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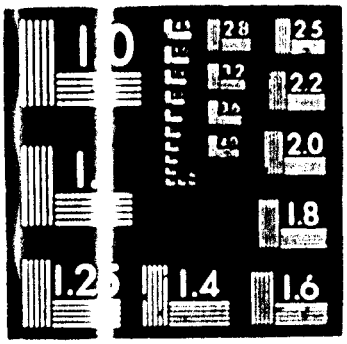

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13. ABSTRACT

The International Data Archive's data holdings are grouped into ten categories: (1) cross-national data; (2) event data; (3) data on conflict; (4) data on dyads; (5) international organization data; (6) alliance data; (7) international system data; (8) instructional packages; (9) programs; and (10) miscellaneous data.

The international Data Archive currently holds 47 data sets: 13 cross-national data sets; 8 event data sets; 5 data sets on conflict; 5 data sets on dyads; 1 alliance data set; 5 data sets on international organizations; 2 international system data sets; 3 instructional packages; 4 computer programs; and 1 in the miscellaneous category.

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INTERNATIONAL DATA ARCHIVE

RESEARCH PROGRAM AND PLAN

The present International Data Archive undertakes as its primary goal the acquisition, management, and dissemination of data set/software packages preliminary to the establishment of a more applied International Security Archive and Analysis Center.

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTATION

The enclosed document is an updated list of International Data Archive data holdings. The list is divided into ten categories: (1) cross national; (2) event data; (3) data on conflicts; (4) data on dyads; (5) international organization data; (6) alliance data; (7) international systems data; (8) instructional packages; (9) programs; and (10) miscellaneous

July, 1972

INTERNATIONAL DATA ARCHIVE

Data Holdings

Raymond Tanter
Director

Prepared in connection with research supported by the Advanced Research Projects Agency, ARPA Order No. 1411, and monitored by the Office of Naval Research, Contract No. N00014-67-A-0181-0041.

INTERNATIONAL DATA ARCHIVE

The following is a list of the holdings of the International Data Archive. These studies are grouped into 10 categories: (1) cross-national data; (2) events data; (3) data on conflict; (4) data on dyads; (5) international organization data; (6) alliance data; (7) international system data; (8) instructional packages; (9) programs; and (10) miscellaneous data.

The cross-national data sets are those which have the nation as the unit of analysis. This includes data sets which have the nation/year as the unit of analysis (e.g., Afghanistan--1920). These studies contain primarily data on socio-economic-demographic-political attributes of nations. Some of the studies contain data on domestic and international conflict behavior or events aggregated to the nation level. Most of the studies are for one point in time, but some are time series.

The events data sets are those studies in which the event is the unit of analysis. This category does not include studies in which events have been aggregated to the nation level.

The conflict category includes studies which have cases of conflict as the unit of analysis.

The dyads category includes studies which have interactions between pairs of nations as the unit of analysis.

The international organization category contains studies which contain data primarily on international organizations.

The alliance category contains those studies in which the alliance is the primary unit of analysis.

The international system category contains those data sets in which the international system is used as the unit of analysis.

The instructional package category contains special studies which were constructed primarily to assist in the teaching of international affairs. These were usually constructed from other holdings by sub-setting and combining variables. Those that are listed have some form of documentation developed to assist the teacher in using the data.

The program category contains computer programs which have been written specifically for use with certain data sets in order to facilitate using the data for purposes of analysis.

The miscellaneous category contains data which does not fit into any of the categories mentioned above.

DATA CLASSES

It is rare that the scholar launching and conducting his research has the time or resources to organize his data in such a way that they are not only useful for his immediate purposes, but also are clean and readily usable for others. Considerable capitalization has been and continues to be necessary on the part of archives to check, reformat and clean data sets for efficient use and diffusion.

The processing classes which have been developed necessarily reflect the steps which must be taken between the time the original investigator sends his data to an archive and the point at which they are cleaned, fully documented, maintained and easily retrieved. Nevertheless, we recognize the desire of many scholars to have reasonably quick access to data once they are released by the original investigator. Therefore, the following classes have been developed to facilitate description of data in various stages of processing.

Class I

Class I data sets have been checked, reformated and cleaned to archival standards. Also, the data may have been recoded and reorganized to maximize their utilization and accessibility. A codebook capable of being read by a computer is available. This machine readable codebook fully documents the data and may include statistics such as frequencies and means. All Class I studies are available on magnetic tape in either card image or OSIRIS formats. Data in OSIRIS format can be used with the ICPR supported OSIRIS analysis programs.

Class II

Class II studies have been checked and reformated to archival standards. Data have been put into OSIRIS format, with amps (&, +), dashes (-), blanks and other codes not accepted by the OSIRIS programs removed from numeric data. The studies in this class are available on magnetic tape in either OSIRIS or card image formats. The documentation exists as either a machine-readable codebook (which will be edited and updated as required by further processing) or a multilithed or xeroxed version of the investigator's codebook with annotations made by the archive staff. Peculiarities in the data will be pointed out in the documentation. A copy of the documentation will be supplied when the data are requested.

Class III

Class III studies have been checked by the staff for the appropriate number of cards per case and accurate data locations as specified by the investigator's codebook. Often frequency checks on these data have been made. Known data discrepancies and other problems will be communicated to the user at the time the data are requested. One copy of the codebook

for these data will be supplied when the data are requested. The data themselves exist only in card image form.

Class IV

The Class IV studies are as received by the archive from the original investigator.

Cross-National Data

1. Arthur S. Banks, Cross-Polity Time Series: 1815-1966. Time series data for 153 independent nations. There are 102 variables aggregated by year. The data are primarily interval level. There are 33 variables coded for the period 1815-1966; the remaining variables are coded for more limited time periods. Demographic, socio-economic, and political attribute data are included. Data are published in Arthur Banks, Cross-Polity Time Series, Cambridge, Massachusetts: M.I.T. Press, 1971. Class IV.

2. Arthur S. Banks, Domestic Conflict Behavior: 1919-1966. Domestic conflict data for 111 countries. Data were collected for the years 1919-1939 and 1946-1966 on eight domestic conflict variables: riots, demonstrations, purges, government crises, strikes, coups, revolutions, and guerrilla war. Data exist for 42 years on 52 countries, and there are data for less than 42 years on 59 countries. Data may be obtained in either of two formats: nations as cases or nation/years as cases. In the first format a case would be Canada and variables would be riots - 1919, riots - 1920, riots - 1921, etc. In the second format, Canada - 1919 is a case, riots a variable and Canada - 1920 a second case. Class II.

3. Richard Cady, Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Major Power Interactions with Less Developed Countries: 1959-1965. Data for 89 less developed countries on 56 variables recorded for 1959, 1961, 1963, and 1965. Variables include such measures as imports and exports, diplomatic representation, visits, communication rates, and proportions of imports from and exports to the major powers. These data were supplied by the Social Science Department, Bendix Corporation. The data set contains selected interactions of the United States, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and Eastern European countries with the less developed countries. Class IV.

4. John Gillespie and Dina Zinnes. Military Defense Expenditure Data: 1948-1970. Data for 123 nations for military defense expenditures. The data are either in U.S. dollars or national currency with an exchange rate provided. Sources are U.N. Statistical Yearbook; U.S. ACDA publications, and the UN Statistical Bulletin for Latin America. Class IV.

5. Ted Gurr, Genesis of Civil Violence Project: 1961-1963. Data for 114 nations on 60 variables for years 1961, 1962, and 1963. This study consists of aggregate data on indicators of civil violence and its predictors. Nations have also been categorized into four clusters, originally based on a factor analysis, including political, socio-cultural, technological development, and size of population and production center clusters. See Ted Gurr, "Conditions of Civil Violence: First Tests of a Causal Model," in John Gillespie and

Betty Nesvold (eds.), Macro-Quantitative Analysis, Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, 1971. Class II.

6. Michael Haas, International Subsystems: Subsystem Member Characteristics. Data on the members of each of twenty-one international subsystems - 1649-1963. The unit is the nation in each subsystem, in all, 457 cases (about 150 different national entities). There are some twenty-eight variables for each subsystem member. See Michael Haas, "International Subsystems: Stability and Polarity," The American Political Science Review, LXIV, 1(March, 1970), 98-123. Class III.

7. Jeffery Milstein, Middle East Time Series Data. Data on some 50 variables for Middle East nations (Israel, U.A.R., Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, some data for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait) by year for 1948-1967 (some data for 1968 and 1969). Data are generally economic (trade, government expenditure and economic aid) but include some political, demographic and behavior variables (e.g., government changes, strength of bureaucracy, population and armed attacks).

NOTE: These data are temporarily restricted. The principal investigator requests those desiring the data write for release to him in care of the World Data Analysis Program, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520. Class IV.

8. Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Sino-Soviet Interaction: 1950-1967. This study consists of an aggregate data set and a perception-interaction data set. The first part of the aggregate data contains seven measures of economic, demographic, military and diplomatic national attributes of the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China by year 1950-1967. The second part contains data on the trade of and visits by leaders of the USSR and China with 17 less developed countries by year 1959-1967. The perception data set consists of information obtained by computer content analysis utilizing Inquirer II. Selected official statements and newspaper content were analyzed for the period 1950-1967. Soviet and Chinese perceptions of each other and of the United States are coded as follows: strong, weak, active, passive, negative and threatening. Each of these perceptions is presented in the original and weighted forms. The interaction part contains measures of Sino-Soviet diplomatic, communications and trade interactions by year,1950-1967. The later were supplied by the Social Sciences Department, Bendix Corporation. Class I.

9. Rudolph J. Rummel, Dimensionality of Nations. Data are for 82 nations on 332 variables generally for 1955. Social, demographic, cultural, economic, geographical and political national attributes, and international involvement indices are included. Class IV.

10. Rudolph J. Rummel and Raymond Tanter, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior Within and Between Nations, 1955-1960. Data for 86 countries on 22 variables. This data collection is the product of two separate studies conducted by Rudolph J. Rummel and Raymond Tanter utilizing identical variables for the time periods 1955-1957 and 1958-1960, respectively. The variables are domestic conflict behavior, such as riots and coups; and foreign conflict behavior such as protests and threats. Data originally used in Rudolph J. Rummel, "Dimensions of Conflict Behavior Within and Between Nations," and Raymond Tanter, "Dimensions of Conflict Behavior Within and Between Nations, 1958-1960," both in John Gillespie and Betty Nesvold (eds.), Macro-Quantitative Analysis, Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, 1971. Class I.

11. J. David Singer and Melvin Small, The Wages of War: Nation Data. There are two nation level data sets available. The first is Total National War Experience. This set contains data on 35 variables related to the cumulative war experience of some 144 nations during the years 1816-1965. The second data set is Nation in Each War. This set contains data on some 29 variables related to the experience of a nation in a particular war. There are 239 nation/war cases. See J. David Singer and Melvin Small, The Wages of War, 1816-1965: A Statistical Handbook, John Wiley and Sons, 1972. Class II.

12. Charles L. Taylor and Michael C. Hudson, World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators, II: Nation Data. There are three nation-level data sets available.

A. National Aggregate Data. This section consists of data for 136 polities on some 300 variables. Included are indicators of population size and growth, communications, education, culture, economic, and political variables for the four base years: 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1965. Data for 1965 are about 90% complete but the proportion of missing data is much higher for the three earlier years. Extensive documentation is provided by the investigators on sources and data quality. This documentation is printed in the codebook but may be obtained in computer readable form either merged into the substantive data file or as a separate file. There are about 365 note variables.

B. Annual Events. This section consists of data on 18 political events aggregated by year to the nation level for the years 1948-1967. The events included are: riots, deaths from political violence, political assassinations, armed attacks, elections, protest demonstrations, regime support demonstrations, political strikes, renewals of power, unsuccessful executive transfers, unsuccessful irregular transfers, irregular power transfers, executive adjustments, regular executive transfers, executions, acts of negative sanctions, acts of relaxation of political restrictions, and external interventions. Sources are The New York Times and AP. Class I.

C. Raw Data. This section contains two sets of raw data: one has data used in Section I for constructing measures of fractionalization and concentration; and the other has data used for constructing measures of inequality. The fractionalization and concentration data are recorded for each city, political party, etc., for these variables: city populations, ethnic groups, language groups, export commodities, export receiving countries, distribution of votes by political party and distribution of seats in the lower legislative house. There are over 7,000 records in this set. The inequality data are recorded as distributions of farms, acreage, labor forces and gross domestic product. Class I.

Data were collected by the World Data Analysis Program at Yale University. See Charles L. Taylor and Michael C. Hudson, World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators, Second Edition, New Haven: Yale University Press (forthcoming, 1972).

13. United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, World Military Expenditures - 1970. Data for 120 nations. The data are military expenditures and related data such as GNP, public education expenditures, public health expenditures and population. Data for military expenditures, armed forces and gross national product are reported at yearly intervals for the period 1964-1968 with a summary percentage of change figure for this period. Other data are available for 1968 only. Data are reported in U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's publication, World Military Expenditure, 1970, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. Class I.

Events Data

14. Barry M. Blechman, Middle East Event/Interaction Data: 1949-1969. Data on some 10,000 events between July 1, 1949 and June 30, 1969. Only events in which Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq were actors and targets (although third parties acting as mediators are also included as targets) are included. Events are coded for actor, target, the 22 action categories of the World Event/Interaction Survey, arena, and reliability. Source was New York Times Index. A Fortran IV program - MIDEAST - is available to process the event/interaction data by outputting frequency distributions over time and action type, of all events meeting user-specified criteria of actor, target, arena, and reliability. Class IV.

15. Barry Blechman, Middle East Military Event Data: 1949-1969. Data on about 3,800 events which are strictly physical conflict interactions. The data are described in greater detail than in the above data and have been obtained from a wide range of sources including: the New York Times, the Jerusalen Post, transcripts of U.N. Security Council

meetings and other U.N. sources. Data consist of date, participants, reports, type of event, and casualties. Data are aggregated to ten-day summaries for each Israel-bordering Arab state dyad. For further information on both data sets see Barry Blechman, "A Quantitative Description of Arab-Israeli Interactions, 1949-1969: Data Sets and Processor," Professional Paper 78, Center for Naval Analyses, Washington, D.C., September, 1971. Class IV.

16. Walter H. Corson, East-West Project: Event Data, 1945-1965. Data for approximately 15,000 events. Each case is the report of a conflictive or a cooperative action (these include both verbal statements and non-verbal actions) within and between the nations comprising the NATO and Warsaw treaty alliances, Yugoslavia and the Chinese Peoples' Republic. The events recorded cover East-West relations from 1945 to 1965. Each event is rated on conflict and cooperation intensity ratio scales which were established from questionnaires given to experts in international relations. Each event is also coded for actors and targets involved, date, geographic area, action category, source. A short textual description of each event is included.

NOTE: These data are temporarily restricted. The principal investigator requests those desiring the data write for release to him at 4107 North 35th Street, Arlington, Virginia 22207.

17. Ivo Feierabend, Rosalind Feierabend and Betty Nesvold, Political Events Project: 1948-1965. Data on 8,000 events for 84 countries. This study is concerned with the amount of conflict directed by groups and individuals in the prevailing political system against other groups or persons. The data cover the interval 1948-1965. Twenty-eight categories are used to classify the events. The study provides a conflict intensity rating for each event. The data sources were the Encyclopedia Britannica Yearbook and Deadline Data on World Affairs. An additional data set is being prepared from the New York Times for the period 1955-1964. Data were originally used in Ivo Feierabend and Roasalind Feierabend, "Aggressive Behaviors Within Polities, 1948-1962," in John Gillespie and Betty Nesvold (eds.), Macro-Quantitative Analysis, Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, 1971. Class I.

18. Charles McClelland, World Event/Interaction Survey (WEIS). Data for 23,000 events. Each case in the data is a report of an international event. An event/interaction refers to words and deeds communicated between nations, such as threats of military force between nations. The IDA has WEIS data from January, 1966 through August, 1969. Coded for each event is the actor, target, date, action code, arena and source of each item. Also included is a descriptive deck which is a complete textual description for each event. The IDA can supply two FORTRAN IV programs which can aggregate the daily data into other groupings, e.g., frequencies of action by one nation toward another on a month-by-month basis can be calculated. Class I.

19. Patrick McGowan, African Foreign Relations and Internal Conflict Analysis (AFRICA) Project: 1964-1966. 15,000 foreign policy acts for 32 sub-Saharan African nations. Data collected on a daily basis from January 1, 1964 through December 31, 1955. Acts represent official decision makers or state words or actions toward any other (including non-African) state, leader, international organization or group of states. Each act is coded for 32 variables, including actor, date, target, WEIS action category, type of foreign policy instrument used, person acting plus a number of five-point scale variables. Regional sources were used. Class IV.

20. Rudolph J. Rummel, Foreign Conflict Behavior. Approximately 13,000 events such as border clashes and threats on over 30 descriptive variables for 82 nations. The source of the data as well as measures of its reliability have also been coded. The periods of time covered include 1955, 1962-1965, and the first four months of 1966.

21. Charles L. Taylor and Michael C. Hudson, World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators, II: Daily Event Data. This data set contains 57,268 records of data for 17 political events: riots, deaths from political violence, political assassinations, armed attacks, election, protest demonstrations, regime support demonstrations, political strikes, renewals of power, unsuccessful executive transfers, unsuccessful irregular transfers, irregular power transfers, executive adjustments, regular executive transfers, executions, acts of negative sanctions, and acts of relaxation of political restrictions. The data are recorded at daily intervals for each event group for each country during the twenty-year period 1948-1967. For example, two riots in a country on the same day appear as one record or case; but one riot and one election in a country on the same day appear as two separate records. Seven sources were used including the New York Times Index and AP. Class I.

Data on Conflict

22. Lincoln Bloomfield and Robert Beattie, CASCON Project: Local Conflict Data. Data on 52 local conflicts since 1945. There are some 500 "factors" coded for each case. Factors are conditions or situations which might influence the course of a local conflict toward or away from increased violence. Each factor is coded as either no information, not present, present but no influence, much influence toward violence, some influence toward violence, little influence toward violence, much influence away from violence, some influence away from violence, or little influence away from violence. Factors are grouped into categories: previous relations between sides, great power involvement, external relations, military strategic, international organizations, ethnic-minorities, economic, internal political, characteristic of one side, communication, actions or controls in

disputed area. See Lincoln Bloomfield and Robert Beattie, "Computers and Policy Making: The CASCON Experiment," Journal of Conflict Resolution, Volume XIV, Number 4 (March, 1971). Class IV.

23. Richard Cady and William Prince, Political Conflicts: 1944-1966. Data for 323 conflicts. These data were supplied by the Social Science Division, Bendix Corporation. The data set contains information on political conflicts which occurred during the period 1944 to 1966. For each conflict, the variables include measures of duration, the type of military operations, the type of conflict, the method of termination, and the outcome with regard to the United States. Class II.

24. Michael Haas, International Subsystems: War Data. Data derived from four major studies of war: Lewis F. Richardson, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels (31 variables); Quincy Wright, A Study of War (15 variables); Pitrim Sorokin, Social and Cultural Dynamics (20 variables); and J. David Singer and Melvin Small, Wages of War (19 variables). Data are for 1649-1963 for 21 international subsystems. Each war in each subsystem from each study is the unit of analysis. Variables include length, type, outcome, participants and intensity. See Michael Haas, "International Subsystems: Stability and Polarity," The American Political Science Review, LXIV, Number 1 (March, 1970), 98-123. Class IV.

25. J. David Singer and Melvin Small, The Wages of War: War Data. The war file contains data for 93 interstate, imperial, and colonial wars dating from 1816 through 1965. Wars which did not involve at least one interstate system member or which were civil or internal were eliminated. There are 30 variables including the beginning and ending dates of the war, location, nation-months, and battle deaths. For further information see J. David Singer and Melvin Small, The Wages of War, 1816-1965: A Statistical Handbook, John Wiley and Sons, 1972. Class II.

26. Charles L. Taylor, Michael C. Hudson and John D. Sullivan, World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators, II: Intervention Data. This data set contains data for interventions recorded at daily intervals during the twenty-year period 1948-1967. The daily report is the unit of analysis. There are 1,073 records, one for each day on which an intervention occurred in a country. The number of records per country varies. If, for example, a country had no action meeting the criteria for inclusion as an intervention, no record is given for that day for that country. Those countries not involved in an intervention were excluded. Data are recorded for 89 of the 136 nations in the World Handbook Aggregate Data file and two international organizations. Some of the 31 variables included are the number of interveners, type of group involved, air and naval incursions and length of intervener's presence in the country. The data sources are

the New York Times Index, Associated Press, Asian Recorder, African Research Bulletin, Middle East Journal and African Diary. Class I.

Data on Dyads

27. William D. Coplin and J. Martin Rochester, Dyadic Disputes. Data for two basic units of analysis for 71 nations and 121 cases. This study provides data to compare and analyze the Permanent Court of International Justice, International Court of Justice, League of Nations, and United Nations in the international bargaining process. Data re included for all disputes: (1) which occurred between 1920 and 1968; (2) which were dyadic, i.e., in which only two states were directly involved; and (3) which were considered in at least one of the four institutions. Nation-unit data are divided into national attributes of participants and patterns of institutional usage by participants. Case-unit data include case attributes and attributes of the dyadic relationship between the two participants in each case. For further information see William Coplin and J. Martin Rochester, "The Permanent Court of Justice, the International Court of Justice, the League of Nations and the United Nations: A Comparative Empirical Survey," The American Political Science Review, Vol. LXVI, No. 2, (June, 1972), 529-550. Class I.

28. John Gillespie and Dina Zinnes, World Trade Data: 1958-1968. This cata set contains export and import trade data collected on a country by country, directional basis. The source is International Monetary Fund Series of annual volumes -- Direction of Trade. All data are reported in U.S. $. Class IV.

29. Barry Hughes, Dyadic and Multilateral Events: 1948-1970. Data on 10,000 dyadic and multilateral events involving NATO and Warsaw Treaty nations as well as Peoples' Republic of China, Sweden, North Vietnam, Yugoslavia, North Korea, Mongolia and Austria. Only actions are included, not purely verbal events such as speeches and resolutions. Events are coded with the Moses/Brody conflict-cooperation scale. The source of the data is Keesing's Contemporary Archive. Class IV.

30. Lewis Fry Richardson, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels: 1809-1949. Data for 779 dyadic quarrels from some 300 conflicts. These data, supplied by Rudolph Rummel, cover the time period from 1809 to 1949. A dyadic quarrel is a situation involving a pair of opponents and resulting in more than 315 human deaths. The magnitude of a quarrel is measured by the logarithm of the number of deaths. The range of magnitude in the study is from 2.50 to 7.50, the latter figure for nations involved in World War II. Each quarrel is identified by its

beginning date and magnitude. For each quarrel, the nominal variables include the type of quarrel, as well as political, cultural, and economic similarities and dissimilarities between the pair of combatants. The data were originally published in Lewis Fry Richardson, The Statistics of Deadly Quarrels, Chicago: Quadrangle, 1960. Class II.

31. J. David Singer and Melvin Small, The Wages of War, 1816-1965: Pairs File. The Pairs file contains data on 1,312 pairs of nations involved in wars. There are 41 variables including type of war, duration and characteristics of each side. See J. David Singer and Melvin Small, The Wages of War, 1816-1965: A Statistical Handbook, John Wiley and Sons, 1972. Class II.

International Organization Data

32. Chadwick E. Alger, United Nations Interaction. Data on interactions between U.N. Delegates. The data were generated by direct observation of the meetings of the Administrative and Budgetary (Fifth) Committee of the General Assembly during the Seventeenth Regular Session (1962). The unit of analysis is the U.N. member-country as represented by its delegates. Seventy-one variables have been coded for each country-delegate and his interactions. Class III.

33. Samuel A. Bleicher, Computer Analysis of General Assembly Resolutions. Data on 2,370 U.N. resolutions. The unit of analysis is the resolution, and the data are a content analysis of General Assembly resolutions from 1946 to 1968. Items such as operative words, organizations mentioned, committee source, and prior resolutions cited are coded. Data sources were the United Nations General Assembly Official Records. Class III.

34. Harold K. Jacobson, The United Nations and Colonialism. Data on 1,166 U.N. roll calls. The unit of analysis is the U.N. roll call, specifically, any roll call from 1946 to 1967 concerned with the issue of colonialism. The data contain information about each roll call and the voting record of U.N. member-countries on each roll call. Data sources were the United Nations General Assembly Official Records. Data are in vote format. That is, the roll call vote is the case; the vote of each member and other descriptive information are the variables. Class II.

35. United Nations Roll Call Data. General Assembly roll calls for the First to the Twenty-fifth Plenary Sessions (1946-1970), the First to the Fifth Special Sessions, and for the seven committees. Portions of the roll call collections were archived from two different sources. The First to the Seventeenth Sessions, the First to Fourth Special

Sessions and the First to Fourth Emergency Special Sessions were received from Charles Wrigley of Michigan State University. The data for all subsequent Plenary sessions and for the committees were coded and processed by the International Relations Archive. All of the data are stored in member format. That is, the U.N. member is the case, the roll call is the variable, and the member's vote is the value for each variable. The codebook contains a synopsis of each roll call including the total vote on that roll call and its location in the General Assembly Official Records. Class I.

36. Michael Wallace and J. David Singer, Intergovernmental Organization Data: 1816-1964. Data for 237 intergovernmental organizations extant between 1815 and 1967. The membership status of 148 countries is recorded for each organization at five-year intervals. A nation is coded as being a full member of the particular IGO during the given time period, as associate member, a member of the international system but not a member of the IGO, or not a member of the system. See Michael Wallace and J. David Singer, "Intergovernmental Organization in the Global System, 1815-1964: A Quantitative Description," International Organization, Volume XXIV, Number 2 (1970), 239-287, and J. David Singer and Michael Wallace, "Intergovernmental Organization and the Preservation of Peace, 1816-1964: Some Bivariate Relationships," International Organization, Volume XXIV, Number 3 (1970), 520-547. Class III.

Alliance Data

37. Bruce Russett, International Military Alliance Data: 1920-1957. Data on 44 variables for 137 alliances signed between 1920 and 1957. Categories of variables include background of the alliance, terms of the alliances, the type of alliance, characteristics of the member, and outcomes of the alliance. For further information see Bruce Russett, "An Empirical Typology of International Military Alliances," Midwest Journal of Political Science, XV, 2 (May, 1971), 262-289. Class IV.

International System Data

38. Michael Haas, International Subsystems: Subsystem Data. Data for 21 international subsystems, 1649-1963. There are some 25 variables including number of wars, polarity, alliances, number of members and resources. See Michael Haas, "International Subsystems: Stability and Polarity," The American Political Science Review, LXIV, 1, (March, 1970), 98-123. Class III.

39. Bruce M. Russett, International Regions and the International System. The study contains data on regions of social and cultural homogeneity, regions with similar political attitudes on external behavior (measured by U.N. voting), regions of economic interdependence (measured by intra-regional trade as a proportion of the nations' national income), and regions of geographical proximity. For further information see Bruce Russett, International Regions and the International System: A Study in Political Ecology, Chicago: Ran McNally and Company, 1967. Class III.

Instructional Package

40. Patrick McGowan and Michael O'Leary, Learning Package 4: Comparative Foreign Policy. This learning package provides an introduction to comparative foreign policy analysis and a discussion of how to employ rigorous techniques to develop ideas about the causes and consequences of foreign policy. Data are available on 38 variables for 114 states. The data are generally for the mid-1960's and include indicators of size, wealth, domestic situation and international interaction. Data originally intended for use with Patrick McGowan and Michael O'Leary, Learning Package 4 -- Comparative Foreign Policy Analysis Materials, Markham Publishing Company, 1971. Class II.

41. J. Martin Rochester, Learning Package 3: Dyadic Disputes. This learning package is designed to introduce students to the systematic study of the role of international institutions in interactions among states. This contains the same data as in Dyadic Disputes. The data may be used with J. Martin Rochester, Dyadic (Two-Party) Disputes Before the Permanent Court of International Justice, the International Court of Justice, the League of Nations and the United Nations: Analytical and Empirical Materials, Markham Publishing Company, 1971. Class I.

42. Charles Taylor and Raymond Tanter, Computer-Aided International Relations (CAIR) Teaching Package. CAIR is a workbook for introductory courses in quantitative international and comparative politics. It includes explanations of various statistical methods, exercises using these methods and instructions for using computer programming packages. CAIR contains twenty-eight national attribute variables for 136 countries circa 1965. CAIR requires only one card per case. See Charles Taylor and Raymond Tanter, "Computer-Aided International Relations (CAIR) Teaching Package," Department of Political Science: The University of Michigan, 1971. Data are available routinely on cards or on tape in card-image, SPSS or OSIRIS format. Class II.

Programs

43. Barry Blechman, MIDEAST. MIDEAST was written for use with Barry Blechman's Middle East Event Interaction data (#14 above). It will produce frequency distributions, over time and action type, of all events meeting user-specified criteria of actor, target, arena, and reliability. The program is written in Fortran IV for a CDC 3400. Class IV.

44. Clarence Bradford and Charles McClelland, WEISUM II and MTAPE. WEISUM II and MTAPE were developed to obtain frequency counts of variables in the WEIS data set. The user specifies which variables are to be in the rows and columns and up to three control variables. The user receives a frequency table and row and columns percentages. The program is written in Fortran IV and requires a G-level compiler. Class IV.

45. Robert North, Richard Lagerstrom and William Mitchell, DICTION. DICTION is designed for use with Robert North et al., British Speeches 1870-1914 and German Speeches (in German) 1871-1912 (see #47 below). It is used for producing word-frequency dictionaries, substituting equivalent words into the text and deleting unwanted words from the text, and counting the co-occurrences of pairs of specified keywords in text input. DICTION also includes routines to delete common English suffixes from text words. It is written in Fortran IV for use with the IBM H Compiler (OPT = 2). Class IV.

46. Phil Schrodt, CLUST, INDEX, THRAN, CONID. CLUST finds clusters of nations using a trade index. Output includes computed trade scores, GINI indices of the trade scores, members of each cluster and their cluster contribution score, and nations belonging to more than one cluster. INDEX takes a score which can be computed from world trade data and (1) computes the scores for all possible dyads, (2) computes a GINI index, (3) rotates the matrix and computes another GINI index, (4) finds the set of nations related to a nation on the basis of the score between them being greater than a certain value, (5) prints a frequency distribution of the scores. THRAN does a threshold analysis on a set of paired values using the correlation coefficient. Given a set of ordered pairs sorted on the independent variable the program breaks this into subsets so the correlation coefficient in each subset is maximized. CONID computes (1) observed-expected trade scores between all possible dyads, (2) GINI indices on those scores for each nation vis a vis the rest of the world, (3) a GINI index on the GINI indices for all nations, (4) dominance scores. All of these programs were written for use with the Gillespie and Zinnes Trade Data (#28 above). They are written in standard Fortran IV for a CDC 6600 system at Indiana University. Class IV.

Miscellaneous Data

47. Robert North, Richard Lagerstrom and William Mitchell, British Speeches 1870-1914 and German Speeches (in German) 1871-1912. This data set contains computer-readable text of British Parliamentary "Speeches in Reply" of 1870 to 1914 (approximately 220,000 words) and the German text of German Reichstag "Speeches from the Throne" of 1871-1921 (approximately 80,000 words). Also included are two British equivalence decks. The first includes (a) geographic equivalences; (b) the full General Inquirer political dictionary; and (c) words from the British text equivalenced under either a or b. The second equivalence deck is a shortened version of the first with about one hundred keywords in three dimensions: geographic, affect and strength. A program called DICTION is available for use with these texts. Class IV.