

ICPSR Official Representatives Meet in Ann Arbor

Lively discussion, networking among colleagues, and sharing of information about technological change characterized the 23rd Biennial Meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives, which took place October 23–26, 1997, on the campus of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. The theme for the meeting was “ICPSR and the Research Community: Evolution and Revolution.”

Thursday, October 23

The conference opened with a preconference workshop, conducted by **James Jacobs** (University of California, San Diego) and **Charles Humphrey** (University of Alberta), on the topic of **Working with ICPSR's New Distribution Formats**. This workshop covered the wide variety of data files and documentation that are now available to ICPSR users and means for accessing them.

The presenters first explained documentation content types (codebook, data dictionary, etc.) and then described different formats for documentation, including paper, microfiche (less common today), and machine-readable formats. Data files were described in terms of intellectual content and physical form.

The presenters discussed the various media transport methods, including CD-ROM, floppy disks, and network access, and how users can determine which is the best for their particular circumstances. Information regarding retrieval of files was also presented, with a focus on transferring files between different environments. The two major concerns in this area are whether a file is in ASCII or contains binary codes, and what the end-of-line (EOL) conventions are in different envi-

ronments during transfer. Also discussed were FTP, FTP via HTTP, HTTP, and working with CD-ROMs and floppy disks.

Printing documentation was discussed, along with converting and “cleaning up” documentation. Lastly, the presenters talked about verification and preparation of a dataset after it is received and what users should check for in post-processing.

Friday, October 24

Friday's first session, **Orientation for ORs**, was conducted by **Laura Guy** (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and **Fay Booker** (University of Chicago). The session was subtitled “Building a House of Bricks: Lessons We've Learned From *The Three Little Pigs*,” in reference to the children's story of the same name. The analogy was made that ORs and ICPSR should work together to build strong “houses” — services that are essential to the research and instructional mission of the ORs' institutions — and that ORs should also build a foundation with and for ICPSR by participating in membership.

ICPSR Executive Director **Richard Rockwell** addressed the group to emphasize three points: that ICPSR is unique nationally in its role of bringing together public and private institutions of all sizes for the purpose of furthering social science research, and so too the role of the OR is unique and important; that the OR role has changed dramatically over the years, as a result of technological advances and substantive changes the Consortium has undergone; and that the role of the OR is not so much a publicist as an ambassador, with the OR's role going beyond disseminating information about ICPSR to also encompass listening to local cli-

ents and reporting back to ICPSR. Rockwell ended with a request for ORs to provide ICPSR with feedback on all issues — problems, services desired, and how ICPSR services and data are used — to help strengthen the bond between the Consortium and its member institutions.

Janet Vavra, Director of Technical Services at ICPSR, gave an overview of ICPSR services, starting with identifying the six functional units of ICPSR (Archival Operations, Archival Processing, User Support, Computing and Network Services, Summer Program, and Administrative Support) and then describing ICPSR's various data services (General Archive, Topic-Centered Archives, Publication-Related Archive, FastTrack service, thematic CD-ROMs, periodic-release CD-ROM service, removable media service, documentation, individual/unit accounts, and utilization reports). Vavra also outlined the path a dataset takes from when it is first acquired until it is released. She ended with some suggestions on how ORs can help ICPSR.

The presenters discussed ICPSR membership in detail. The topic of “Local Implementation of Data Services” was explored, and ORs were cautioned that they cannot effectively and efficiently make use of membership in ICPSR without adequately preparing their local environments. Suggestions to the ORs included drafting a mission statement, and making decisions about the level of reference, acquisition, data provision, and data support services they can and will provide to their campus clients. A section on “Interacting with ICPSR” covered the basic applications needed to use ICPSR services (Internet access, Telnet, a Web browser, PDF reader software, FTP services — including a host for FTP files at the

maintains a listserve for participants. The materials are easy to use and accessible even for lower-level students to facilitate quantitative reasoning. StudentChip, a precursor of SPSS, is the software used because it is easy, inexpensive, and appropriate for table analyses.

Edward Nelson (California State University, Fresno), an ICPSR Council member, and **John Korey** (California State Polytechnic University, Pomona) informed the audience about "Using ICPSR Datasets to Teach SPSS for Windows." They established the Social Science and Instructional Council to meet instructors' needs for teaching materials, instructional modules (including codebook, data, and methods), and training. All the materials are to be deposited at ICPSR in a repository for instructional datasets.

David Smetters (MicroCase Corporation) spoke about "After the Download: Developing Datasets, Analysis Software, and Instructional Materials for Student Use." He described the strategies used by MicroCase Corporation to prepare ICPSR datasets for instructional use and techniques for using analysis software in the classroom and in student projects. With the help of the software called Explorit, the General Social Surveys and Uniform Crime Reports data are easily accessible in the classroom to demonstrate different trends by generating graphs.

The panel on *Research on, About, and Relevant to Minority Populations* focused on research facilitated by ICPSR's new CD-ROM on this topic.

James Jackson (University of Michigan) presented a summary of research, produced by the Program for Research on Black Americans (PRBA) at the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, that was included on the Minority Research Data CD-ROM. Stressing the need for multi-disciplinary cooperation, he noted that much of this research had such cooperation, which allowed the research to address the substance and quality issues that plagued past research concerning Afri-

can Americans. Another problem of past research, the distribution of the population and the methodology of oversampling, was addressed, and alternative procedures that were used to conduct the studies on the CD-ROM were discussed. PRBA's research has helped dispel old beliefs about the African American population and has brought new topics for future research to light (e.g., religion, threat models of racism, and racism in an economic context). Work in progress at the PRBA as well as future projects that may be included in subsequent versions of the CD-ROM were also introduced.

John Garcia (University of Arizona) focused his discussion on the Latino National Political Survey, 1989-1990. For the purposes of the study, the definition of Latino was an individual with one parent or two grandparents of Cuban, Mexican, or Puerto Rican origin. Difficulties in sampling stemming from the high concentration of Latinos in few states were noted. How these difficulties were circumvented (e.g., the distribution of interviews) was discussed. Background information on the content of the survey and the process of developing the translated version of the survey and interviewer training was also provided.

Zack Allen (ICPSR) gave a brief introduction to the process of using the Minority Research CD-ROM. The PDF process was introduced, and access to Acrobat on the CD-ROM was discussed. A quick tour of one of the studies and its contents on the CD-ROM was given to show how to use the information provided and to answer questions on the software.

The Saturday afternoon session on *National and International Election Studies* featured multiple panelists involved in data collection and research on electoral behavior.

Ekkehard Mochmann (Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, Universität zu Köln) presented background on the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES). CSES, a continuing study of the impact of electoral institu-

tions on electoral behavior, stems from an initiative of the International Committee for Research into Elections and Representative Democracy (ICORE) to create a centrally located (Zentralarchiv in Cologne), electronically searchable database consisting of national election studies from throughout Europe. Related studies from USA, Eurobarometers, and World Values Surveys are also accessible. A brief demonstration of the Zentralarchiv's website was provided.

Virginia Sapiro (University of Wisconsin, Madison), **Thomas Ivacko** (University of Michigan), and **Kathryn Cirk-sena** (University of Michigan) offered an overview of the National Election Studies (NES), based at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. No real changes will be made to the format of the 1998 NES. A pilot study will be conducted in 1998, the first time a pilot study will be conducted in an election year. Collaborative efforts with CSES are continuing.

New technological developments were then presented. Concerns expressed at previous OR meetings resulted in the NES's offering an anonymous FTP server and a website, which includes a word-searchable database of abstracts and the *Guide to Public Opinion and Electoral Behavior*. A front end will be included in the next version of the NES CD-ROM which will allow users to obtain data file and variable information, as well as basic frequencies, quickly and with greater ease. It will also be possible to extract a subset of variables to an output file. **Marshall Cummings** (University of Michigan) provided a demonstration of the front end and its many applications. It was also reported that the 1997 pilot study data was in the cleaning stage and would be available within six to ten weeks.

Handling Large Files on the Internet was the subject of a talk and demonstration by **Christopher Dunn**, ICPSR Assistant Director and Manager of the Crime and Justice Programs, and **Thomas Zelenock**, Research Associate with ICPSR's Crime and Justice Programs. Transferring, compressing, stor-

ing, and processing large data files were examined during the session.

The presenters pointed out that compression/decompression software is now much more reliable than in the past, and compressing data is recommended. With compression, data can be moved around faster, storage space can be increased, and data can be backed up conveniently. CD-ROMs were mentioned as a good storage medium, and ORs were reminded that in addition to the periodic CD-ROM releases of recent additions and updates, ICPSR also offers many thematic CD-ROMs.

The advantages of running batch files and using text editors instead of word processing software were presented, along with information on subsetting and selecting data formats. Tips for enhancing PC performance were also described.

The panel on *Combining Quantitative and Qualitative Data* offered some complementary perspectives on innovative research strategies.

Eduardo Bonilla-Silva (University of Michigan) presented his findings regarding "Face-Off: Whites' Racial Attitudes—Surveys vs. Interviews." Bonilla-Silva used his findings on the discrepancy between expressed views on race in surveys and in interviews among white college student respondents in Michigan and in Florida to raise methodological and substantive issues. He sought to show that, contrary to popular belief in mainstream sociology and the media, there has not been any fundamental change in whites' racial attitudes. Rather, he asserted, whites have developed what he calls "new racial talk" in the public sphere. He discussed the limitations of findings based only on the traditional method of survey research. For example, among a selected number of respondents, he found that 80 percent approved of interracial marriage when polled in a survey. However, when the same question was posed in an interview to the same group of respondents, the number who approved dramatically dropped to 35 percent. He found

the same discrepancies to be prevalent regarding other issues, and he suggested that researchers incorporate more open-ended questions into their surveys as a way of confirming the validity of their findings.

Margaret Levi (University of Washington) discussed her research on long-term historical problems and broad theoretical questions. She posited that the context in which questions such as consent, trust, nature of government decisions, and other such broad historical materials are posed is not adequately captured by conventional methods of social science research, such as the use of statistics. She has adopted the "analytical narrative" as a more appropriate conceptual tool. She defined analytical narrative as a historical, formal theory approach that is enriching in that it combines rich archival and other sources with formal theory (i.e., game theory). Both lines of inquiry, she claimed, are mutually enhancing. She stated that history helps to provide the context, details, and basic sequence of events, the identification of key actors and their preferences, and the institutions in which they act. Formal theory, she further stated, helps to provide the roadmap, allows clarification of historical reduction, and helps to discipline data and findings.

Susan Cotts Watkins (University of Pennsylvania) favors use of a methodological approach that combines demographic, sociological, and historical data for what she believes to be a more rewarding approach to social science research. The author of many books, including *The Decline of Fertility in Europe, 1870–1960*, and *From Provinces into Nations*, Watkins used her latest project on social interaction and fertility change in rural Kenya to discuss methodology in contemporary social science research. In focusing on the local level in Kenya, she found the traditional cost/benefit approach was an inadequate theoretical framework for understanding the very rapid fertility decline and contraceptive use in Kenya in recent times. Using a focus group of women aged between 30 and

39 and with no formal education as the context of her work, Watkins was able to cull more relevant and useful data through the application of qualitative methods than the data produced purely by quantitative research. For example, while the quantitative interviews showed the women claimed they had spoken to no one about family planning, the qualitative data revealed the discrepancy in this claim as the women were found to have talked to people about family planning. Watkins summarized by noting that while qualitative and quantitative approaches to research may be different philosophically, the differences between them are often smaller than they are made out to be.

Sunday, October 26

The session on *Archival Development Report and Other ICPSR Matters* concentrated for the most part on the New Acquisitions Preservation Archive (NAPA) proposal developed by Council's Archival Development Committee. **Elizabeth Stephenson**, **Edward Nelson**, and **Margaret Levi** were in attendance as Council members to the committee. The purpose of NAPA is twofold: (1) to devise a policy that enables ICPSR to "say no" at various steps in the process of archiving data, and (2) to set a general collections policy with both internal and external review components.

The NAPA concept was formulated to address the issue of limited funding for data processing at ICPSR. NAPA will permit ICPSR to preserve and distribute some datasets "as is," and a committee of reviewers will determine whether further processing will be performed. Links to well-documented studies on the WWW will be available; instructional materials will also be part of NAPA.

Ongoing feedback from ORs and the research community is imperative. A mailbox has been set up to receive feedback from ORs on the policy and to report problems discovered with NAPA data:

napa-mail@icpsr.umich.edu

ICPSR Presents Awards for Outstanding Contributions



James A. Davis, recipient of the Warren E. Miller Award for Meritorious Service to the Social Sciences

Those of us who deal in data tend a vast commons; the data in that commons are public goods available to the community at large. They represent a great capital resource for research into deep scholarly hypotheses, they are necessary to answer questions of pressing policy importance, and they are available for the simple satisfaction of curiosity. James A. Davis, architect of the General Social Survey, is a signal contributor to that great commons. The General Social Survey is a repeated cross-sectional survey of the American public that has been conducted for the last quarter century. The survey repeats standard questions on issues of major interest to the social science community. Jim Davis's innovation of this methodology and his persistence in seeing that new rounds of the survey are conducted in a timely fashion has revolutionized the study of social change.



JoAnn Dionne, recipient of the William H. Flanigan Award for Distinguished Service as an ICPSR Official Representative

JoAnn Dionne served as Yale University's Official Representative to ICPSR for 20 years, from 1977–1997. She was the first librarian elected to the ICPSR Council and served on that body (1987–1991) during one of the organization's most stressful periods. JoAnn's calm demeanor and objective, professional work ways acted as a rudder for the organization during those stormy times. JoAnn also served on the ICPSR Executive Director Search Committee in 1991. Her accomplishments as an Official Representative and her outstanding contributions to ICPSR make her a natural recipient of this distinguished award.



Judith Rowe, recipient of the William H. Flanigan Award for Distinguished Service as an ICPSR Official Representative

Judith Rowe was the first non-faculty Official Representative elected to the ICPSR Council. She brought decades of knowledge of data, the statistical system, computing, universities, and archives to Council, as well as a deep love for and concern with the health of ICPSR. She served ICPSR during some of its most challenging years. She taught most of us how to archive data, to provide high-quality user support, and to find the data, wherever they might be. Judith was also a leader nationally and internationally through her involvement with organizations such as APDU, COPAFS, and IASSIST. Her advice and counsel and wisdom were instrumental to the continued development of ICPSR.



Barbara Everitt Bryant, former Director of the U.S. Census Bureau, introduced the Keynote Speaker.



Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director of the U.S. Census Bureau, gave the Keynote Address at Saturday's banquet.



From left, Denise Lievesley (Essex Data Archive), Ilona Einowski (University of California, Berkeley), and Jim Jacobs (University of California, San Diego)



Theresa Trost (Texas Tech University), left, and Jocelyn Tipton (Yale University)



Bjorn Henrichsen (Norwegian Social Science Data Services) and Judith Rowe (Princeton University), 1995 and 1997 winners of the Flanigan Award, with Bill Flanigan (University of Minnesota), center, for whom the award was named.



A record number of ORs attended the Biennial Meeting to learn from their colleagues and to discuss ways to facilitate social science research.



Chuck Humphrey (University of Alberta) gave a presentation on "Using the Internet for Research."



Frank Lopresti (New York University) and Ann Janda (Northwestern University)



Lennart Brantgarde (Swedish Social Science Data Service) and E. Ann Cribbs (U.S. Naval Academy)



Council member Hal Winsborough (University of Wisconsin), right, congratulates Warren E. Miller Award winner James Davis as Council Chair Carole Shammass (University of California, Riverside) looks on.

To access additional information about the data collections below, please consult the ICPSR Website at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>.

- Arkansas Juvenile Court Records, 1994** — National Center for Juvenile Justice and Arkansas Administrative Office of the Courts (ICPSR 6883)
- Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973–1994** — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 6691)
- Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973–1995** — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 6956)
- Common Core of Data: National Public Education Financial Survey, 1994** — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6938)
- Comparison of Risk Attitudes and Perceptions in Japan and the United States, 1993** — Paul Slovic (ICPSR 6952)
- Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1993: Diary Survey** — United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ICPSR 6494)
- Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1996** — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 6907)
- Dutch Parliamentary Election Panel Study, 1981–1986** — C. van der Eijk, G.A. Irwin, and B. Niemoeller (ICPSR 9272)
- Informal and Formal Supports in Aging in Albany, Rensselaer, and Schenectady Counties, New York, 1989** — John R. Logan and Glenna D. Spitze (ICPSR 6899)
- Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Higher Education Finance Data, 1992–1993** — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6932)
- Juvenile Court Statistics, 1994: [United States]** — National Center for Juvenile Justice (ICPSR 6882)
- Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth, 1995** — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley (ICPSR 6716)
- National Education Longitudinal Study: Base Year Through Third Follow-Up, 1988–1994** — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6961)
- National Nursing Home Survey, 1995** — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 6998)
- Political Regimes and Regime Transitions in Africa, 1910–1994** — Michael Bratton and Nicolas van de Walle (ICPSR 6996)
- SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 1996 Election** — Charles Prysby and Carmine Scavo (ICPSR 2000)
- Sexual Harassment in the Federal Workplace: 1978–1980, 1987, and 1994** — United States Merit Systems Protection Board (ICPSR 6893)
- Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1991 Full Panel Microdata File** — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2036)
- United Nations World Crime Surveys: Fourth Survey, 1986–1990** — United Nations Office at Vienna. Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch (ICPSR 6945)
- Voter News Service General Election Exit Polls, 1996** — Voter News Service (ICPSR 6989)
- Voter News Service Presidential Primary Exit Polls, 1996** — Voter News Service (ICPSR 2015)

Revisions/Updates

- ABC News/Washington Post Race Relations Poll, February–March 1981** — ABC News/Washington Post (ICPSR 8010)
- Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample (A Sample): 5-Percent Sample** — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 8101)
- Characteristics of High and Low Crime Neighborhoods in Atlanta, 1980** — Stephanie Greenberg (ICPSR 7951)
- Citizen Participation and Community Crime Prevention, 1979: Chicago Metropolitan Area Survey** — Paul J. Lavrakas and Wesley G. Skogan (ICPSR 8086)

- Crime Factors and Neighborhood Decline in Chicago, 1979** — Richard Taub and D. Garth Taylor (ICPSR 7952)
- Crime in Western Societies, 1945–1974** — Ted Robert Gurr and Erika Gurr (ICPSR 7769)
- Detroit Area Study, 1989: Political Participation in the Detroit Area** — Steven J. Rosenstone (ICPSR 6410)
- Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: Extract File, 1988** — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 9554)
- Federal Justice Statistics Program Data, 1978–1994: [United States]** — Abt Associates, Inc., and The Urban Institute (ICPSR 9296)
- Gender of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions in the United States, 1926–1987** — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics, and Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR 9517)
- Japanese-American Research Project (JARP): A Three-Generation Study, 1890–1966** — Gene N. Levine (ICPSR 8450)
- Mandatory Drug Offender Processing Data, 1986: Alaska, California, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia** — Bureau of Justice Assistance and Criminal Justice Statistics Association (ICPSR 9420)
- Mandatory Drug Offender Processing Data, 1987: New York** — Bureau of Justice Assistance and Criminal Justice Statistics Association (ICPSR 9565)
- Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1989** — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley (ICPSR 9397)
- National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986–1992 [Near-Term Data]** — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 8864)
- National Prosecutors Survey, 1990** — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 9579)
- National Survey of Hispanic Elderly People, 1988** — Karen Davis and the Commonwealth Fund Commission on Elderly People Living Alone (ICPSR 9289)
- State Court Statistics, 1985–1995: [United States]** — National Center for State Courts (ICPSR 9266)
- Study of the Well-Being of Older People in Cleveland, Ohio, 1975–1976** — United States General Accounting Office (ICPSR 7773)
- Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1991 Panel** — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 9855)
- Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1992 Panel** — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 6429)
- Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1993 Panel** — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 6886)
- Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Detailed Arrest and Offense Data for 321 Counties, 1988** — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 9470)
- Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest in All Cities With Populations Over 250,000, 1987–1988** — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 9336)
- Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest in All Cities With Populations Over 250,000, 1989** — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 9572)
- Uniform Crime Reports: County Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1988** — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 9335)
- United States Historical Election Returns, 1824–1968** — Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR 0001)
- Violence Against Police: Baltimore County, Maryland, 1984–1986** — Craig D. Uchida and Laure W. Brooks (ICPSR 9347)

Publication Archive Additions

- Empirical Indicators of Crisis Phase in the Middle East, 1979–1995** — Philip A. Schrodt and Deborah J. Gerner (ICPSR 1136)
- Ethnopolitical Rebellion: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of the 1980s With Risk Assessments for the 1990s** — Will H. Moore and Ted Robert Gurr (ICPSR 1135)

Clogg Awards Presented

The following graduate students received Clogg Awards in honor of their participation in the 1997 ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research:

- Kathleen Auerhahn, Sociology, University California, Riverside (advisors: Robert Hanneman and Robert Nash Parker)
- David Barker, Political Science, University of Houston (advisor: Robert Erikson)
- Shelly Correll, Sociology, Stanford University (advisor: Nancy Tuma)
- Geraldine Cruz, Sociology, Cornell University (advisor: Steve Caldwell)
- Jeremy Freeze, Sociology, Indiana University (advisor: Scott Long)
- Thomas Hansford, Political Science, University of California, Davis (advisor: Robert Jackman)
- Carl Klarner-McCaleb, Political Science, Texas A&M University (advisor: B. Dan Wood)
- Rebecca Tatem Kase, Political Science, West Virginia University (advisor: Christopher Mooney)
- Jennifer Niemann, Political Science, University of California, Riverside (advisor: Jonathan Nagler)
- Anibal Perez-Linan, Political Science, University of Notre Dame (advisor: Michael Coppedge)

The awards are given annually to a limited number of advanced graduate students in political science and sociology who have demonstrated extraordinary achievement and potential in quantitative/statistical research methodology. The awards were established in honor of the late Clifford C. Clogg, Departments of Sociology and Statistics, Pennsylvania State University. They are a joint function of the American Political Science Association (APSA) Methodology Group and the

American Sociology Association (ASA) Methods Section.

IASSIST/SSCA Issues Call for Papers

The International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST) and the Social Science Computing Association (SSCA) announce their joint 1998 Conference, to be held May 19–22 on the Yale University campus in New Haven, CT. The theme for the conference is "Global Access, Local Support: Social Science Computing in the Age of the World Wide Web."

The joint program committee welcomes proposals for papers, poster sessions, demonstrations, and workshops. Themes that may be woven into the conference include, but are not limited to:

- Expanded roles of data libraries and archives
- New avenues for academic teaching
- Quantitative data in the age of the Internet
- Nontraditional data analysis, presentation, and support
- End-user training and ongoing support
- Technical aspects of data management and Web delivery
- Metadata standards, resource discovery
- Social implications of global networking
- Economic and legal implications in international perspective

Proposals are due December 15, 1998. Proposals may be submitted electronically via email (ann.green@yale.edu) or through the conference website at the URL:

<http://www.columbia.edu/acis/eds/iasscss>

Notification of proposal acceptance will be made by February 13, 1998.

Additional Information:

IASSIST home page:
<http://datalib.library.ualberta.ca/iassist>

SSCA home page:
<http://ag.arizona.edu/ssca/>

Errata for CD-ROM Posted

Shortly after the release of the **Minority Research Data CD-ROM** (CD0016, ICPSR 6941), ICPSR received a new version of the Latino National Political Survey, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 6841), which included weight and density variables. The updated versions of the data, codebook, and SAS and SPSS data definition statement files are now available. Official Representatives at member institutions are urged to download the new files and to advise users to work with these revised files rather than with those found on CD0016.

ICPSR has also prepared a diskette containing the updated version of the study. A copy of the diskette is automatically supplied to all users at non-member institutions ordering CD0016. The diskette version can also be ordered by ORs at member institutions.

We regret any inconveniences arising from this situation. If there are questions or if further assistance is needed, please contact the User Support staff by phone at (313) 763-5010, by fax at (313) 764-8041, or by email at netmail@icpsr.umich.edu.

ICPSR's Area Code to Change

Please note that as of December 13, 1997, the area code to use in contacting ICPSR will change from 313 to 734. Both numbers will be valid until July 1998, when 313 will no longer be in operation.

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Moving? Please send us your new address, along with your old mailing label.

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