

Chapter 6

A Worldwide Study of Political Parties

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The Problem

For nearly ten years now, a worldwide study of political parties has been underway at Northwestern University. Known as the International Comparative Political Parties Project, the study encompasses 154 parties operating from 1950 to 1962 in 52 countries.¹ The countries constitute a stratified random sample representing ten cultural-geographical areas of the world. Within each chosen country, all the parties that met our minimum standards of strength and stability were selected for study—including illegal as well as legal parties.² Thus we have a representative sample of parties across the world which reflects the full variation of cultural conditions, party systems, and party types.

The objective of the ICPP Project is to conduct the first empirically based cross-national and cross-cultural analysis of political parties. We seek to determine the various forces that give rise to (a) existence and character of political parties—treating political parties as dependent variables in our theoretical framework; (b) the various effects that political parties have in political systems—treating parties as independent variables; and (c) the various interrelationships among characteristics of political parties—treating them as organizational settings within the context of party theory.³ The conceptual framework that has guided the collection of our data for these analyses is presented schematically in Figure 6.1.

The ICPP conceptual framework identifies eleven major dimensions of cross-national variation among political parties.⁴ Seven of these dimensions pertain to a party's *external relations* with society, and four relate to its *internal organization*. Several basic variables were chosen as indicators for each of these major dimensions or concepts. For example,

<u>Number of Basic Variables</u>	<u>Major Concepts</u>	
6	1. Institutionalization	} External Relations
6	2. Governmental Status	
6	3. Social Aggregation	
6	4. Social Articulation	
13	5. Issue Orientation	
33	6. Goal Orientation	
5	7. Autonomy	} Internal Organization
7	8. Degree of Organization	
8	9. Centralization of Power	
6	10. Coherence	
6	11. Involvement	

Figure 6.1. Schematic diagram of ICPP conceptual framework.

we seek to measure the extent of party Institutionalization with six variables: (1) year of origin; (2) number, recency, and character of name changes; (3) organizational discontinuity in the form of splits and mergers; (4) the extent and character of leadership competition; (5) the amount of instability or fluctuation in legislative representation during our time period; and (6) the amount of instability in contesting elections and winning votes. Figure 6.1 shows that each of the eleven major dimensions in the ICPP conceptual framework is tapped by from 5 to 33 such separate indicators. Factor analysis has shown that these basic variables tend to be reliable indicators of their underlying concepts.⁵

An enormous amount of data on political parties has been generated by the ICPP Project over the past few years. Most of our parties have been scored on more than one hundred basic variables, with some of the variables being scored differently for parties in the first and second halves of our 1950 to 1962 time period. In addition to assigning quantitative scores for our parties on all these variables, our coders have prepared verbal discussions of their coding judgments. An example should illustrate our practice.

Consider *Year of Origin*—the first basic variable in our set of indicators for Institutionalization. A party judged to be founded in 1910 would be scored 10 on year of origin—with low values indicating old parties. Our corresponding verbal discussion would provide some background information about the year of origin—such as the city in which it was founded or the events which gave rise to the party. Establishment of the year of origin, however, is often problematic for some parties, raising serious disputes among scholars. When this occurs, our verbalizations will refer to the disagreement and cite alternative dates. In still other cases, the information about year of origin may be consistent but scanty. When relevant, our verbalizations will note the adequacy of the information underlying the coding judgment.

As one can gather from this brief review of the content of our verbal discussions, the confidence with which we code our parties varies according to the party and the variables being coded. In an effort to express the degree of confidence underlying each coding judgment, every variable code is accompanied by an *adequacy-confidence* code ranging from 1 to 9.⁶ A score of 9 signifies the highest degree of confidence, which reflects the fact that at least three sources provide the same information about the party and that

there is no disagreement in the literature about the code that should be assigned. On the other hand, a code of 3 indicates that the code is inferred from available information, which may be either sparse or contradictory. Adequacy-confidence codes of 1 and 2 are reserved for our inability to code the variable because of a total lack of information (AC1) or because of an irreconcilable conflict in the available information (AC2).

Given this rich mixture of quantitative and textual material within the ICPP Project, we have a sizable and complicated problem of data management. Our solution is to employ the RIQS system, which allows for handling both the quantitative data—in the form of our variable codes and adequacy-confidence codes—and the verbal discussions accompanying those codes. The system is used for storing the information as it is collected, for editing the information to correct errors and improve description, for updating the file as new information is received, and for printing all or part of the file on request. In fact, the computer printout of the entire RIQS file of ICPP information constitutes the camera-ready copy for photo-offset printing of the first major publication from the project, a 1000 page volume of the basic parties data.⁷

The Data

The individual political party is the unit of analysis in the ICPP Project, and each party constitutes a separate record in our application of the RIQS system. There are 154 parties in our study and thus 154 records in our RIQS ICPP file. Our parties have been assigned an identifying three-digit code, in which the first number refers to the cultural-geographical area of the world, the second to a specific country within that area, and the third to a specific party within the country. The file was created in such a way that the record number within the RIQS system corresponds to the identifying code for the party, i.e., record 121 contains our party 121.

A complete record of information in our file is defined, in RIQS terms, as consisting of seventy items, as listed in Figure 6.2. The first item is used for the English name of the party and its identifying code number. For parties in non-English speaking countries, this item is divided into subitems, with the first subitem referring to the English name and the second to its native language name. Item two is divided into three subitems: subitem 1 describes the information base underlying the research, subitem 2 tells the researchers who indexed the literature for retrieval and inclusion within our information base, and subitem 3 credits the researchers who coded the variables in our conceptual framework with the use of the available information base.

The last 68 items in the RIQS record definition pertain to basic variables in the ICPP conceptual framework. As can be seen by comparing Figures 6.1 and 6.2, the ICPP variables are labeled within RIQS in accordance with their place in the conceptual framework. Thus, #1.01—Year of Origin, is the first indicator of the first concept—Institutionalization; #2.01—Governmental Discrimination, is the first indicator of the second concept—Governmental Status; and so forth.

A sample of RIQS output for the Austrian Socialist Party is given in Figure 6.3. Usually each item in a RIQS record pertains to a single basic variable within ICPP, but two or more variables are occasionally combined within an item when they fit together and can be supported by the same verbal discussion.

The most common practice within a RIQS item, given our application, is to use the first subitem for the variable code and the accompanying adequacy-confidence score and

1. PARTY NAME AND CODE NUMBER
2. INFORMATION BASE AND RESEARCHERS
3. 1.01 YEAR OF ORIGIN AND 1.02 NAME CHANGES
4. 1.03 ORGANIZATIONAL DISCONTINUITY
5. 1.04 LEADERSHIP COMPETITION
6. 1.05 / 2.05 LEGISLATIVE INSTABILITY AND STRENGTH
7. 1.06 / 2.06 ELECTORAL INSTABILITY AND STRENGTH
8. 2.01 GOVERNMENTAL DISCRIMINATION
9. 2.02 GOVERNMENTAL LEADERSHIP
10. 2.03 CABINET PARTICIPATION
11. 2.04 NATIONAL ORIENTATION
12. 2.07 OUTSIDE ORIGIN
13. 3.01 / 4.01 OCCUPATIONAL AGGREGATION / ARTICULATION
14. 3.02 / 4.02 RELIGIOUS AGGREGATION / ARTICULATION
15. 3.03 / 4.03 ETHNIC AGGREGATION / ARTICULATION
16. 3.04 / 4.04 REGIONAL AGGREGATION / ARTICULATION
17. 3.05 / 4.05 URBAN - RURAL AGGREGATION / ARTICULATION
18. 3.06 / 4.06 EDUCATIONAL AGGREGATION / ARTICULATION
19. 5.01 OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION
20. 5.02 ECONOMIC PLANNING
21. 5.03 DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH
22. 5.04 SOCIAL WELFARE
23. 5.05 SECULARIZATION
24. 5.06 SUPPORT OF ARMED FORCES
25. 5.07 EAST-WEST ALIGNMENT
26. 5.08 ANTI-COLONIALISM
27. 5.09 SUPRANATIONAL INTEGRATION
28. 5.10 NATIONAL INTEGRATION
29. 5.11 EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE
30. 5.12 PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
31. 5.13 INTERFERENCE WITH CIVIL LIBERTIES
32. 5.14 / 5.15 US / SOVIET EXPERTS LEFT-RIGHT RATINGS
33. 6.00 OPEN COMPETITION
34. 6.10 RESTRICTIVE COMPETITION
35. 6.20 SUBVERTING THE POLITICAL SYSTEM
36. 6.30 PROPAGANDIZING IDEAS AND PROGRAM
37. 6.40 ALLYING WITH OTHER PARTIES
38. 6.50 PROVIDING FOR SOCIAL WELFARE
39. 7.01 SOURCES OF FUNDS
40. 7.02 SOURCES OF MEMBERS
41. 7.03 SOURCES OF LEADERS
42. 7.04 RELATIONS WITH DOMESTIC PARTIES
43. 7.05 RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS
44. 8.01 STRUCTURAL ARTICULATION
45. 8.02 INTENSIVENESS OF ORGANIZATION
46. 8.03 EXTENSIVENESS OF ORGANIZATION
47. 8.04 FREQUENCY OF LOCAL MEETINGS
48. 8.05 FREQUENCY OF NATIONAL MEETINGS
49. 8.06 MAINTAINING RECORDS
50. 8.07 PERVASIVENESS OF ORGANIZATION
51. 9.01 NATIONALIZATION OF STRUCTURE
52. 9.02 SELECTING THE NATIONAL LEADER
53. 9.03 SELECTING THE PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES
54. 9.04 ALLOCATING FUNDS
55. 9.05 POLICY FORMATION
56. 9.06 CONTROLS COMMUNICATION
57. 9.07 ADMINISTERING DISCIPLINE
58. 9.08 LEADERSHIP CONCENTRATION
59. 10.01 LEGISLATIVE COHESION
60. 10.02 IDEOLOGICAL FACTIONALISM
61. 10.03 ISSUE FACTIONALISM
62. 10.04 LEADERSHIP FACTIONALISM
63. 10.05 STRATEGIC OR TACTICAL FACTIONALISM
64. 10.06 PARTY PURGES
65. 11.01 MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS
66. 11.02 MEMBERSHIP PARTICIPATION
67. 11.03 MATERIAL INCENTIVES
68. 11.04 PURPOSIVE INCENTIVES
69. 11.05 DOCTRINISM
70. 11.06 PERSONALISM

Figure 6.2. RIQS record definition for ICPP project data.

RECORD NUMBER 102

1. PARTY NAME AND CODE NUMBER
 - SUB-1.... AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST PARTY, 102
 - SUB-2.... SOZIALISTISCHE PARTEI OSTERREICHS, SPO, 102
2. INFORMATION BASE AND RESEARCHERS
 - SUB-1.... INFORMATION ON THE SPO WAS CODED FROM 1746 PAGES OF LITERATURE AND 132 DOCUMENTS ON PARTY POLITICS IN AUSTRIA. 1136 PAGES, OR 65 PERCENT, DEAL WITH THE SPO. 5 OF THE DOCUMENTS, 4 PERCENT, ARE IN FRENCH, AND 21, 16 PERCENT, ARE IN GERMAN.
 - SUB-2.... RAYMOND DUVAL INDEXED THE LITERATURE FOR RETRIEVAL.
 - SUB-3.... RAYMOND DUVAL CODED THE FIRST TWO VARIABLE CLUSTERS. KENNETH JANDA CODED THE REMAINDER FROM NOTES LEFT BY DUVAL.
3. 1.01 YEAR OF ORIGIN AND 1.02 NAME CHANGES
 - SUB-1.... 1889, AC9
 - SUB-2.... 1, AC7
 - SUB-3.... ESSENTIALLY NO ONE DISAGREES WITH THE ASSERTION THAT THE SPO EMERGED IN 1945 AS THE RESULT OF A MERGER BETWEEN THE FIRST REPUBLIC'S REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. THE LATTER CLEARLY PREDOMINATED IN THE MERGER, SO THEIR'S IS THE IMPORTANT DATE OF ORIGIN. MANY SOURCES CITE THE DECEMBER 30, 1888- JANUARY 1, 1889 CONFERENCE AT MAINFELD AS THE RELEVANT DATE, WITH NO REAL DISAGREEMENTS. THE 1945 MERGER WAS THE OCCASION OF A MINOR NAME CHANGE FROM SOCIAL DEMOCRATS TO SOCIALISTS. THE PARTY RETAINED A SUB-TITLE IDENTIFYING THE TWO COMPONENT PARTIES, BUT THIS WAS DROPPED LATER IN 1945, SINCE THAT TIME NO FURTHER NAME CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED.
4. 1.03 ORGANIZATIONAL DISCONTINUITY
 - SUB-1.... 9, AC6
 - SUB-2.... DOCUMENTATION OF TWO EVENTS IS GOOD-- 1945 MERGER OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WITH THE RELATIVELY INSIGNIFICANT REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS, RESULTING IN THE SPO, AND THE 1948-49 EXPULSION AND SPLIT OF ERWIN SCHARF AND HIS FOLLOWING (LEFT SOCIALISTS) WHO LATER COOPERATED WITH THE KPO. THE LOW AC IS DUE TO THE LATTER #SPLIT,# DOCUMENTED ONLY ONCE. ONE SOURCE MENTIONS THE 1959 EXPULSION OF TRUPPE, WHO FOUNDED THE LEAGUE OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISTS, WHICH RECEIVED 2,000 VOTES IN THE NEXT ELECTION.
5. 1.04 LEADERSHIP COMPETITION
 - SUB-1.... 11, AC8
 - SUB-2.... THE ONLY CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP (PARTY CHAIRMAN) THAT OCCURRED DURING OUR TIME PERIOD WAS IN 1957. AT THAT TIME, BRUND PITTERMANN SUCCEDED ADOLF SCHARF, WHO HAD HELD THE POSITION SINCE 1945. SCHARF BECAME FEDERAL PRESIDENT, FOLLOWING RENNEN AND KOERNER, BOTH SOCIALISTS. PITTERMANN REMAINED CHAIRMAN BEYOND 1962. THE PARTY CHAIRMAN IS CHOSEN BY THE CENTRAL DIRECTORATE, CONSISTING OF 50 MEMBERS CHOSEN BY THE PARTY CONGRESS.
6. 1.05 / 2.05 LEGISLATIVE INSTABILITY AND STRENGTH
 - SUB-1.... INSTABILITY IS .05, AC8
 - SUB-2.... STRENGTH IS .42 FOR 1ST HALF, AC8 AND .46 FOR 2ND HALF, AC9
 - SUB-3.... THE SPO NEVER EXCEEDED THE REPRESENTATION OF THE OVP IN THE NATIONALRAT (PARLIAMENT). ITS PERCENTAGE OF SEATS LAGGED A FEW POINTS BEHIND, ALTHOUGH THE SPO TENDED TO PICK UP STRENGTH DURING OUR TIME PERIOD. IT HELD 40 PERCENT OF THE SEATS IN 1950 AND 46 PERCENT IN 1962.
7. 1.06 / 2.06 ELECTORAL INSTABILITY AND STRENGTH
 - SUB-1.... INSTABILITY IS .02, AC9
 - SUB-2.... STRENGTH IS .42 FOR 1ST HALF, AC9 AND .44 FOR 2ND HALF, AC9
 - SUB-3.... ELECTIONS WERE HELD IN 1953, 1956, 1959, AND 1962. THE SUPPORT GIVEN TO THE SPO VARIED FROM 42 TO 45 PERCENT.
8. 2.01 GOVERNMENTAL DISCRIMINATION
 - SUB-1.... 1, AC5
 - SUB-2.... THE SPO, TOGETHER WITH THE OVP, IS CLEARLY FAVORED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN THE ALLOTMENT OF FREE RADIO TIME TO POLITICAL PARTIES. BUT AN ELECTORAL PRACTICE OF HAVING PARTIES PASS OUT BALLOT PAPER (MAINTAINED UNTIL 1959) DISCRIMINATED AGAINST THE SPO IN RURAL AND ALPINE AREAS. TWO BITS OF INFORMATION WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE CODING DUE TO A LACK OF EVIDENCE OF DE FACTO OR INTENDED DISCRIMINATION OR DISCRIMINATORY EFFECT. THE FIRST WAS THE BANNING OF A CAMPAIGN POSTER BY SOVIET OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN THE 1953 ELECTION. THE SECOND WAS A SALE OF VOTING STOCK IN THE NATIONALIZED BANKS ONLY TO THE TWO COALITION PARTIES IN 1956.

Figure 6.3. Partial printout of RIQS record 102, the Austrian Socialist Party.

the second subitem for the verbal discussion. But this practice has exceptions, as it does for item 3, which reports the codes for #1.01—Year of Origin and #1.02—Name Changes in subitems 1 and 2 respectively and uses subitem 3 for the verbal discussion. Another exception occurs when the party changes during our time period and is given different scores for the same variables in the first and second halves. Generally, however, the meaning of the subitems becomes clear upon examination.

Research Strategy

One excellent feature of RIQS as a social science data management and analysis system is its acceptance of both numeric and alphabetic information and its provision of analysis routines appropriate to each type. In order to use this capability, however, the types of information must be organized by item and not mixed within items. Because the ICPP application of RIQS includes both quantitative data (the variable and adequacy-confidence codes) and textual material (the verbal discussions) separated only as subitems within a single item, the entire item had to be defined as alphanumeric. Therefore, we lost the ability to treat our quantitative data *as* quantitative (numeric) data within RIQS. We cannot, for example, use the link from RIQS to SPSS that is available to the system. Our statistical analyses with the ICPP data must be conducted entirely outside of RIQS, and we do maintain an SPSS file of ICPP data created separately for this purpose.⁹

RIQS is valued in the ICPP Project for data management rather than data analysis. It helps us respond easily to such requests as the following, which we have actually received and fulfilled: (1) provide the names, name changes, and years of origin of all parties in the study; (2) provide certain issue orientation variable codes for selected European parties; and (3) provide the codes for a different set of issue orientation variables for all the parties in the study. In each case, we used RIQS to select from our entire set of data only that information of interest to the writer, and we were able to provide not only the raw quantitative codes we assigned to the parties for the variables of interest but also the rich verbal discussion supporting and otherwise clothing our naked data. Our RIQS search command for the names, name changes, and years of origin for all the parties in the study, for example, consisted simply of PRINT 1 and 3—the items that contained the desired information. Part of the result from that search is reproduced in Figure 6.4.

Results and Conclusions

Without an automated system for data management, it is terribly time-consuming and disruptive of ongoing research to fulfill outside data requests like those mentioned above. At best, the scholars usually receive only the raw quantitative data, with little or no interpretive comment. In most social science research projects, the qualifications and explanations of data sets reside in the minds and files of those who collect the data—and lasts all too often only momentarily, as the researchers soon forget why they coded a variable a certain way in a given instance. Given the capability of an automated information system to handle textual information as well as quantitative data, it might be utilized to record more than just the raw data. If information systems are used for collateral coding documentation, we should be able to improve the dissemination of data for intelligent secondary analysis. We have tried to pursue this goal within the ICPP Project.

RECORD NUMBER 51

1. PARTY NAME AND CODE NUMBER
 - SUB-1....IRISH PARTY (SOLDIERS) OF DESTINY, 051
 - SUB-2.... FIANNA FAIL, FF, 051
3. 1.01 YEAR OF ORIGIN AND 1.02 NAME CHANGES
 - SUB-1.... 1926, AC9
 - SUB-2.... 0, AC5
 - SUB-3.... ALL SOURCES AGREE THAT THE FIANNA FAIL WAS FOUNDED IN 1926. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF NAME CHANGES.

RECORD NUMBER 52

1. PARTY NAME AND CODE NUMBER
 - SUB-1.... UNITED IRELAND, 052
 - SUB-2.... FINE GAEL, FG, 052
3. 1.01 YEAR OF ORIGIN AND 1.02 NAME CHANGES
 - SUB-1.... 1923, AC7
 - SUB-2.... 0, AC6
 - SUB-3.... THERE IS SOME DISCREPANCY AS TO WHETHER FINE GAEL WAS FORMED IN 1933 FROM THE MERGER OF THE CENTER PARTY AND CUMAN NA GAEOHEAL OR IF IT IS REALLY THE SUCCESSOR OF CUMAN NA GAEOHEAL WHICH MEANS IT STARTED IN 1923. THE LATTER INTERPRETATION WILL BE ASSUMED SINCE THE IDEOLOGY OF THE TWO WAS THE SAME, AND SINCE SOME REFERENCES CITE THE FINE GAEL AS THE CHILD OF THE 1921 SPLIT, AND THE CUMAN NA GAEOHEAL AS ONE OF THE PARTIES FORMED RIGHT AFTER THE SPLIT WITH THE SAME IDEOLOGY AS THE FINE GAEL. THUS IT IS EASY TO ASSUME THAT THIS IS THE SAME PARTY. ONE SOURCE CITES THE FACT THAT THE PARTY NAME WAS ASSUMED IN 1937 AND THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE SINCE THEN. THIS IS IN LINE WITH THE ORIGINAL ASSUMPTION THAT THE FINE GAEL IS THE SUCCESSOR OF THE CUMAN NA GAEOHEAL. OTHERWISE THE NAME CHANGE WOULD HAVE OCCURRED IN 1933. HOWEVER, IN EITHER CASE THE CODE REMAINS 3, SINCE SCORING FOR THIS VARIABLE BEGINS IN 1941.

RECORD NUMBER 53

1. PARTY NAME AND CODE NUMBER
 - SUB-1.... IRISH LABOUR PARTY, ILP, 053
3. 1.01 YEAR OF ORIGIN AND 1.02 NAME CHANGES
 - SUB-1.... 1912, AC8
 - SUB-2.... 0, AC6
 - SUB-3.... TWO SOURCES INDICATE THAT THE IRISH LABOUR PARTY WAS FORMED IN 1912 BY THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS. THE PARTY CHANGED ITS NAME FROM REPUBLICANS TO LABOUR PARTY IN 1927, AND THERE HAVE BEEN NO NAME CHANGES SINCE THAT TIME.

Figure 6.4. Partial printout of data items containing party name changes and years of origin.

In general, RIQS has served our interests quite well, but there are some limitations in the system which have hampered our use of the data and caused certain circumlocutions in order to achieve the desired result. RIQS' inability to accept different types of information declared separately for *subitems* as well as items has already been mentioned. Indeed, this limitation exists also for the purposes of indexing, which cannot be specified only for

a particular subitem but must be done on the information in the entire item. Certainly, more flexibility in taking advantage of the subitem structure would be useful.

Another limitation of RIQS for the ICPP application was overcome by Peter Kron of Vogelback Computing Center, who handcrafted *ad hoc* solutions for each offense. Our records were extremely long, and several were rejected because they overran the storage limitation in the program. Peter Kron managed to massage each record into the file, but this limitation will no doubt trouble others with single records composed of large amounts of textual material. It is clear that the developers of RIQS did not foresee that their system might be used as it has been in the ICPP Project, but such unanticipated applications help make life in a computing center so interesting.

NOTES AND CITED REFERENCES

1. The main financial support for the ICPP Project has come from the National Science Foundation under grants GS-1418, GS-2533, and GS-27081. Research funds were also provided by Northwestern University's Research Committee and its Council for Intersocietal Studies, the Foreign Policy Research Institute of Philadelphia, and the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research in Washington, D.C. The principal investigator of the ICPP Project is Kenneth Janda.
2. For legal parties, our criterion for inclusion requires holding at least five percent of the seats in the legislature following two elections during our time period. For illegal parties, our criteria are less automatic, but we look for the party receiving support from at least ten percent of the population over a five year period.
3. The Free Press, a division of Macmillan, has contracted to publish a series of five volumes reporting the results of the ICPP research. These three analyses will be the subjects of the last three volumes, the first of which will be published in early 1975.
4. Kenneth Janda, "A Conceptual Framework for the Comparative Analysis of Political Parties," in Volume I of *Sage Professional Papers in Comparative Politics* (Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1970), 75-126.
5. Kenneth Janda, "Conceptual Equivalence and Multiple Indicators in the Cross-National Analysis of Political Parties," paper delivered at the Workshop on Indicators of National Development, sponsored by the ISSC/UNESCO/ECPR and held in Lausanne, Switzerland, August 9-14, 1971.
6. Kenneth Janda, "Data Quality Control and Library Research on Political Parties," in Raoul Naroll and Ronald Cohen (eds.), *A Handbook of Method in Cultural Anthropology* (Garden City, New York: Natural History Press, 1970), 962-973.
7. Edited by Kenneth Janda, this volume is tentatively titled, *Comparative Political Parties: A Cross-National Handbook*, and is scheduled for publication by The Free Press in 1974. Arrangements have been made with the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research to distribute the data on magnetic tape. The data will be made available to the Consortium when the material for the first volume goes to the publisher.
8. Some 70,000 pages from 3500 documents on party politics have been thoroughly indexed and incorporated into a computer-and-microfilm information retrieval system to support our research on parties. See Kenneth Janda, "A Microfilm and

Computer System for Analyzing Comparative Politics Literature," in George Gerbner *et al.* (eds.), *The Analysis of Communication Content* (New York: John Wiley, 1969), 407-435.

9. Our RIQS file was designed in 1969, long before the RIQS-SPSS link was planned, much less implemented. If, instead of defining each of our items as multiple-alphanumeric to contain both our variable codes and our verbal discussions, we had used numeric items for our codes and separate alphabetic items for our discussions, we could have used the link within RIQS to create the SPSS file and thus need only maintain one data base, rather than two as at present.