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In the effort to complete this Newsletter prior to holiday vacations some typos have been overlooked. Cutting and pasting has repaired many of them but some still remain. For subsequent issues, data entry and publication will be combined at the same location allowing corrections to be made throughout the production process.

Continuing the effort to use the latest computer hardware and software in producing the IASSIST Newsletter we will in the future be utilizing Waterloo Script on an IBM 3033 and as soon as possible a computer typesetting facility which accepts directly the magnetic tape so produced. Although this will result in an increase in our printing costs it will vastly reduce our mailing costs, an important consideration for any publication with international distribution.

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CHANGE OF EDITORS

During the last two years, Tom Madron has been responsible for producing this Newsletter. This issue brings to a close his direct responsibilities in the often-thankless tasks of soliciting contributions, editing its contents, and preparing / photo-ready copy in machine readable form. Since this Newsletter is IASSIST's primary vehicle for keeping each of us informed of activities related to our profession, I want to thank Tom for his contribution to IASSIST's formative years. Tom's experience will continue to be critical as IASSIST moves into its 4th volume. He will remain an important member of the Publications Committee, which will assure continuity of the Newsletter's publication.

Alice Robbin

The new editor beginning with Volume 4, Number 1, will be Howard White, Drexel University. He can be reached at (215)895-2481 or (215)895-2475. Correspondence should be addressed to:

Howard D. White
Graduate School of Library Science
Drexel University
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Preliminary Announcement and Call for Papers

International Perspectives on Statistical Data for the Social Sciences:
Management, Technology, and Policy

1980 May 2-4 (Friday, Saturday, Sunday)*
Dupont Plaza Hotel
Washington, DC
USA

Sponsored by

The objectives of IASSIST are to encourage the establishment of local, regional, and national centers for the collection, maintenance and distribution of statistical databases, and to provide an international forum for the discussion of the policies and problems relating to such information centers.

Papers on any relevant topic are solicited, but especially welcome are those that discuss the following broad topics. (Submission details are on the back of this page.)

1. Management and operation of local, regional, national or international data collection, distribution and archival agencies; their legislative, judicial or executive mandate; effects of mandatory response on data characteristics; confidentiality and appraisal policies or guidelines.

2. Impact of emerging technologies on the collection, distribution, use and archiving of statistical and textual data: very large storage devices, international digital communications networks, cable networks, analytical and graphical software, specialized database computers.

3. Major policy issues facing the collectors, distributors, users, and archivists of statistical and textual data: conflict between Data Protection Boards and/or Privacy Acts and the needs of governments and research; national limitations on transnational data flow; public (governmental) versus private (corporate) collection, distribution, use and preservation.

*The 2½ day conference will be preceded by one day of limited attendance workshop sessions on Thursday, 1980 May 1.
I am not sure about attending, but please keep my name on your mailing list.

Please send me registration and hotel reservation forms when they become available.

Please send me more information on the workshops preceding IASSIST 1980.

I intend to submit a paper whose tentative subject is:

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Program Schedule:
Intention to Submit: November 1, 1979
Paper Submission Deadline: January 1, 1980
Acceptance Notification: February 1, 1980
IASSIST 1980: May 2-4, 1980

The Organizing Committee is investigating the possibility of securing special travel arrangements for both American and international conference participants. Full details will be given at a later date.
It is sometimes useful, in order to gain an understanding of the problems and opportunities for data archival efforts, to review the experiences of others. Especially the problems encountered in establishing archival activities in "Third World" nations may be illuminating for others, especially those used to the general level of technological deployment in the United States and Europe. N. K. Nijhawan has provided a description of current machine readable data archival efforts in India. Editor.

The object of this paper is to outline the programme of the Indian Council of Social Science Research for the development of social science data archives in India. It attempts to examine critically the work done so far in this regard and makes some tentative proposals for the development of this programme during the course of the next few years. But before starting a detailed discussion of these issues, the meaning and purpose of data archives in general as well as factors that have led to the establishment and growth of such institutions all over the world during the past two decades or so will be briefly dealt with.

In the most general sense, a data archive is a library of data. Like libraries of books, which concentrate on the acquisition and cataloging of books in order to make them accessible to the academic community, these institutions, known variously as data archives, data banks, data resources, libraries, etc., have been set up for the acquisition, organization and dissemination of data to meet research and training needs of the social science community. Unlike usual libraries, however, the origin of these data archives is more recent. The formation of data archives started during the late 1950s and early 1960s when the computer became available to a sizable portion of the social science research community. These institutions have gained momentum during the past two decades or so, particularly in the USA and Western Europe, due to rapid developments in the field of computer technology on the one hand and use of quantitative techniques in social science research facilitated by this technology, on the other. Further, the urge to share data resources among social scientists has also contributed to the growth and development of these institutions. These developments, presumably, influenced setting up of this programme in India.

BACKGROUND

The V.K.R.V. Rao Committee which recommended the establishment of the Council also made a recommendation that one of the functions of the Indian Council of Social Science Research should be "to develop and support centres for maintenance and supply of data." In pursuance

of this recommendation, the Council set up a working group to suggest institutional arrangements for evolving an effective data archival programme in the country. The group submitted its report in March 1970 and made a number of recommendations, the most important of which concerned the setting up of a "data cell" in the secretariat of the ICSSR and the assisting of a few selected institutions in the country for developing a coordinated network of data archives. These recommendations were approved by the Council and the Data Archives was established in the office of the Council in New Delhi in 1973.

FUNCTIONS

The Indian Council of Social Science Research has taken an unconventional view of the functions of its Data Archives. Conventionally, as mentioned above a social science data archive is supposed to acquire, organize and disseminate machine-readable data sets for re-use. These are very important functions and were proposed to be performed by the Data Archives of the ICSSR. The Council was of the view that the Data Archives must assume some additional functions in view of the peculiarities of the Indian situation. For instance, we have a shortage of trained manpower. There is the problem of access to data produced by major data producing agencies. Equally important is the question of easy access of computing and adequate software facilities for social science research. Because of these problems, it was decided that the Data Archives should not only perform conventional functions of data acquisition and dissemination but also take up additional functions to help build a clientele and get better returns from this infrastructure.

Briefly stated, the Council defined the functions of the Data Archives as follows:

1. to acquire, organize and maintain social science data sets in machine-readable form and make them available to interested social scientists for re-use;

2. to support suitable research institutions in different parts of the country to develop similar institution-based data archives;

3. to develop and maintain a computer programme library to handle the data management and retrieval problems of the data archives as well as data processing and analysis of problems of social scientists;

4. to organize training courses in survey research, and in data processing and analysis, with emphasis on the use of computers and other mechanical devices and computer programme packages;

5. to arrange for guidance and consultancy services for social scientists requiring assistance in data processing and analysis;

6. to act as liaison between official data producing agencies and social scientists in order to
incorporate the research interests of social scientists in data gathering and tabulation plans of these agencies; and

7. to establish collaborative relations with social science data archives abroad.

To this was added in 1976 the function of compiling a National Register of Social Scientists in India to be revised periodically.

DATA ACQUISITION AND DISSEMINATION

The question of types of data to be acquired by the Data Archives and the sources of these data were first taken up. Three main sources of data were identified: (a) data generated through the ICSSR-funded projects; (b) data generated by the official and semi-official agencies; and (c) data generated by scholars working in the research institutions and university departments. Again, keeping in line with the general objectives of the Council, it was decided to acquire both survey as well as aggregate data relevant to the research needs of all the disciplines falling under the rubric of social sciences. However, in view of limited resources, both financial and otherwise, the Council laid down certain priorities and gave the first priority to the acquisition of data sets generated by its own funded projects. The Council being one of the largest single social science research funding bodies in the country had at the time of the establishment of the Data Archives, funded more than 300 projects of which nearly 50 per cent had been completed. Since then, the number of the ICSSR funded projects have more than doubled. It is, therefore, quite understandable that the Data Archives established by the Council would have a regular programme of acquiring and preserving data sets generated by its own funded projects.

During the past four to five years about 55 data sets have been acquired by the Data Archives. This also includes about ten data sets received from governmental agencies and other researchers who did not receive funds from the ICSSR. By any standard, this performance is not quite satisfactory though understandable.

It should be appreciated that the pace of developments, which appear to have resulted in the growth of such an activity elsewhere, took a late start in India and has been rather slow. The tradition of quantitative research, based particularly on secondary data analysis, is relatively new. A very small number of researchers make use of the facilities of computer technology and other mechanical devices for recording, processing and analysis of data. The availability of the hardware and software facilities for social science data processing are quite inadequate. What is worse, even the meagre facilities available are not being fully utilized because the community of social scientists is not oriented to and trained in the use of these facilities. Consequently, the majority of the scholars continue to analyse the data through hand tabulation and the raw data collected through the field survey are rarely transferred on punched cards. Therefore, only a limited number of useful machine-readable data sets are available for acquisition.
Generally speaking, factors mentioned above have been primarily responsible for the slow rate of acquisition to data sets. In the case of data generated by governmental agencies, however, lack of adequate resources, both financial and otherwise, have also contributed to the slow pace of data acquisition. For, over the years a large number of governmental agencies such as, the National Sample Survey Organization, the Reserve Bank of India, and other governmental agencies have generated a vast magnitude of important data. The data are extremely relevant for social science research but not always available in a form in which they could be easily utilized by social scientists. It is, therefore, extremely difficult, if not impossible, for any single institution with limited resources to meaningfully organize these data and to make them available to interested scholars for re-use.

Consequently, the Council is gradually coming to the view that an all out frontal attack with close cooperation of the important data generating agencies in the country is absolutely essential to tackle this vexing problem. It is of the opinion that it is absolutely necessary to impress on all major official data producing agencies the urgent need to make the necessary arrangements for preserving their own data holdings, preferably in machine-readable form. Simultaneously, a group of social scientists as well as representatives of various organizations should work together and identify the nature, volume and the format of these data and help in evolving a phased programme for acquiring the most important data sets. These groups should also help incorporate the research interests of social scientists in the data collection and tabulation plans of these agencies. No immediate solutions to these problems are in sight. The entire programme of acquisition and dissemination of useful data will depend on a number of factors, not necessarily within the control of the Council. Some of the activities which would, however, help in strengthening this programme, directly or not so directly will be discussed now.

INSTITUTION BASED DATA ARCHIVES

From the very beginning, the Council held the view that centralization of data archival activities in India is neither necessary nor feasible. For, a large number of research institutions and university departments, over the years, have generated important data. Most of these institutions do not have the necessary facilities for the preservation of these data. In the absence of proper storage facilities a vast amount of data is in the process of decay and death. In the majority of the cases, even information about these data is not systematically available to scholars outside a particular institution or beyond the personal contacts of an individual scholar. Appreciating these problems, the ICSSR decided to provide necessary funds and other services to selected institutions to help them develop data archives on a small scale.

The inadequate financial resources of the ICSSR have been the main handicap for the development of this programme. These difficulties are likely to continue for quite some time to come. Vast amount of financial resources would be needed to help these institutions purchase equipment needed for
the data organization and dissemination. Additional funds, on a regular basis would also be necessary for carrying out other data archival functions. It may not, therefore, be possible for the ICSSR to provide adequate funds for setting up full-fledged institution based data archives. However, the Council may consider providing at least some funds to selected institutions having a large volume of good data for updating and organizing data and for preparing the necessary documentation. Once this is done, one set of these materials may be made available to the ICSSR Data Archives which will be made responsible for the data dissemination task. Gradually, these institutions can be developed to take over all the data archival functions.

TRAINING COURSES

As stated earlier, the overall success of the data archival programme is closely linked with the growth of quantitative techniques in social science research in general and use of mechanical devices in data processing in particular. These developments will generally depend upon the overall system of higher education in the country. The structure of university education will take some time to change and respond to these needs. In the meantime, the ICSSR is trying to fill this void, to some extent, by organizing training courses in research methodology and survey research techniques. Keeping in line with these objectives, the Data Archives decided to organize training courses in the application of computer technology and other mechanical devices in social science research with emphasis on use of computer programme packages in data processing and analysis.

Young teachers and Ph.D. scholars in social science disciplines are invited to participate in these courses of 3 to 4 weeks duration. These courses have proved to be quite useful and are expected to continue.

GUIDANCE AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Quite closely associated with the programme of training courses, the Data Archives initiated in 1974-75 a programme for providing guidance and consultancy services to the social scientists to tackle their problems in data recording, processing and analysis with the help of mechanical devices. In order to make these services available to social scientists near their normal places of work, a number of institutions have been involved in this programme. Currently, these facilities are available, besides at the ICSSR Data Archives through (1) the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta; (2) the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi; (3) the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad; (4) the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum; (5) the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona; and (6) the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. The Scheme is yet to gain momentum at all the centres.

COLLABORATIVE RELATIONS WITH DATA ARCHIVES ABROAD

It would be readily admitted that the data archival programme cannot be developed in isolation of the developments in this field abroad. It has been, therefore, decided that the Data Archives
should maintain collaborative relations with similar data archives abroad for the exchange of information, data, software and even data archival staff. For various reasons, not much progress has been made in this field.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

In the beginning of 1976, the Data Archives took up the task of compiling a National Register of Social Scientists in India. It was also decided that this Register should be revised periodically. This attempt is aimed at filling the void in the area of basic and comprehensive information about the background, research interests and contributions made by the social science community in India. Initially, it was proposed to include in this Register all the social scientists in university departments, colleges, research institutions, governmental organization, and private industry and business and to cover Anthropology, Commerce, Demography, Economics, Education, Geography, History, International Relations, Linguistics, Management, Political Science, Psychology, Public Administration, Sociology (including Criminology), Social Work, Communication (including Mass Communication and Journalism) and Law. However, because of practical difficulties the project had to be limited to the coverage of university departments, colleges and research institutions. The first volume of this Register comprising about 7,000 social scientists, information regarding whom was collected through a mailed questionnaire (covering the period up to December 1977) will be ready for publication soon. It is proposed to keep this information up to date, extend the coverage and publish updated information periodically.

DATA INFORMATION SERVICES

All these functions discussed here are quite important and are proposed to be continued and further strengthened and expanded during the course of the next few years. However, these alone will not be enough. The scope of the Data Archives needs to be further broadened for providing better services. Systematic steps are necessary to build a data information system so that it can provide referral services in the sources of social science data in addition to the existing programme of physical acquisition and dissemination of important data sets. Making relevant, clean and properly documented data available to the interested scholar is an important task no doubt. And, no less important is it to provide information on the availability of relevant data to a scholar, even if the Data Archives might not be in a position to service that particular data to a researcher at a particular point of time.

In order to systematically build a meaningful data base for these services two programmes are proposed to be initiated. First, we plan to prepare an inventory of current and recently completed social science researches in India and keep this information up to date. Specifically, we intend to collect information on the status of current researches, type of data utilized, method of data collection, processing and analysis. Efforts will be made to cover all researches whether funded by the ICSSR or not. Second, we propose to initiate a series of projects:
for preparing inventories on the type of data, periodicity of collection publication of data and unit of observation, etc., of social science data generated by official agencies. These two basic sources will throw open such a vast reservoir of information that when properly classified and organized, would prove tremendously useful in discharging this function. Moreover, this system would also help the data archives in identifying important data sets at the appropriate time and facilitate their acquisition.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOFTWARE FACILITIES

As has been emphasized earlier, all the data archives are supposed to acquire machine-readable data and to organize them in such a form as would make the data retrieval and dissemination least cumbersome and time consuming. In other words, data archives would generally acquire raw data transcribed either on punched cards, magnetic tapes or any other mechanical device. At the archives, the data normally have to pass certain 'acid tests', such as checks for wild codes, inconsistencies in coding punching, standardization of data formats and code categories, etc., before they become ready for dissemination. For all these tasks, a data archive needs relevant computer programmes (software). This software is used for data cleaning, transformation, organization and retrieval. This type of software is, therefore, necessary for the ICSSR Data Archives. In addition, the Data Archives has to develop and maintain another type of software if it proposes to cater to the statistical data processing needs of the social science community in the country.

Initially, the Data Archives had decided to develop this software on its own. However, not much could be achieved in this regard for various reasons. The most important reasons being non-availability of adequate funds and skilled manpower. Even if the funds were to be made available, the problem of a non-availability of properly trained programmers, who could meaningfully interact with social scientists, understand their requirements and develop the software accordingly, will continue to persist. Therefore, this programme will have to be developed over a long time. In the meanwhile, a beginning in this direction could be made by preparing an inventory of existing social science computer programmes in the country and making this information available to the interested scholars. Such an inventory would, decidedly, identify gaps in the availability of these facilities, both cross-sectionally and in different problem areas. Once such information becomes available, the gaps that may exist, could be plugged in a phased programme under given priorities.

In sum, it may be recapitulated that the initial period has been a period of mixed experience. The achievements during this period, however, outweigh failures despite no prior experience in this field in the country. This period has been quite significant in many ways. During the period the necessary infrastructure has been built, some of the programmes put on the ground and sufficient experience gained to help take a leap forward during the course of the next few years.

However, it may be reiterated that the success of the data archival programme in the country would depend on the proper development of
various functions outlined above. Proper steps are necessary to strengthen these functions: conventional or unconventional, envisaged earlier or newly proposed. All this is important. And yet, the single most important factor for the development of this programme is an extensive use of quantitative techniques and automation in social science research. These developments are primarily going to come about through the changes in the university system of education in the country. These developments, so important for the growth of the Data Archives, are slow but sure to come about. In effect, it is in anticipation of these developments that the Council decided to initiate the data archival programme. However, in order to quicken the pace of development of this programme, the Council has initiated its programmes, like guidance and consultancy services and training courses in data processing and research methodology. The newly envisaged programmes, like the inventory of current research and software facilities would, hopefully, give additional support to this programme. Last, but not the least, it is the cooperation of the social science community which will determine the rate and level of development of this programme in India.
During recent years there has been a growing interest in quantitative research in criminology. This phenomenon has been reflected in a growing number of machine readable datasets becoming available which contain variables of interest to criminology. At such times it can be helpful for those people involved in the archiving of machine readable data to become at least aware of some of the relevant literature. Monkkonen's article is a readable bibliographic essay in the field.*

The trickle of historical works on the police and crime in the American past which began in the 1960s has given way to a flood of works in the 1970s; this review will focus on those published works of the 1970s which employ some social science perspective in their analysis. In so doing it excludes the dozens of doctoral dissertations from which future publications will no doubt appear to enrich historians and social scientists of the 1980s. This review also excludes unpublished conference papers, of which, again, there are dozens. One of the more significant aspects of the historical study of crime, deviance, and the systems of their control is its increasing popularity at conferences of criminologists, criminal justice scholars and practitioners, as well as social science historians. There were, for instance, two sessions at the March, 1979, meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences devoted to historical overviews and historical research. Further evidence of the field's interest can be seen in the membership list of the Network on Criminal Justice and Deviance of the Social Science History Association, which has 80 members. And recently, announcement has been made of a new journal, Crime and Justice: A Historical Review. The vast amount of unpublished dissertations, conference papers, and the growing interdisciplinary interest in the subject suggests that research in the decade of the 1980s will be of greater volume and increased sophistication compared to that of this decade.

One general characteristic of the field deserves preliminary comment: while much of the recent historical scholarship on various social reform movements in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has been concerned with showing how the reformers were motivated by a desire to control the poor and oppressed, most of the recent work on crime and criminal justice has opted for a more complex analysis of social relationships. Perhaps because the social control function of the criminal justice system is explicit, such exposés have not been necessary, and the focus has been more

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*Reprinted from Quantum Information, No. 11 (July 1979), pp. 2-9. Quantum Information is a publication of the Association for Quantification and Methods in Historical and Sociological Research, Reinhard Mann, editor. Quantum Information is published in West Germany. Published by permission.
on the relationship of the control system to larger bureaucracies and to electoral politics, or on the social characteristics of offenders, or on the incidence of crime relative to large social changes. On the other hand, many of the studies cited here do not employ quantitative analysis, a glaring weakness, and the number of studies using relatively sophisticated techniques numbers only about ten. Part of the research agenda for the 1980s must be the more widespread use of quantitative techniques.

Since its inception, the field's interest has been more in control systems than in those people they processed, and the number of studies focusing on actual offenders still remains surprisingly small. Within the category of studies on control systems, most work of note has been done on the police, and the major exception being David Rothman's widely and highly criticized study of prisons and mental institutions.[4] Within studies of the police, most have focused on the police of an individual city. One book compares across nations and three include more than one United States city: no published study of the pre-1945 period has used explicit models to analyze a broad spectrum of cities.[5] And few of the extant studies use explicit models of any sort in their analysis. Thus, the field tends to be dominated by localistic studies of police in individual cities. Several works in progress and recent articles indicate that this characteristic will soon be corrected, and within the next few years such studies will be more theoretically informed, quantitative, and comparative, employing explicit models and theories. The remainder of this paper is divided into two sections, the first discussing works whose substance concerns the criminal justice system--police, courts, and prisons. The second section deals with the smaller number of works covering offenders and offenses.

Two important books of the late 1960s precipitated the current interest in police history. Roger E. Lewis's Policing the City, a history of the Boston police in the nineteenth century, linked police growth to the development of urban government. And James Richardson's The New York Police, also focused on the nineteenth century, but with greater attention to the role of the police and less relating of expansion to other bureaucratic change.[6] Both books have been praised, yet one might not have predicted the flood of dissertations, articles, and books on the police which have followed. Particularly important are two books, Wilbur Miller's Cops and Bobbies, and Samuel Walker's A Critical History of Police Reform.[7] Miller's book compares the early (1830-1860) New York and London police. His conceptual tool is the Weberian notion of legitimacy, and he tries to demonstrate that the style of policing between the two cities flowed from differing national conceptions of law and authority. The London police emphasized the impartial rule of law; the New York police emphasized a personal kind of "street justice." The lack of comparable primary sources for the two police bureaucracies flaws Miller's analysis, yet while one may doubt the soundness of his conclusions, the work is certainly provocative and worthy of a careful reading. Walker, on the other hand, provides the best and most carefully detailed narrative of police development in the United States published to date. More than the title of the book promises, Walker's work synthesizes much of the previously published material evidence.
Unfortunately, the book lacks a major unifying thesis, other than the constant reform of corrupt and inefficient police departments. At one point Walker claims the police had little social impact, an observation which causes one to wonder what the reason for their study is.

Another recently published book, Robert Fogelson’s *Big City Police*, covers much of the same ground as Walker’s, but with a more intensive and exclusive focus on the public image of the police and on various investigations of police corruption since the 1890s.[8] The strength of Fogelson’s work is its extensive use of primary, non-quantitative materials; as a place to look for quotations and policy-related statements, it is unparalleled. However, its lack of a rigorous conceptual focus makes it of less interest to social science historians. The same criticism applies to James Richardson’s *Urban Police in the United States*, but as this book lacks the massive exploration in primary materials of Fogelson, it is of less use.[9] And another book, which just appeared as this review was being prepared, shares the strengths and weaknesses of Fogelson’s book. David Johnson’s *Policing the Urban Underworld* focuses on police work in several different cities in the nineteenth century.[10] Like Miller’s work, the book contains good descriptions of police activities; however, it too is bound with naive assumptions about the changing incidence of criminal behavior. These assumptions are in virtually all of the books described above, but appear most intrusively in Johnson’s book. The line of argument runs like this: crime, “real crime”, that is, increased per capita in the nineteenth century, and the only natural response of urban dwellers was to create uniformed police to “fight crime”. The evident defects in this kind of analysis—from the empirical assumption that the incidence of criminal activity changed to the implicit causal argument that the creation of the uniformed police needs no explanation, given the increase in crime—detract from the rigor we should demand of social science history. Further, it indicates one reason why so little of the work on control systems has been quantitative—its questions have not been properly formulated, and the requirement of refutable propositions has not been met.[11]

A fourth book, David Rothman’s *Discovery of the Asylum*, has received more popular attention than any other recent book relating to the history of crime and criminal justice. In this carefully conceptualized book, Rothman presents the now popular social control thesis emphasizing that the creation of prisons, mental institutions and other kinds of asylums in the early nineteenth century came from an optimistic belief, unique to the “age of Jackson,” that individuals could be remolded. He claims that the failure of the institutions to remake people resulted in a quick change of reformatories to places of incarceration, warehouses for the deviant. This book has been severely criticized by both those concerned with the history of social control and those interested in the history of social welfare institutions.[12] Both argue that Rothman oversimplifies, sensationalizes, and isolates the development of American institutions from their European origins. Even so, his book is probably more widely read and cited than any other work discussed here. As a result, subsequent research on reform institutions has been forced to take a stand on the Rothman thesis. And
while there have been a few dissertations on prisons, little of this work has yet been published.

Several recent articles indicate that there is still much research to be done on policing in the nineteenth century and that some of this work will in fact generate refutable propositions and employ theoretically aware investigative approaches. One of the earliest of such articles was by John Maniha, who systematically explored police professionalism in one city, St. Louis, in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.[13] Maniha presents a defined model of professionalism, relating a clear historical thesis of the model, uses an explicitly bounded data base, and examines the data in relation to both the theory and model. While his statistics are rudimentary, the study is accessible to challenge at any level and has conclusions which relate both to police history and the social scientific study of professionalism. He argues that the process occurred in four phases over a 130 year period, but that professionalism came only in administration, not in police work. In so doing, he has presented a model for understanding the development of a police bureaucracy, not policing, a model which can be evaluated for other departments and other bureaucracies. But the importance of this article lies not so much in its substance as in its methods, which make clear that the field has an alternative to anecdotal analysis.

A recent article by John Schneider on crime, violence and police in Detroit asks a broader set of questions over a shorter span of time than that covered by Maniha.[14] Looking at a thirty-year period in the mid-nineteenth century, Schneider takes a geographical perspective, arguing that change in urban police and crime can only be understood within the changing spatial arrangements of growing cities. While his model is not as explicit as Maniha's, he develops his analysis around the notion of a socially constructed community, a paradigm proposed by sociologist Gerald Suttles. Schneider plots the locations of arrests, of police officer and offender residences in relation to the changing residential structure of the city, showing how police control over sub-groups, bachelors, for instance, became more focused and directed with increased competition for public space. This work holds particular importance in its account of both the necessary and sufficient conditions for the emergence of a police who actively attempted to control public behavior which had previously been less visible and more tolerated.

Research by Eugene Watts, like that of Maniha, has also focused on St. Louis and emphasized social characteristics of police personnel, showing vividly how different sets of questions dictate the use of differing models and kinds of quantitative analysis.[15] His article, "Education, Recruitment, Career Patterns, and Perceptions of the St. Louis Police 1899-1970," uses multiple discriminant analysis on a data set which includes complete personnel files and survey questionnaires. His work attacks the notion of clear class origins of police recruits and shows the sharp periodization delineated by Maniha to be doubtful. The fluidity of the twentieth century occupational structure, rather than any rigid scheme, dominates the picture drawn by Watts, who ultimately questions the validity of any unique characterization of the policing occupation.
Two short articles of mine indicate yet another methodological direction to be taken in the study of the police.[16] My work in these articles focuses on the police as an urban bureaucracy and undertakes an examination of the bureaucracy's function through an analysis of its behavior, particularly arrests. Using annual data from police reports for the largest United States cities, my work uses an explicit model of police behavior, emphasizing indicators of policy strength, police welfare activities, and homicide rates. Using multiple regression, the model both accounts for a significant proportion of arrest rates and suggest that broad changes in the function of urban police took place in the 1890s. These two short articles, and a much more extensive and thorough analysis in a forthcoming book, bring up a methodological problem in analyzing criminal justice systems and offenders in the United States - the vast diversity of records and sources. Today there are literally thousands of jurisdictions and criminal justice agencies with widespread variety in bureaucratic arrangements. For instance, some parts of metropolitan Los Angeles are patrolled by small municipal police forces, others sub-contract to the county sheriff's office, while the Los Angeles city police patrol the complex boundaries of the city itself. Although the nineteenth century did not see such a high degree of complexity, any systematic study which moves beyond the boundaries of one city or one county must contend with multiple record sources from differing agencies. Only at the felony court level does cross county consistency, of a sort, appear, and for states, prisons have the highest degree of comparability. But as each state has its own criminal code and federal offenses are relatively small in number compared to state level offenses, any study which tries to analyze low-level bureaucracies must aggregate across a large number of agencies.

Studies which concentrate on the post-1945 era have the methodological advantage of access to comparative data collected by the FBI. While the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports began in 1930, the early years had severe reliability problems.[17] More recent data collected and aggregated by the FBI is better, and researchers like Kenneth Land and Marcus Felson have used this data in one of the best recent studies of police behavior.[18] Explicitly using theory to develop their model, they analyze expenditure data to account for police arrest behavior. Because their data came to them pre-aggregated on a national basis, they do not consider the historical or conceptual implications involved in aggregating across multiple police departments in diverse places for the test of their model. In terms of the analysis they present, such differences would matter little, yet the whole notion of a national basis for behavior is one which they accept without question - a dramatic shift from the particularistic studies of the nineteenth century.

Several, non-empirical, left oriented studies of the development of United States policing from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century have also appeared recently. Each develops a model to account for both the role of policing and to describe police behavior, although none develop any empirical tests of their analysis.[19] The most interesting outcome of these works is a clear interpretive split between those which emphasize the police as
Those studies which have examined the social characteristics of individual offenders have also been guilty of some ad hoc theorizing, but most employ some form of hypothesis testing.[23] Harvey Graff, for instance, effectively demolishes the nineteenth century reformers' claims that illiteracy and criminality were causally linked, while Michael Hindus' examination of slave trials demonstrates clearly the bias of criminal proceedings against slaves.[24] And my book on Columbus, Ohio, explicitly tests the hypotheses that urbanization caused crime and pauperization and that poverty caused crime.[25] Thus, each of these studies takes on previously accepted generalizations which have become truisms and finds them to be lacking.

Given the interest in the police, the small amount of work on individual offenders is somewhat surprising. Several projects are underway as dissertations, but given the systematic availability of felony court records, especially, there is room for a great deal more research. Questions to be explored ranged from those more specifically covering criminal behavior to the broader issues in urban and social history. While I question the systematic availability of manuscript police arrest records, they exist for enough cities to contribute a new dimension to social science history. Certainly the generalizations of the present research on control systems, particularly that on the police and penitentiaries, is open to test through the records of individual offenders. And as long as the tendency to let the "facts speak for themselves" is assiduously avoided, these records constitute a sample with interesting and important dimensions.

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While this survey has been brief and has not included all of the work of importance, it should suggest the concerns, questions, and methods of a field which continues to grow in liveliness. At this juncture the field is fragmented; the work varies greatly in quality and mutual awareness. Further, as the field publishes in a bewildering number of journals, scholars have been and continue to be isolated from one another, and the questions more often reflect the parochial concerns of the various academic departments of the scholars involved, rather than what should be the major substantive and methodological issues. The Criminal Justice Network of the Social Science History Association, while small compared to the interest and work in the field, has helped bring these various researchers together, and if it is possible to learn from one another it should occur within this network.

References


2. Manuscripts have been solicited for this journal: write Henry Cohen, Dept. of History, Loyola Univ., of Chicago, 6525 N Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626, USA.


7. See note 5.

8. See note 5.


10. See note 5.
11. See Harold Pepinsky, "Social Historians: Write Your Criminalists," paper presented at the Social Science History Association annual meeting, Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1978, for a programatic discussion of these requirements.


23. For instance, Douglas Greenburg, Crime and Law Enforcement in the Colony of New York, 1631-1775 (Ithaca, NY: Cornell

other sessions at the Annual Conference of the American Society for Information Science (ASIS). Every session was, if you will, completely sold out, with standing room only.

What I found most interesting about the pre-conference workshop, the many sessions I attended during the ASIS meeting, and the many new people with whom I chanced to meet during the four days, is the excitement and growing interest in numeric data bases. For IASSIST members, numeric data bases are "old hat," so to speak; but to the rest of the information world, the development of information services which provide numeric data is just taking hold.

Thus far, the information world in the private sector seems primarily concerned with providing on-line data base services and attention is being devoted to the transmission of data, retrieval of selected pieces of data in the form of discrete statistics, and simple manipulations. Concern by the information professional is therefore about the search algorithms, protocols of the different data bases, and availability of these data bases, including types and costs. Less (or little) attention seems focussed on what the data mean, how the data bases are conceived and constructed, evaluation of the quality of data, documentation, reliability of the information retrieved from the data bases, logical and physical structure, and so on.
Part of the reason for so little attention to these aspects of numeric data bases lies, I think, in the way that most information science and library professionals have gone about responding to automated on-line bibliographic data bases and services. They have defined their "sphere of responsibility" as those activities of information transfer, that is, the physical process by which the information is got from point X to point Y (thus the importance of protocols for accessing a data base) and the required response to a user in order to satisfy his/her search for information. Yet, upon reflection, the questions of data quality, documentation of the data, relevance, sources, file construction, retrieval and manipulation should not be outside the interests and concerns of these professionals. In the same way that the quantitative social scientist and data archivist/librarian must know about the underlying conceptual framework that created the data file and the methodology employed to carry out the data collection and processing, it seems to me that the information specialist who deals with on-line data bases must have the same concerns about the bibliographic data bases with which he/she works. It seems to me that schools of library and information science, the very institutions in our society where specialists are trained to respond to information needs, must consider reorganizing their curricula so that students are trained to understand better the meaning of information, the process by which information is created, and the information systems and structures necessary for transmission of the information. Rather than simply learning tools and procedures for information-seeking, students must be trained to evaluate the information with which they deal. For example, it is the concept of information retrieval that is important, not the protocol or precise search algorithm used to retrieve information. It is the process by which one goes about locating and identifying information which is important, not the name or location of such data base or reference tool.

As concerns numeric data, perhaps what this suggests is that we have a full time job ahead of us in educating the information professional and educator about numeric data, how data are used, and what organizational and management skills and resources are required to make data available. Further, schools of library and information science must develop solid links to specialists in these areas and must begin introducing numeric data into the curriculum. This is already happening in several library schools, but it is all too few. IASSIST has already identified education as one of its foci; its members should take an active role in the many national and international organizations which have as their central interest educating of library and archives professionals.

This brings me to the next meeting which I attended after the ASIS conference, a UNESCO-sponsored session (U.S. and Canadian Commissions to UNESCO) of the North American Round Table on Social Science Information and Documentation, held in Minneapolis, October 18-20, 1979. Here, I want to describe briefly the focus of the meeting and forthcoming recommendations, which I believe, are of some import to IASSIST (members and future activities) *

* IASSIST was well represented by
This meeting had as its objectives (1) review of programs, policies, and linkages of organizations active in social science information at the international level; (2) examination of the needs for a new framework and for networking among social science information organizations at the international, regional, national, and subnational levels; (3) recommendations to organizations at all levels regarding changes in policies, organizations, programmes and services which would improve the effectiveness of social science information services at all levels and linkages among them; and, (4) identification and development of proposals for such projects and improvement of existing facilities and resources.

The meeting was heavily represented by information specialists and underrepresented by social scientists. As a result, a valuable set of experiences as could have been transmitted by the social scientist were not provided and discussions (and forthcoming recommendations) dealt largely with questions of information transfer and infrastructure development. This is not to say that these questions are unimportant, indeed, they are critical to developing a formal information system; but, rather, that information specialists may not be responding in the best way to facilitate the transfer of information if they do not have the "guidance" of their user communities.

Another problem which surfaced is that organizations which deal with information have a number of characteristics which limit their utility: governmental and nongovernmental organizations are often paralyzed by political and vested interests; they are inflexible; they deal largely with non-social science information; they represent secondary and tertiary information services' interests in information and have paid little attention to primary information sources (e.g., data); they devote little attention to the needs of users (most activities are designed for dissemination of information between and among information services). And, finally, different and competing organization authorities create duplication of activities which results in duplication of projects and services, which result, not unexpectedly, in products which are not completely useful.

A third problem frequently alluded to was the unavailability of funding resources for social science information. Funds are limited. Projects are designed whose scope is large, but the funds provided for implementation are insufficient for the magnitude of the task. As a result, no matter the good intentions of the project investigator, little of value is produced.

While there is reason to suspect that we will see increasing complexity in the world of social science information: an increasing number of organizations (governmental and nongovernmental) competing for limited funds; networks, systems, services, resources, and tools of social science information and documentation which are underutilized; and, communication among social scientists around the world inhibited by the lack of information (and also too much
then, is to provide a framework within which these individuals can participate and can apply their expertise to the outstanding number of problems faced by their user communities.

With this in mind, a number of recommendations which were put forth at the end of the Conference are directly relevant to this discussion: (1) Relationships between the organizations which now participate in an inchoate and disorganized information system should be examined. (2) Comprehensive inventories of on-going research-relevant-to-the-social sciences-information systems should be developed. (3) Assessment (evaluation) of completed and ongoing projects must be carried out to determine the extent of utilization, information benefits, and cost-effectiveness. (4) Reference tools for facilitating the transmission of social science information across national boundaries (including thesauri, dictionaries, classification schemes) must be developed. (5) Schools of library, archival, and/or information science and training programmes in developing countries need to be encouraged to strengthen the social science components of their curriculum. (6) Appropriate instructional aids must be developed which are transferable and adaptable to different audiences in different environments. (7) An international social science information training centre should be established to provide complete and ongoing education and research opportunities. (8) To improve the quality of education in the area of social science information, (a) mechanisms need to be established to encourage scholarly evaluation and publication of analyses of primary and secondary data bases and (b) innovative training programs should be encouraged which provide

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mechanisms for learning exchanges between developed and developing countries, to improve information science technologies and the use of information science products to achieve development goals.

Lest I leave you readers with a somewhat pessimistic view of the social science information system, let me turn to two meetings which I attended during November where concerns about the quality of education in social science and the products of efforts to improve the quality of education were central issues. The first was the Biennial Meeting of the Official Representatives of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) (Ann Arbor, Michigan); the second was the International Federation of Data Organizations-sponsored Invitational Seminar on Data Teaching Packages for the Social Sciences (University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada). What follows is a report on what is happening that is good news.

Increasing attention is being paid to developing computing resources, software, and small data packages for teaching quantitative social science (substantive-discipline, analytic tools, and computing). Many institutions have integrated recent computer technological advances in the social science curriculum. Resources are being provided for instructional data handling and computer literacy. Trained personnel are developing data packages and software, and reorganizing their computing facilities to take advantage of available computer and telecommunications technology. People (the research community, primarily) are acknowledging the importance of developing innovative teaching techniques for transmitting knowledge about social research. Micro and mini-computers are creating an excitement everywhere and are making it possible to incorporate new methods and tools into the social science instructional program. The meetings in Ann Arbor and Waterloo were indications of how much progress the social science disciplines have made (although there remains an enormous task ahead): Professional social science associations, such as the American Political Science Association, the International Social Science Council, and private and public foundations have committed themselves to a program of social science education which incorporates the use of primary data and user-oriented/friendly software and hardware. While the goals have differed (one goal being understanding the substantive nature of a particular social science discipline; the other goal, computer literacy [and, of course, a mix of the two]), and there are many questions raised about the appropriateness of certain pedagogical techniques and about the transfer of data packages across national boundaries, it does appear that the social science information professional is on his/her way toward meeting some of the programmatic objectives of a more dynamic information system whose networks and participants contribute to knowledge-producing information.

Another impression which I had, produced by the Ann Arbor meeting, is also relevant to the present discussion. This meeting was for the individuals who represent their institution in the Consortium. For the most part, these individuals are social science faculty members who are not supported for the coordinating role they play between the user community at their institution and the Consortium. Already overburdened with their own teaching and research responsibilities, they are also called upon to be an
information professional, who manages and transmits information about data and the data themselves and who responds to user requests for assistance in using the data. It was obvious that they are beginning to recognize the difficulties of performing these multiple roles. Yet, very few of them have investigated the possibility of utilizing the experience of information professionals and other services at their institution, those services which handle the information transfer responsibilities which they now have as Official Representative. Given the increasing complexity of managing machine readable data files collections, it seems appropriate to suggest to these individuals that these responsibilities be transferred to other individuals and organizations. Again, this issue suggests there is much work to be done to create a social science information system which incorporates networks and services for machine readable data files.

Where does that put us now? As concerns utilization of primary data, the world underutilizes available resources. It does not avail itself of potentially useful resources because there is no integrated information system which signals data availability, which has networks and services for transmitting the resources, which trains information professionals in the organization and management of these resources, and which trains users in their effective use. The view of many legislators and policy and decision makers is that the funds which they have provided for social research have had no impact or benefit to society as a whole. Perhaps part of the reason lies in the structure of the social science information system. It seems to me that our work is cut out for the next two decades (at least). If we as managers of social science numeric data are going to play a critical role in the social policy formation, research, and evaluation processes, we must work to develop a more systematic approach to the organization and dissemination of information about data and of the data themselves. Just how we are to go about this should be among our principal concerns as members of IASSIST.

IASSIST Structure, Committees & Groups

Per Nielsen, Vice President

Based on the IASSIST Newsletter Report from the Annual Conference in Ottawa (1978 May 7-10), discussions with IASSIST members (incl. several Administrative Committee members), a "survey" among IASSIST Committee Chairpersons and Action Group Coordinators, a proposal concerning the future IASSIST structure is outlined below.

The proposed structure is one of COMMITTEES and GROUPS, the former taking care of administrative and Coordinating functions, the latter dealing with substantive work. It is proposed that Committees and Groups report on their work annually, following the outlined General Reporting Procedure and supplying the Listed Annual Report Components. An adoption of this reporting style will secure maximum visibility within the association, at the same time allowing us to carve away some dead wood within the existing Action Groups.

At the substance level, ACTION GROUPS and INTEREST GROUPS are proposed in response to the problem many former Action Groups have reported: They start from scratch at every Annual Conference because
so many new people come in. Interest Groups are the less ambitious ones; they serve the important function of disseminating information within their substance area to interested members and to be discussion fora at Annual Conferences. New Action Groups (and I propose Action Group rather than Select Committee) may be offshoots from Interest Groups; the ambition with Action Groups (that may count only a few people) is produce: A well-defined product, financial support, a tight time schedule, and very committed individuals are prerequisites to a production of articles, monographs, state-of-the-art seminars, and other products targeted towards a constituency much wider than the present IASSIST membership.

In the upcoming Annual Reports from existing Action Groups should be included a proposal to the Administrative Committee concerning future status. Some Action Groups are dead, others may prefer to stay rather unambitious in an Interest Group capacity; we do have very product-oriented groups thank goodness, that should apply for continued Action Group status, and we may have groups where a few individuals can commit themselves to work in an Action Group, leaving space for an Interest Group in the same area.

IASSIST has to be more product-oriented, thus also offering energetic members the professional merit which is associated with production. The structure outlined below is hoped to facilitate this necessary product-orientation.

Administrative Committee (AC)

The AC is the governing body of IASSIST. Mandate and procedures concerning the AC are included in the Constitution of IASSIST. (The March 1978 Constitution was inserted in IASSIST Newsletter, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Winter 1978).) The AC establishes ad hoc Committees as needed, e.g., Organizing and Program Committees of IASSIST conferences.

Standing Committees (SC)

Establishment: SCs shall be established as needed based upon decisions of the AC.

Mandate: The initial outline mandate is developed into a detailed mandate by the SC; the detail mandate is subject to approval by the AC. The mandate shall be communicated to the membership (in the Annual Report) no later than one year after the establishment of the SC.

Membership: Each SC shall have one designated member of the AC, and the SC chairperson shall be appointed by the AC. Special membership requirements may be defined by the AC for each SC.

Reporting: See General Reporting Principles.

Termination: SCs may be dissolved by the AC.

Action Groups (AG)

Establishment: A minimum of three IASSIST members (incl. identified Coordinator) may apply to the AC for AG status or may be designated as an AG by the AC.
Mandate and AG Coordinator and membership constitute the basis for possible output.

**Mandate:** The mandate shall be consistent with the overall IASSIST objectives. The mandate shall be very specific with regard to resource input, financial support needed, production output, and dissemination/publication of AG results - all items to be specified on the calendar time dimension.

**Membership:** The membership may come from one or several IASSIST Regions; a minimum of three members is required, to which is added one AC-member designated by the AC. The a priori identified AG Coordinator is responsible for coordination of the work towards tangible products in accordance with the mandate, for reporting, and for maintenance of an AG membership list.

**Reporting:** Status reporting in accordance with the General Reporting Principles. Substance reporting (publication) shall be negotiated with the SC on Publications.

**Termination:** AGs are dissolved (or moved to the Interest Group level) upon completion of the mandate or by decision of the AC.

**General Reporting Procedure**

A written Annual Report is required from all Committees and Groups to the AC. The annual reporting procedure falls in three parts:

1. A. No later than six weeks prior to the first day of the IASSIST Assembly Meeting (Annual Conference) or, if the Assembly does not convene in a particular year, six weeks prior to the first date of last year's Assembly Meeting, Committee Group Coordinators shall disseminate a draft Annual Report to AC members. (First class intracontinental and air mail overseas postage required.)

2. During a seven week review process (in the AC; among interested
members having requested the draft Report from the author at the Annual Conference revisions will be incorporated and a final Annual Report for each Committee and Group will be available.

3. The Annual Reports shall be printed, abstracted, or (as a minimum) referenced in the IASSIST Newsletter immediately following the Annual Conference. If the Annual Report is not published in toto, it shall be available from the author to IASSIST members on request.

Annual Report Components

Mandate of the Committee/Group is an obligatory component of the Annual Report for new Committees/Groups and in cases where mandate changes have occurred since last Annual Report; for all Committees and Groups, at least a reference to the mandate shall be included.

Past Year Report shall stress the endeavours of the Committee/Group by reporting work via mail correspondence and in workshops, seminars, training sessions, etc. -- ending with an inserted resume (in the final version) of discussions at the latest Annual Conference. The Past Year Report section contains a list of Committee/Group Members (mailing list) and a list of papers and publications produced -- incl. a note on circulation/presentation of each paper/publication.

First Year Plans shall be specified in detail, thus facilitating coordination between Committees/Groups as well as easing IASSIST members' decisions whether to join a certain Committee/Group or not. Focus on output (products) and input (work load) over a calendar time.

Longer Term Plans shall be included in the Annual Report to the extent they are known. Focus on products.

No later than 1980 March 20 Committee Chairpersons and Group Coordinators shall disseminate their Annual Report to Administrative Committee Members and to other IASSIST members upon request; the final review (including decisions concerning Interest vs. Action Groups) will take place during the IASSIST 1980 Annual Conference in Washington, DC, 1980 May 1-4.

News of Related Organizations

Committee of European Social Science

Minutes provided by E. Hochmann

European Statistics

The European social science data archives are exploring the possibility of obtaining the release of the EUROSTAT time series data to CESSDA members. EUROSTAT is willing to release any tables from its holdings on a fee basis. Raw data, however, will not be released, although there are internal differences with respect to this point. Information about EUROSTAT can be obtained by subscribing to the EUROSTAT Bulletin (write EUROSTAT,
Information Retrieval and the Study Description Scheme

Attention continues to be paid to developing information retrieval systems for describing the contents of machine readable data files (MRDF). Per Nielsen and Ekkehard MOCHMANN reported on the status of the Study Description (SD) scheme. The Danish Data Archives (DDA) uses in-house developed PL1 programs for sequential listing; the Zentralarchiv (ZA) at Cologne employs the ZAUB programs for listing, synoptic tables, and retrieval. At a recent meeting in Cologne, Jorgen Grosbol from the DDA suggested adapting the ZAR-retrieval routines for study description retrieval needs. This project is now underway at the DDA. The Steinmetz Archives (Amsterdam) employs the RIQS-system [developed at Northwestern University's Vogelbeck Computing Center] for SD retrieval and uses the same Standard Study Description scheme format as DDA and ZA. Elliott AVEDON from the Leisure Studies Data Bank (LSDB) has expanded the SD scheme to cover leisure studies categories. Modifications of the ZAUB program is underway to cover the LSDB extensions.

Sue Dodd's suggestion for incorporating a bibliographic citation in the SD scheme [see IASSIST Newsletter 3(3)] has been accepted. Henk SCHRIK of Steinmetz Archives will provide CESSDA members with information on how to compose the bibliographic citation in the SD.

Marcia Taylor of the Social Science Research Council Survey Archive (Essex University) has been in contact with the British Library, which indicates an interest in incorporating information about MRDF in their BLAISE system. The SSRC Survey Archive has just completed their new directory and is about to develop a retrieval system for its studies based on the UNESCO Social Science Thesaurus.

The Archivio Dati e Programmi Per Le Scienze Sociali (ADPSS) in Milan, the Belgian Archives for the Social Science (BASS) in Louvain-la-Neuve, Steinmetz, and the Survey Archive will join in a test of the SD. Per Nielsen will provide them with a SD form and instructions. Within six weeks, at least five studies one of which is in English will be completed by these archives. DDA or ZA will return a computer printout for these SDs. If the test is evaluated successfully, the programs can be obtained on request from DDA or ZA.

Codebook Standards

The ROISTACHER Style Manual for Machine Readable Data Files and Their Documentation (U.S. Government Printing Office, forthcoming 1980) is being circulated among CESSDA members. Maria Wieken reported that ISR and ZUMA (West Germany) follow a standardized routine to prepare machine readable codebooks before they begin field research for a particular study.

ADPSS, the Norwegian Social Science Data Archives (NSD), and Steinmetz concentrate on preparation SPSS files with labels, frequencies, and a copy of the questionnaire as documentation for the user. DDA and ZA use the OZPRINT program for the preparation of
machine readable codebooks. CESSDA members will continue examination of standards for machine readable documentation the coming meeting.

Cross National Projects

E. MOCHMANN has prepared a first draft for a CESSDA Inventory of Cross National Studies (version 0.0.0. 9/1979). All members have agreed to compile a list and to distribute the list to CESSDA members at the end of October 1979. Criteria for inclusion in this list are (i) machine readable, (ii) European studies, (iii) primary data. The following information for each study is recommended: title, year of project, year covered, nations covered, principal investigators, international coordinator, data source, type of data, number of cases, data format, and applications.

University of Illinois 1980 Allerton Conference

The University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science has announced that the topic of the 1980 Allerton Conference will be concerned with the archiving of machine readable data. Those wishing more information should contact Ms. Kathleen Heims. Her address and phone number may be found on the inside front cover of this Newsletter.

OTHER NEWS OF INTEREST

Library of Congress Completes Draft of New MARC Format

The Library of Congress Network Development Office has completed the first draft of a new MARC format for machine-readable data files. Interested persons are invited to review this draft and provide comments or suggestions. Copies of this document will be available on request from the Network Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540 after January 2, 1980. Deadline for submitting comments is March 31.

This format is the latest in a series of formats for machine-readable bibliographic records that have been published by the Library of Congress. The format structure follows the American National Standard for Bibliographic Information Interchange on Magnetic Tape (ANSI 239.2-1979), issued by the American National Standards Institute.

The format for machine-readable data files has been compiled with the assistance of a working group composed of Barbara Aldrich, Bureau of the Census; Betty Beh, National Technical Information Service; Ross Cameron, National Archives and Records Service; Sue Dodd, Social Science Data Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Charles Dollar, National Archives and Records Service; Ann Fox, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress; Mary Kay Ganning, Automated Systems Office, Library of Congress; Carolyn Geda, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research; and Warren Glimpse, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Other working group members were Elizabeth Herman, Research Library, University of California at Los Angeles; Paul Lagueux, Council on Library Resources; Harold Naugler.
Public Archives Canada; and Deborah Pomerance, DUALab. The working group is chaired by Lenore Maruyama, Network Development Office, Library of Congress. The working group will review the comments received for possible incorporation in the format at its next meeting in May 1980.

1976 Census Microdata

The 1976 version of the Public Use Sample Tape Files from the Census of Population and Housing will be available in the near future, probably at the end of June, 1979. A brochure briefly describing the content of the files and the procedures for ordering them can be obtained from CANSIM Division. Orders and general inquiries should be directed to Suzanne Gailloux. For technical and subject matter questions contact Russell Page. Both of these persons can be reached at:

CANSIM DIVISION
STATISTICS CANADA
OTTAWA, CANADA
K1A 0T7
Telephone: (613) 996-3424

Visiting Fellowship Scheme 1980/81

Social Science Research Council
Survey Archive Visiting Fellowship

The Survey Archive now invites applications to its Visiting Fellowship scheme for 1980/81, from social scientists interested in undertaking either substantive or methodological research based on the Archive’s holdings. The Survey Archive is Britain’s largest repository of machine-readable survey data and in particular contains a large number of holdings in the fields of political science, sociology, education, social administration and planning. The majority of surveys available relate to post-war Britain, or to Britain in a comparative context; they include the "classical" academic studies as well as more recent major academic surveys, and commercial surveys of interest to social scientists (e.g. the regular opinion polls). The Archive contains large holdings of Government-sponsored surveys, including the Family Expenditure surveys, the General Household surveys and the 1971 and 1966 Census ward library data. The most recent inventory of Archive datasets is available at your institution’s library; an up-dated Abbreviated Guide may be obtained free of charge from the Archive.

Two types of Fellowships are offered: one-year Visiting Fellowships and "internships" of any duration from one to three months. Fellowships are provided with: (i) office facilities and a personal service of technical advice and data management (but not data analysis) from the Archive’s staff, (ii) access to all the Archive’s holdings (subject to the normal conditions imposed by depositors), (iii) the storage and processing of the Fellow’s own data sets, (iv) free access to the University’s computing facilities and services.

The Archive is not in a position to provide the Fellow’s salary or any secretarial or research assistance and applicants are encouraged to explore the possibilities of obtaining grants to meet such costs from their home institutions.

Fellows may be asked to give some regular seminars or class
Instruction based on their research during their visit. The amount would depend on the length of their fellowship and the nature of their work in relation to the interests of the social science departments in the university, but would not, in any event, be very heavy. Fellows will be required to deposit permanently data sets brought with them for use during the period of their stay.

Applications, with a deadline of March 31st 1980, and a curriculum vitae should be addressed to The Director, SSRC Survey Archive, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex. Appointments will be announced by April 15th 1980.

University of Madrid

The University of Madrid, with the sponsorship of several other organizations, the International Federation for Information Processing, LISH, Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, including IASSIST, and IFDO, is organizing an international meeting on Databases in the Social Sciences and the Humanities, to be held in June, 1980, in Madrid. This meeting will be a follow up to the one held at Dartmouth College in August, 1980. The Facultad de Informatica is issuing a call for papers. Further information can be obtained from Guido MARTINOTTI, Dati e Programmi per le Scienze Sociali, via G. Canton 4, 20144 Milan, Italy.

News About People

Maria WIEKEN-HAYSER, formerly of the Zentralarchiv fur Empirische Sozialforschung at the University of Cologne, has accepted a position at the European University Institute (Radio Piesolana, via del Roccettini, 50016 San Domenico di Fiesole, Italy). She will be responsible for administering the library/archive for the EUI.
OBJECTIVES

Encourage and support the establishment at local and national levels of information centers for data base reference, maintenance, and dissemination.

Foster international dissemination and exchange of information on significant developments in information centers for statistical and textual machine-readable databases.

Coordinate on an international level programs, projects, and general procedural efforts which provide an international forum for the discussion of problems relating to information centers.

Promote the development of professional standards and encourage the establishment of training for data center personnel.

ACTIVITIES AND MEMBER PARTICIPATION

Members participate in Action Groups organized to address problems in the following areas: Data Archive Registry, Data Archive Development, Data Acquisition, Data Documentation, Classification, Process-Produced Data, and Data Organization and Management.

The Action Group activities include development of a registry of data libraries, archives, and information services; writing of a guide to providing social science data services for research, policy and planning purposes; development of standards for data acquisition, documentation of sample survey and process-produced data, bibliographic control and citation of social science machine-readable data, and the relationship of study design to data management; and, creating a directory of catalogues which list machine-readable data files.

Other activities include regional and international workshops, conferences, seminars and training sessions.

PUBLICATIONS

IASSIST Newsletter: A quarterly publication on activities relating to the production, acquisition, preservation, processing, distribution, and utilization of machine-readable data in the international social science community.

IASSIST Conference Proceedings.

MEMBER BENEFITS

IASSIST Newsletter

S.S. Data: A Newsletter of Social Science Archival Acquisitions (a quarterly publication from the University of Iowa, describing social science data acquisitions around the world).

Special rates on other IASSIST publications.