processing of all new data acquisitions and the elevation to higher classes of data already listed in the holdings of the archive. Updating of the longitudinal collections of aggregate data will also take place under this budget. It can be expected that this allocation will be augmented during the course of the year both through receipt of additional external support and through internal reallocations made possible by economies in other areas.

Documentation

An allocation of \$27,300 has been projected to support the technical production of codebooks. The budget provides for only one-half full-time equivalent secretarial support and the largest single line item is expected to be \$10,000 for printing and duplicating. (Costs associated with the actual preparation of documentation text are accounted under data development.) The costs supported by this allocation were formerly accounted for under the general category, data development. They have been moved to a separate category to better account for expenditure patterns, to facilitate their review, and to allow assessment of the costs of microfiche and other alternatives to present documentation procedures. It is possible that some reduction in these estimated costs will be achieved during the course of the year.

Data Maintenance

Costs estimated at \$21,500 for the maintenance of archival holdings are supported by this allocation. These costs include correction of

errors reported by users, generation of "backup files," rental of a bank vault for storage of those files, maintenance of records and documentation for archival holdings. This activity was formerly supported in different fashions by the separate archival staffs and accounted for under the categories of data development, data servicing and central administration. These activities are now being centralized and routinized for greater efficiency.

Data Services

The data services allocation (\$158,400) includes portions of the salaries of the Director and Assistant Directors of the Archive, the Assistant Director and Assistant to the Director of the ICPR, and the salaries of the technical staff directly involved in servicing member requests including the Assistant Director for Member Services. The largest item in this area is salary and associated fringe benefits and overhead; the second largest item is computer time (\$29,000), and the supply, communications, and shipping items are expectedly large. It is anticipated that improved efficiency will allow a substantial increase in requests for data services (estimated at approximately twenty-five percent above the previous year) to be met without staff expansion. This greater efficiency will be achieved through the consolidation of servicing staffs, automation of record keeping and certain procedures associated with processing requests for data, and consolidation of certain tasks under the maintenance function.

Computer Support

The total amount budgeted for computer software development and OSIRIS distribution is \$40,600. This amount is primarily composed of salaries, fringe benefits, and associated overhead. A new release of OSIRIS III is expected early in the new calendar year which will be made available to ICPR members. The software development budget will cover maintenance of existing programs and the development of new features required by the archival staff.

Educational Activities

A total allocation of approximately \$279,400 is projected to support ICPR educational activities. The largest component of these costs (\$206,400) is associated with the Summer Training Program. Administrative costs for the program are expected to total approximately \$60,400 and teaching costs \$81,000. An additional \$20,000 is allocated to stipends for participants and \$45,000 to computational costs. Of the total expenditures \$92,600 is derived from the Consortium Operating Budget and \$114,000 (including \$45,000 in computer time) from The University of Michigan.

The other large educational activities allocation is \$68,000 provided by a sub-contract from the American Political Science Association to support the 1975 SETUPS II Workshop. A further component of this budget is \$5,000 to provide staff support for the Educational Activities Advisory Committees.

Governance and Administration

Governance and administration represents slightly less than fourteen percent of total projected expenditures for the current fiscal year. These functions are reflected in four expenditure categories: governance and member relations, the Meeting of Official Representatives, publications, and central administration. Total expenditures for governance and administration are projected at \$150,800.

Governance and Member Relations

A total of \$34,100 has been allocated to this functional area. The major portion of these funds will be expended on salaries and associated fringe benefits. Portions of the Executive Director's and Associate Directors' salaries will be supported here, with the largest non-salary items in the budget being travel for the purposes of contact with present and/or potential members and the costs of Council meetings.

Meeting of Official Representatives

The second budget in this area is for the Meeting of Official Representatives which amounts to a total of \$44,000, of which the bulk is for travel costs. All of the costs of the meeting will be met directly from this year's budget; however, it should be possible to prorate the expenses of succeeding biennial meetings across two years' budgets.

Publications

This allocation (\$9,100) projects expenditures for preparation and publication of the Guide, Annual Report, and other documents relating to the ICPR and its activities. The budget provides a portion of the Assistant Director's salary and clerical support. Printing and duplicating is, of course, a major line item. These expenditures were formerly accounted under central administration and member services.

Central Administration

The central administration budget incorporates the expenses of the Executive Director's office associated with the internal management of the ICPR. The total budget is \$63,600, virtually all of which is salaries and fringe benefits. The second largest single item will be the residual rental payments for City Center Building space. Individuals who will have portions of their salaries supported by this account will include the Executive Director, the Associate Directors, the Assistant Director and Assistant to the Director, as well as administrative and clerical support personnel.

PROJECTED EXPENDITURES

1975 - 1976

		Projections 1975-76
I. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES		
<u>Expenditures</u>		
A. Data Acquisition		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 32,400
Supplies, postage and communications		1,800
Printing and duplicating		100
Travel and Per Diem		<u>1,000</u>
Total Direct Costs		35,300
Indirect Costs		<u>5,300</u>
Subtotal		\$ 40,600
B. Archival Development		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$206,900
Supplies, postage and communications		4,200
Printing and duplicating		10,000
Computer time and machine rental		<u>34,000</u>
Total Direct Costs		\$255,900
Indirect Costs		<u>73,400</u>
Subtotal		\$328,400
C. Documentation		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 10,600
Supplies, postage and communications		500
Printing and duplicating		10,000
Computer time and machine rental		<u>2,600</u>
Total Direct Costs		\$ 23,800
Indirect Costs		<u>3,500</u>
Subtotal		\$ 27,300

I. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES (continued)		Projections 1975-76
<u>Expenditures</u>		
D. Data Maintenance		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 14,700
Supplies, postage and communications		900
Printing and duplicating		500
Computer time and machine rental		<u>2,600</u>
Total Direct Costs		18,700
Indirect Costs		<u>2,800</u>
Subtotal		\$ 21,500
E. Data Services		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 84,200
Supplies, postage and communications		17,000
Printing and duplicating		4,500
Computer time and machine rental		<u>32,000</u>
Total Direct Costs		137,700
Indirect Costs		<u>20,700</u>
Subtotal		\$158,400
F. Computer Support		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 29,000
Supplies, postage and communications		2,300
Printing and duplicating		2,800
Computer time and machine rental		2,500
Travel and per diem		<u>1,100</u>
Total Direct Costs		35,300
Indirect Costs		<u>5,300</u>
Subtotal		\$ 40,600

I. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES (continued)

Projections
1975-76

SUMMARY:

Expenditures

TOTAL DIRECT COSTS

\$505,800

INDIRECT COSTS

111,000

TOTAL

\$616,800

Funding

ICPR Operating Budget

\$466,800

Other

150,000

TOTAL

\$616,800

II. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES		Projections 1975-76
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$138,400
Supplies, postage and communications and rent		10,400
Printing and duplicating		3,500
Stipend support		50,000
Computing and equipment rental		54,500
Travel and per diem		<u>2,400</u>
Total Direct Costs		259,200
Indirect Costs		<u>20,200</u>
	TOTAL	\$279,400
<hr/>		
<u>Funding</u>		
American Political Science Association (NSF)		\$ 68,000
The University of Michigan		114,000
ICPR Operating Budget		<u>97,400</u>
	TOTAL	\$279,400

III. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Projections
1975-76

Expenditures

A. Governance and Member Relations

Professional and administrative staff
salaries and fringe benefits \$ 13,700

Supplies, postage, and communications 2,000

Printing and duplicating 1,200

Travel and meetings:

Council Meetings \$7,000
Conferences 1,800
Staff 4,000

Subtotal 12,800

Total Direct Costs 29,700

Indirect Costs 4,400

Subtotal \$ 34,100

B. Meeting of Official Representatives

Professional and administrative staff
salaries and fringe benefits \$ 3,400

Supplies, postage, and communications 900

Printing and duplicating 500

Travel and per diem 33,500

Total Direct Costs 38,300

Indirect Costs 5,700

Subtotal \$ 44,000

111. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION (continued)		Projections 1975-76
<u>Expenditures</u>		
C. Central Administration		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 39,200
Supplies, postage and communications		3,200
Printing and duplicating		600
Space rental		7,700
Computing and equipment rental		600
Travel and per diem		<u>4,000</u>
Total Direct Costs		55,300
Indirect Costs		<u>8,300</u>
Subtotal		\$ 63,600
D. Publications		
Professional and technical staff salaries and fringe benefits		\$ 5,200
Supplies, postage and communications		100
Printing and duplicating		2,000
Computing and equipment rental		<u>600</u>
Total Direct Costs		7,900
Indirect Costs		<u>1,200</u>
Subtotal		\$ 9,100

III. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION (continued)

Projections
1975-76

SUMMARY:

Expenditures

TOTAL DIRECT COSTS

\$131,200

INDIRECT COSTS

19,600

TOTAL

\$150,800

Funding

ICPR Operating Budget

\$150,800

IV. GRAND TOTAL

\$1,047,000

Comparison of Actual and Projected
Income and Expenditures,
1974/75 and 1975/76

As indicated above, the budgetary categories employed in projecting income and expenditures for the current fiscal year are not directly comparable with those employed in preceding years. To allow comparison, the following page presents projected income and expenditures for the current year in terms of the budgetary categories employed in previous years.

As can be seen, projected income for the current year is modestly higher (approximately \$135,000) than actual income in the preceding year. That increase reflects the recent increase in member fees, some membership growth, and additional income from contracts and foundation grants. Support provided by The University of Michigan is expected to remain virtually constant. As indicated elsewhere, income projections for the current year are likely to prove to be conservative in view of outstanding requests for foundation support and probable membership growth.

Projected expenditures for the current fiscal year also appear relatively constant. A modest decline (\$12,000) in the cost of providing technical services to members is expected despite a projected increase of approximately twenty-five percent in the total volume of data requested and supplied during the current fiscal year. An increase (approximately \$63,000) in expenditures for data development is projected reflecting externally supported projects. Without that external support, some decline in data development activities would be projected. Projected expenditures for the Summer Training Program and for Undergraduate Curricular Development are essentially constant as compared with the previous year. The projected increase (\$36,000) in expenditures for Governance and Administration is primarily accounted for by the Meeting of Official Representatives.

As noted elsewhere, income and expenditure projections for the current year are unusually tentative. Budgetary uncertainties result from outstanding requests for foundation support, the likelihood of at least limited growth of membership, likely economies in particular budgetary areas to be achieved through staff consolidation and reorganization and change in the costs of computer utilization. Favorable change in any of these areas during the year would result in increased allocations for resource development and educational activities.

BUDGET SUMMARY

	<u>Final:</u> <u>1974-75</u>	<u>Projected</u> <u>1975-76</u>
I. Expenditures		
A. Technical Services	\$265,400	\$251,900
B. Resource Development	239,900	344,700
C. Summer Program	210,500	211,400
D. Undergraduate Curricular Development	69,300	68,000
E. Governance and Administration	128,200	171,000
TOTAL	<u>\$912,600</u>	<u>\$1,047,000</u>
II. Income Sources		
A. ICPR Operating Budget (Membership Fees)	\$662,800	\$ 705,000
B. Miscellaneous Income	---	10,000
C. National Science Foundation	53,700	150,000
D. Conference Group on German Politics	400	---
E. Wisconsin State Historical Society (NEH)	18,900	---
F. American Political Science Association (NSF)	63,800	68,000
G. University of Michigan	113,000	114,000
TOTAL	<u>\$912,600</u>	<u>\$1,047,000</u>