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EDITORIAL INFORMATION

The IASSIST Newsletter represents an international cooperative effort on the part of individuals managing, operating, or using machine-readable data archives, data libraries, and data services. The Newsletter reports on activities related to the production, acquisition, preservation, processing, distribution, and use of machine-readable data carried out by its members and others in the international social science community. Your contributions and suggestions for topics of interest are welcomed. The views set forth by authors of articles contained in this publication are not necessarily those of IASSIST.

INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

The Newsletter is published four times yearly. Articles and other information should be typewritten and double-spaced. Each page of the manuscript should be numbered. The first page should contain the article title, author's name, affiliation, address to which correspondence may be sent, and telephone number. Footnotes and bibliographic citations should be consistent in style, preferably following a standard authority such as the University of Chicago Press Manual of Style or Kate L. Turabian's Manual for Writers. If the contribution is an announcement of a conference, training session, or the like, the text should include a mailing address and a telephone number for the director of the event or for the organization sponsoring the event. Book notices and reviews should not exceed two double-spaced pages. Manuscripts should be sent in duplicate to the Editor:

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Book reviews should be submitted in duplicate to the Book Review Editor:

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Urbana IL 61801
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(217) 333-1000-info or (217) 333-2306-office

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CALENDAR

Please send all notices of upcoming events with dates, locations and contact persons to the editor.

January 12-14, 1983

1983 Federal Software Conference
Contact: U.S. Professional Development Institute
12611 Davan Drive
Silver Spring, MD 20904
U.S.A.

January 12-14, 1983

Washington, D.C.

May 19-22, 1983

IASSIST Annual Conference
Contact: Judith Rowe
Princeton University
87 Prospect Avenue
Princeton, NJ 08544
U.S.A.

May 19-22, 1983

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

June 10-12, 1983

International Conference in Data Bases in the Humanities and Social Sciences
Contact: Professor Robert F. Allen
Room 427
Alexander Library
Rutgers, The State University
New Brunswick, NJ 08903
U.S.A.

June 10-12, 1983

New Brunswick, New Jersey

August 11-14, 18-21, 1983

International Time-Series Meetings
Contact: O. D. Anderson
9 Ingham Grove
Lenton Gardens
Nottingham NG7 2LQ
ENGLAND

August 11-14, 18-21, 1983

Toronto, Canada

August 15-18, 1983

Annual Meeting: American Statistical Association
August, 1983

Ottawa, Canada

International Federation of Social Science Organizations (IFSSO)
International Colloquium on the Rationale and Basis for the Allocation of Public Funds to Social Science Research

Contact: SSHRCC, Mr. Fortier, President
255 Albert Street, Box 1610
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6G4
CANADA

August - September, 1983

Madrid, Spain

ESOMAR/WAPOR Conference

Contact: Robert Worcester
MORI

1983

Nürnberg, Germany

International Computing Symposium

Contact: Herr Professor D. H. Wederkind
Universität Erlangen - Nürnberg
Lehrstuhl Informatik VI
Martenstrasse 3
D-8520 Erlangen
GERMANY
RIGHTS OF RESEARCHERS AND GOVERNMENTS TO NATIONAL RECORDS: WHO OWNS CONTRACT AND GRANT DATA AND WHO CAN USE IT?

BY

Ekkehard Mochmann
Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung
University of Cologne

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1. Freedom of research, but no access to data?

The legal context for social science data access in Germany is significantly different from the American situation. While the federal and state data protection laws have been enacted in the late seventies (like in most European countries), a general data access regulation as the equally important component of information legislation is still lacking. In this situation Article 5 of the German Federal Republic's Constitution is referenced as the most authoritative written norm. It guarantees freedom of arts and science, research and teaching in general, but does not say anything specific about data access. The interpretation of this article by courts and experts, however, acknowledges in principle the right to information access. This position is contrasted by the actual behaviour of the German Administration. An orientation to keep information under its control is prevailing (1). In practice it is the researcher who has to justify the information request and has to prove that he cannot achieve his results by other means. There is no regulation demanding from the Administration to justify its refusal. On the contrary the researcher has to convince the data holding administration of the importance and legitimacy of his research intention. In short: There is no equivalent to the Freedom of Information Act.

Before privacy legislation was enacted, the legal situation in Western Germany was reasonably well characterized by the statement "That the owner of data--including personal data--was more or less regarded as proprietor who could dispose of them as long as he did not violate the rights of other persons" (2). In terms of data accessibility (not protection) privacy legislation changed the situation to the worse: It was frequently misused as an argument to prevent access--even in cases where privacy legislation did not apply.


The mandate of the Federal Statistical Agency is (among others) to provide quantitative information about social and economic development of the society. The same can be said for the state and commune agencies.
More than sixty legal norms regulate the procedure for more than two-hundred separate statistical counts, which have to be conducted. Whenever a special legal norm is enacted, it specifies all details for the survey (sample, variables) including access and disposition rights. These normally rest with the office, which initiated the data collection.

There are cases, in which statistical offices of the communes collected the data for the state office, but were not entitled to analyze the data themselves, either before or after transfer to the state office. In other cases public access was explicitly guaranteed. Whether access actually can be achieved is frequently a question of the fees which have to be paid for usage (e.g., up to DM 6000 for the copy of a tape from a 1% sample of the Micro census). Apart from these specific regulations the general procedure for the Federal Agency was defined in the Federal Statistics Act in 1953 which was revised in 1980. This new version responded to problems arising from recent privacy legislation. According to the new regulation the statistics can be used by scientific institutions and other interested bodies, only if the data is anonymized. The data flow is seriously hampered by the fact that appropriate anonymization procedures have to be developed and implemented (3). In fact, given the problems of anonymization, even public use files are not available. On the other hand the Federal Statistic Agency offers the services of STATIS-BUND. This is a network-oriented service for access to data and appropriate statistical procedures. You can analyze the data in the bank, you can bring in additional data which you had collected yourself, but you cannot transfer the data to your own installation (4).

3. Access to administrative (process-produced) data

The transfer of anonymous data is permissible, transfer of identifiable is restricted. Again data can be transferred only if the researcher can convince the Agency and data protection commissioner that the research interests are considerably higher than contradicting interests and that the research goal cannot be achieved by other means. Basically the data access is under complete control of the Administration.

4. Access to contract data

Government agencies have a high demand of data, but hardly any personnel resources for data collection or data analysis. These activities are usually contracted out. Given this situation they are not interested to lay their hands on the data itself. Their needs are satisfied when they receive the research report and tables. There are hardly any resources for data analysis in the offices of the Administration. As a consequence no attention is being paid to clarify the rights regarding the data in the contract. Only recently attempts to alert the responsible administrators to the fact that publicly financed data collections are an important resource for secondary analysis are gaining increasing attention.

Let me characterize the situation regarding access to cross-section surveys by two contrasting experiences. Since the first story given an example of very questionable performance in a critical political situation, it may be particularly important for discussion. Nevertheless I will protect the identity of this office, since I cannot give a fair account of the detailed arguments here.
In 1979 one of the more prominent offices of the Federal Administration asked a commercial research institute to contract a study on the right-wing radical potential. This research team had contracted the field work for the cross-national survey to one of the leading opinion research institutes.

The results which were finally reported in the media were substantially contradicting the findings of a prominent German sociologist, who had contributed to most important research findings in this field. Of course he wanted to reanalyze this new data set. We asked the financee for access to the data. The response was positive, but conditional on the agreement of the contract institute. This agency was positive too, but conditional on the o.k. of the sub-contractor. This was very positive, but we did not receive the data. After several iterations—and even political interventions—we were informed by the Government Office that data transfer seemed not to be advisable in this given situation. Almost parallel to that we were informed by the contractor that the interested researchers certainly could inspect the data in the contractor's office; apart from that the results would be published on the book market in short. The book is available, we are still waiting for the data.

One positive experience stems from negotiations with the State of Northrhine-Westfalia and the Federal Post Minister's Office. They currently are conducting implementation and evaluation studies for the two-way communication system, which is called Bildschirmtext in Germany (Prestel in England, Telidon in Canada and Antiope in France, just to name a few). The contracts with the research institutes clearly define that all rights regarding the data rest with the financees, and they are interested in an intensive usage of these data sets. To prove this: We have produced the codebook and a character data set for two of the major studies already (5).

Likewise we received and distributed three big data sets from the Federal Labour Minister's office with results from recent studies of unemployment to quote just another positive experience.

I could continue with an amazing example from a postordinated agency (nachgeordnete Bundesbehörde), which holds numerous labour market data sets. The most positive declaration to start data transfer to the social science community via the Zentralarchiv was unfortunately restricted by including a privacy clause, which explicitly stated that data can only be used for the purposes of this office. It might have been phrased slightly different to open access to the social science community in general. But I prefer to follow the positive terms described before.

5. Federal Archives act

A law for the Federal Archives (Bundesarchiv) has been drafted. There was none in existence before. Reactions to privacy legislations promoted the idea of a Federal Archives Act. This draft explicitly offers access to research—that, with some exceptions, can wait 30 to 120 or even 150 years. I understand that these regulations are similar to those in many other countries. They can be interesting for historical research, they hardly will be useful for empirical social research. All materials produced or received by federal agencies, will be subject to this law unless considered not worth archiving. Nothing is said about contract
data. All materials have to be offered to the Federal Archive as soon as they are no longer needed in the public administration. A decentralized principle is followed in so far as materials from local or state agencies can be sorted in their respective archives. Nothing is said about contract data. This point, however, is tapped in the Swiss neighbour's "Guidelines for processing personal data in the federal administration". In case a state (Kanton) or commune, a private person or organization is given a contract, data protection rules have to be specified by contract or order and have to be supervised—if possible. Nothing is said about access regulations, however (6).

6. Access to grant data

This situation can be characterized very quickly. Besides research foundations, Government agencies give a significant amount of funds in form of research grants. As a rule the data collected under these grants is under complete control of the researcher who collected it (of course subject to current privacy and other legislation). Unfortunately the practice of data sharing in the research community is still less popular than arguing against data protection and restricted data access regulations.

7. Result

There is no clear answer to the question of ownership and access to contract data. Discussion of negative effects of privacy legislation and positive experiences with special access regulations as well as references to the international development gradually develop the feeling for the importance of this subject in our research community. The experts' discussion about the topics is reported in specialized journals and monographs. While the State of Hessen was first to pass a privacy protection law we have to catch up with respect to data access regulations (7). Part of the game is to balance political, commercial and research interests.
REFERENCES


(4) Before access is permitted you have to sign a contract specifying access conditions and fees. Descriptive information about STATISBUND, its holdings and program libraries are available from "Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden".

(5) Infratest-Nullerhebung im Rahmen der wissenschaftlichen Begleitforschung zu Bildschirmtext und Bildschirmtext-Voruntersuchung (Langenbucher, Scheuch, Treinen, Date collection by Infratest München)


(7) The German Science Foundation has implemented a committee on Privacy protection and Data access problems.

see also.

DATA ABSTRACTS

BY

John B. Kolp

Laboratory for Political Research
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UNION MEMBERS AND LEADERS: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

The data files described below contain information on the opinions, attitudes, and background characteristics of labor/trade union members and leaders in five countries. The complete addresses for the data archives holding these materials are included at the end of this section. The abstracts have been constructed from documents supplied by these archives.

UNION REPRESENTATION ELECTIONS AND THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Jeanne Herman Brett, Julius G. Getman, and Stephen B. Goldberg

Population: sample of workers
Cases: 1239 Variables: 164
Archive: ICPSR and SSDA (Illinois)

This study is based on extensive interviews conducted with over 1,000 workers who participated in union representation elections in the United States. The original research investigation examined the influence of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) on these elections. Workers were questioned about their past experiences with unions, their feelings towards unions, and their observations of pressures exerted by companies, unions, or the NLRB before and after the representation election. Data concerning the background and other characteristics of each of the workers were also collected.

UNITED AUTO WORKERS: WORK GROUP INFLUENCE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION (DETOIT AREA STUDY, 1961)

Warren Miller and Donald Stokes

Time Period: Winter 1961
Population: UAW workers
Cases: 419
Archive: ICPSR

As part of the 1960-1961 Detroit Area Study, UAW workers were interviewed in the winter of 1961. Respondents were asked how long they had worked on their job, what their job duties were, and whether they were satisfied with their job.
Another set of questions covered their length of union membership, their union activity, their conceptions of what the role of their union should be and their satisfaction with the job their union was doing. Political questions covered the good and bad points of political parties, the Kennedy-Nixon debates, and political issues facing the nation, party identification, past and present vote in state and national elections, and political participation. The social structure of the work group was probed and the respondent was questioned about the importance of politics in work group relationships. Demographic variables included class, age, organizational membership, religion, education, occupation, income, and race.

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS SURVEY, 1976
Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.

Time Period: February, 1976
Population: New York State United Teachers Union members
Archive: SSDL/Harris Date Center (UNC)

The survey consists of eight samples of New York union teachers: New York City, upstate, New York City chairpersons, upstate local presidents, SUNY, UUP, and CUNY PSC. Survey of teachers' union members investigates attitudes toward higher education in the state and the job the organization is doing. Questions include rating of NTSUT in representing its members' interests, satisfaction with leadership, publications, and membership benefits. Other areas covered include tenure, United Farm Workers, abortion, detente, Middle East, national health plan, tuition, and collective bargaining.

SURVEY OF CHRISTIAN NATIONAL TRADE-UNION, 1967
J. Ramond (Vrije Universit)

Time Period: 1967
Population: members, board members, and potential members of Christian National Trade-Union (Netherlands), born between 1907 and 1942.
Cases: 582
Archive: Steinmetz

A study of members, board members, and potential members of the union about the meaning of such a trade-union for them, the goals of such a trade-union, functioning, etc.
DUTCH STEEL WORKERS SURVEY, 1973

P. van den Eeden

Time Period: 1973
Population: workers at Dutch National Steel Hoogovens
Cases: 200 Variables: 55
Archive: Steinmetz

Working situation at Dutch National Steel Hoogovens, attitudes to work-situation and policies, process of innovation and consequences for job security, work contracts, reorganizations, shift system, wage system, workload, independence, scope of control, problems at work and solutions, protest action, work experience, participation in strikes, negotiations, role of trade-unions, type of actions against the strike by management, role of judge in breaking strikes, role of worker councils, having a say in the department contracts; attitude to worker-management relations, to management policies, motivation to be trade-union member. Substudy 3 concerned function-groups and how one is allotted a place therein, which points of view are most important, independence, information, experience, opinions about own function-group, social contacts, type of judgements/ratings, influence, perception of opinions of boss and colleagues, attitude of the trade-unions toward reorganizations and management policy, and solving conflicts through actions and strikes.

EMPLOYEE OPINION SURVEY, 1974

Time Period: 1974
Population: employees of Stork-Apparatenbouw (Netherlands)
Cases: 49 Variables: 173
Archive: Steinmetz

Opinions of workers/employees on industrial relations; details on works council, copartnership, participation, working conditions, job satisfaction, trade unions; strikes, workers taking over plant, who must play a role in achieving industrial democracy; most opinions asked in relation to and sometimes after exposure to TV program about subjects as above mentioned.

UNION SURVEY ON EDUCATION AND WORK

David Stern (Yale)

Population: 164 accountants, 214 college office assistants, 427 social service supervisors, and 90 nurse's aides in New York City area.
Cases: 895
Archive: SSDA (Yale)

Data were prepared for a study entitled "Education, Pay and Job Satisfaction," which was funded by the National Institute of Education. The same questionnaire was administered to accountants, college office assistants, and social service
supervisors. A similar but different questionnaire was used with nurse's aides. The codebook for the pooled file shows the relationship between the tagged variables for each file.

ATTITUDES OF INDUSTRIAL CLERICAL WORKERS TO WHITE COLLAR UNIONISATION

Monica P. Shaw, P. Bowen, and V. Elsy

Time Period: December 1972-December 1973
Population: Clerical employees in six firms
Cases: 575
Archive: SSRC Survey Archive (Essex)

The purpose of the study was to investigate the attitudes and reference groups of clerical employees in different employment situations. The firms were selected to give as wide a range as possible of different employment and trade union situations. Attitudinal and behavioural questions included type of firm, job, department and employment history. Satisfaction with pay and work conditions, assessment of job satisfaction and fairness of pay, comparison of pay with other workers. Experience of regrading (opinion and assessment), prospect of change in clerical work, nature and effect of changes. Assessment of present and desired relative influence of different types of employees in the firm. Trade union membership (past and present), reasons for leaving/changing trade unions, whether office held in union, ideal type of union. Opinion on trade union affiliation with Labour Party, ideal characteristics of a trade union for clerks, reasons for joining trade union, frequency of attendance of union meetings at work/outside work (reasons), trade union literature read. Respondent's perception of union function (present and desired), satisfaction with union representation, whether other/no union membership preferred, willingness to participate in official industrial action. R's assessment of union's recruitment methods and growth, whether respondent felt involved in union affairs, industrial action appropriate for clerks, opinion on pressure for membership. Experience of problems at work (type, outcome, personnel involved). Knowledge and opinion of Equal Pay Act, source of information, attitude to women at work/various social classes. Background variables are age, sex, marital status, number of children, school-leaving age, educational qualifications, political support, income, subjective social class.

EMPLOYEE SURVEY OF WORKING CONDITIONS

K. W. Redder

Time Period: 1973
Population: sample of members of a number of Danish trade unions
Cases: 6931 Variables: 272
Archive: Danish Data Archive

The aim of the survey is to map the experience of members of trade/labour unions regarding working conditions. The questionnaire asked for former and present job; with regard to the latter, information was sought as to the length of time that R
had held this job, what inconveniences were connected with it, whether protective measures were prescribed and used, and about contentment and stress on the job. The last part of the questionnaire probed for possible illness or ailments and asked R whether the causes for these were to be found in R's working conditions or elsewhere.

WORKPLACE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS: TRADE UNION OFFICERS

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Time Period: April-June 1973
Population: sample of trade union officers
Cases: 127
Archive: SSRC Survey Archive (Essex)

The purpose of the study was to monitor the effects, at workplace level, of changes in legislation in the industrial relations field; also the changes which may have taken place in the structure and procedure of employing organisations and trade unions. Questions focused on responsibilities at workplace including: no. of members/stewards for whom responsible, extent and type of contact, no. and purpose of meetings, degree of efficacy felt, type of issues discussed, satisfaction with officers from other unions. Relations with management including: amount of contact, type of issues raised, areas of disagreement, opinion of management. Also, existence of and satisfaction with written agreements, attitude to strikes and other forms of pressure, assessment of stewards' work, amount of consultation and agreement/disagreement over proposals for change. Assessment of climate of industrial relations. Background variables include official title, which union, length of service, total no. of members for whom responsible, age, sex.

THE ROLE OF FULL-TIME TRADE UNION OFFICERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

N. Robertson

Time Period: March 1-October 19, 1973
Population: All full-time trade-union officers in Northern Ireland
Cases: 81
Archive: SSRC Survey Archive (Essex)

The purpose of the study was to collect data to produce a profile of full-time trade union officers in Northern Ireland, revealing their backgrounds, the nature of their work, the problems they encounter and their attitude towards certain contemporary issues in industrial relations. To assess how the role of the full-time officer might be deficient and how it might be more effective, and to explore certain problems in the operation of trade unions peculiar to Northern Ireland. Attitudinal and behavioral questions include nature and method of work. Opinions on inter alia: union aims, officers' salaries, induction and training, facilities provided, place of shop stewards, optimal forms of branch organization, forms of collective bargaining, union communications, union staffing, industrial disputes, causes and remedies, relationship with employers and managers, impact of government policy. Background
variables include age, place of birth, school education, further education and training, original occupation, type of union, method of appointment, size of constituency, terms and conditions of employment, work load, outside commitments.

UNION LEADERS IN CHILE

Henry A. Landsberger

Time Period: 1962
Cases: 231
Variables: 175
Archive: ICPSR

Questions in the study explored the development of awareness, interest, and involvement in the union as well as objectives for the union and self as a union leader, and R's participation in other organizations. Respondents were asked about relations between the firms and the unions and between the unions and federations. Also included were items on union tactics, level of interest, and involvement of other union members and officials. The study sought the respondents' attitudes toward the Chilean labor movement, opinions as to what steps the country should take to continue social and economic progress and of the roles workers and industries should take to further national economic progress. Several items probed perception of the personality of most Chilean workers. Personal data were also gathered including the effect the leadership role has had on respondents' personal lives and cynicism about other people. Questions were asked about past family involvement in the union, respondents' career plans, and expectations for self and children. Standard demographic information included age, marital status, education, parent's financial status, education, and regional background.

ARCHIVE ADDRESSES

DANISH DATA ARCHIVE
Odense University
Niels Bohrs Alle 25

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA ARCHIVE
Social Science Library
Yale University
Box 1958 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA LIBRARY/
LOUIS HARRIS DATA CENTER
University of North Carolina
Manning Hall 026A
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

SRL DATA ARCHIVE
Survey Research Laboratory
1005 W. Nevada Street
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801

SSRC SURVEY ARCHIVE
University of Essex
Wivenhoe Park, Colchester
Essex, England

STEINMETZARCHIEF
Herengracht 410-412
1017 BX Amsterdam
Netherlands
BOOK REVIEWS
Kathleen Heim
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Graduate School of Library and Information Science

BORUCH, ROBERT F.; WORTMAN, PAUL M.; CORDRAY, DAVID S.; AND ASSOCIATES
REANALYZING PROGRAM EVALUATIONS: POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR
SECONDARY ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. (SAN

Aimed primarily at researchers who must capitalize on existing data by applying
their findings in the interest of advancing science and policy, this volume provides
much material for social science information specialists seeking to gain greater
understanding of the publics they serve. The book is divided into four parts plus an
introduction. Part One represents policies of the federal government and selected
key agencies (National Archives; National Institute of Justice; Government Accounting
Office) and methods for locating public and private data resources; Part Two is com-
prised of a discussion of the need for better documentation of data files and technical
guidelines for preparing and documenting them; Part Three contains essays suggesting
methods to improve reanalyses of evaluations; and Part Four includes case studies.

Perhaps the most useful chapters for data specialists are those on documentation.
Joan Linsenmeier, Paul M. Wortman and Michael Hendricks outline their problems with
the Riverside School Study of desegregation data set. Their perceptions support the
need for generally accepted standards for data documentation.

Alice Robbin proposes a set of guidelines for the documentation of machine-
readable files which reflect the concerns of a variety of users. These extensive
guidelines (59 pages) are divided into four sections: 1) "Technical Standards for
Documentation,"--which addresses five major components (general study overview,
history of the project, summary of the data file's processing history, codebook,
appendices); 2) "Technical Standards for Quality Data,"--which recommends good practice
for organizing a data file, identifying record types and data items, describing
missing data, employing standardized coding schemes, maintaining data at their lowest
level of aggregation, and recording standards for the transfer of data files from
one computer to another; 3) "Providing Access to Information About Machine-Readable
Data Files,"--which suggests standard rules for identifying files for inclusion in
library, scientific, and technical information systems; and 4) "Roles of the Researcher,
Sponsor, and Government Agencies."

Robbins' "Guidelines" are organized into clear sections and subsections and are
 correlated with figures to illustrate how each should be developed. A subject index
provides cross-referenced access. These "Guidelines," if applied by developers of
machine-readable data files, should begin to move files from the fringes of respecta-
bility close to the mainstream of information resources.

This is an extremely important book for the data professional. It provides
theoretical, intellectual, and technical background for data provision. The thirty-
one contributors include data archivists, social scientists (university, government,
and independently affiliated), and research program directors. Highly recommended.
Includes name and subject index.
This seventh edition of a major reference work contains 16,000 Canadian and American entries in a single alphabet. It is a comprehensive guide and the libraries included may be grouped into five categories.

1) subject divisions, departmental collections and professional libraries in colleges and universities;

2) branches, division, departments and special collections in large public library systems which concentrate exclusively upon one particular subject or group of subjects.

3) company libraries operating within a profit-making framework producing goods, services or information;

4) governmental libraries including those serving city departments, bureaus and boards; state legislative reference, department, and divisional libraries; and federal libraries within federal departments, agencies, and military, and divisions of national libraries; and

5) libraries supported by non-profit institutions, associations or organizations including scientific, technical and learned societies, civic, social and religious organizations, historical societies, bar associations, museums and hospitals, business and trade organizations; and major private collections available for research use.

A typical entry includes (where applicable): name of the organization; name of the library or information center; principal subject key word; mailing address; telephone number; head of library or information center; founding date; number of staff; subjects; special collections; holdings; subscriptions; services; automated library operations (access to online information systems as well as computer applications to other library processes such as cataloging, acquisitions, serials, and circulation); networks/consortia (membership in formal or informal groups involved in cooperative sharing on the local, regional or national level); publications; special catalogs; special indexes; remarks (not adaptable to the standard entry); former names; alternative names; merged libraries; names and titles of supervisory personnel. The Roper Center entry is produced below as an example.
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT - ROPER CENTER (Soc Sci)

Phone: (203) 486-4440

Corv. CT 06268

Founded: 1946. Staff: Prof 21; Other 4. Subjects: Survey data contributed by the world's major survey organizations. Special Collections: Gallup opinion surveys, 136 to present; Yankelovich, Skelly and White surveys for Time magazine; CBS News/New York Times Series; USIA Surveys; International Research Associates surveys; Gallup Affiliates surveys. Holdings: Over 9000 surveys. Services: Data set production; data analysis; search and retrieval; duplication of questionnaires and notebooks. Publications: Annual newsletter of recent data acquisitions; study settings organized by country; under contract, produces the "opinion Roundup" section for the magazine Public Opinion; Data Set News, announcements of data sets of special interest to the research community. Remarks: Since 1977, the Roper Center operates through a formal partnership of the University of Connecticut, Yale University, and Williams College. The University of Connecticut branch of the Roper Center—which is primary operating responsibilities—is housed administratively within the Institute for Social Inquiry.

A list of general abbreviations, geographic abbreviations, and network acronyms, are provided for easy look-ups.

Appendixes include lists of libraries for the blind and physically handicapped; patent depository libraries; federal information centers; federal job information centers; and United Nations depository libraries. A detailed subject index with good cross-referencing provides access by topic.

The scope of this Directory is enormous but in spite of many entries of only peripheral interest to the social science data community, there is much pertinent and up-to-date information that indicates that this volume should be examined and considered for purchase.

While no subject access is provided under "data archive" or data library," headings under "survey research," "public opinion," and "social science" do include major data libraries. Access under specific subjects such as "population," "political science," and "census" also lead to data holdings. There are omissions of some major data libraries (notably ICPSR, which is referred to only under the University of Michigan-Institute for Social Research, without reference to holdings) and federal files such as the Criminal Justice data held by ICPSR or the BLS Data Bank Files are not identifiable through this Directory. If the IASSIST membership is interested in better coverage of data libraries, comments should be forwarded to Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226.

In addition to this major reference tool which is volume 1 of a set, Gale produces two additional allied volumes: volume 2, Geographic and Personnel Indexes, lists all entries according to state or province and an alphabetical list of all personnel 24pp. ISBN 0-8103-026204 for $200); and New Special Libraries (follows the same format as the Directory but provides up-to-date information between major editions and includes cumulative indexing. ISBN 8102-0281-0 for $210) is volume three.
The Behavioral and Social Sciences Librarian is seeking someone to write a quarterly column on social science data archives, survey research resources and related topics. The position carries no remuneration beyond the designation, "Contributing Editor." The task requires someone with decided opinions and a willingness to expose them in print. Whoever takes on this assignment need not be a librarian, but he or she should be prepared to write for an audience that will include a majority of librarians. Interested individuals are urged to contact the new editor, Peter B. Allison, Head, Social Science/Documents Center, Elmer Holmes Bobst Library, New York University, 70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012.

THE 1983 FEDERAL SOFTWARE CONFERENCE - MANAGING APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT IN THE SMALL COMPUTER ERA

This Conference will focus on updating policy directions and exploring future trends affecting the development, acquisition, and use of software by the Federal government. More than 40 experts will address the Conference. Contact: U.S. Professional Development Institute, 12611 Davan Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20904. Telephone (301) 622-5696.

Date: January 12-14, 1983
Location: Sheraton Hotel, Washington, D.C.
Registration Fee: $450 for Government; $525 for industry

IASSIST 1983 ANNUAL MEETING

May 19-22, 1983
Warwick Hotel
Philadelphia, PA

The Conference this year will feature presentations on a variety of topics of interest to social scientists, data archivists, research administrators and government records managers.

Three concurrent all-day workshops will be held on May 19:

- Microcomputers and Social Science Data Bases
- Accessing Complex Data Files (e.g., Parnes data)
- Planning the Social Science Data Center

For further information about the workshop, contact Joanne Dionne, at the Social Science Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520.
The Conference will also feature a panel discussion on "An Information Network for Locating and Describing Machine-Readable Data Files."

Papers are being solicited in the following three board areas: data files, including microdata and aggregate; new sources and types of social science data; cross-sectional and longitudinal databases; cross-national datasets; and issues of privacy and confidentiality; hardware and software, including microcomputers; new storage technologies; transportability and compatibility of files; and time-series packages; data services, including problems of organizations and structures for providing data services; control of data quality; limitations to data access; data modifications and enhancements, such as imputation of missing data; and the ethics of redissemination.

Suggested topics for papers and abstracts may be sent to Sue Dodd, Program Chair, at the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Abstracts must be received by January 11, 1983 for final consideration.

The Conference will be held at The Warwick in Philadelphia May 19-22. The Warwick is an elegant hotel and both the sleeping rooms and the public facilities are designed to contribute to a most enjoyable conference. The hotel is centrally located and convenient to both the train station and the airport. Join Us!

IASSIST 1983 ANNUAL MEETING CALL FOR PAPERS

Papers are solicited for the IASSIST 1983 Annual Meeting. Fifteen papers will be presented in the three areas described below. Further information may be obtained by contacting the area organizers indicated. Abstracts and suggestions for papers should be submitted to Sue Dodd, Program Chair, at the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Abstracts must be received by January 11, 1983 for final consideration.

Data Services. Includes organizations and structures for providing data services. Examples for controlling data quality--checking data validity; limitation to data access; data modification and enhancement; e.g., imputation of missing data; the ethics of redissemination. Organizer: Peter B. Allison, Elmer Holmes Bobst Library, Social Science Center, 70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012.

Hardware and Software. Examples: micros and legal issues; storage technology; compatibility and transportability of files; time series packages. Organizer: Bill Gammell, Institute for Social Inquiry, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

Data Files. Includes new sources and types of data; issues of privacy and confidentiality; aging databases (new uses for old data); cross-sectional and longitudinal databases; cross-national datasets; microdata and aggregate data. Organizer: Pat Doyle, Mathematica Policy Research, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, Suite 550, Washington, D.C. 20007.
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

President: Sue Gavrel, Machine Readable Data Archives, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A ON4, Canada

REGIONAL SECRETARIES

Asia: Naresh Nijhawan, Indian Council of Social Science Research, Data Archive, Canada: Open

East Europe: Krzysztof Zagorski, Instytut Filosofii i Socjologii, Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Nowy Świat 72, Palac Staszica, 00-330 Warszawa, Poland

West Europe: Henk Schrik, Steinmetz Archives, Herengracht 410-412, 1017 BX Amsterdam, The Netherlands

United States: Judith S. Rowe, Computer Center, 87 Prospect Street, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, U.S.A.

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