This chapter describes plans for a comparative study of virtually all the world's established political parties in the period 1950–1962. Data for the study will be derived from the vast published literature on political parties which has been produced since 1950. The broad methodological problem that confronts the study is to gather, process and analyze the enormous amount of information to be found in the literature. This chapter reviews the history and background of the project and sets forth the various information retrieval techniques proposed for assembling the data.

History and Background

Interest in conducting a world-wide comparative study of political parties resulted from my experience in teaching the undergraduate course on parties at Northwestern University. Many instructors restricted their undergraduate course to the study of political parties in the United States. The fine texts on American parties, the students' inherent interest in learning about the Democratic and Republican parties and the realistic time limitations of a one-term course which restrict the

1 I want to thank Richard C. Snyder, former Chairman of the Political Science Department at Northwestern University, for stimulating and encouraging my interests in teaching the parties course in a comparative framework.
subject-matter to be covered all contribute to the American focus.

These factors notwithstanding, a comparative perspective has advantages. Not only would students learn about party politics in foreign countries—a worthy objective in itself—but they would also learn more about American party politics through cross-national comparisons. True, students would acquire less detailed knowledge about party operations in the United States, but details are most likely to be forgotten within a few weeks after the course has ended. On the other hand, cross-national comparisons would call attention to the basic nature of American parties as non-membership, decentralized, loosely disciplined organizations and would promote a better—and more lasting—understanding of the American party system. To me, the promised benefits of comparing different party systems seemed to outweigh the advantages of studying the American party system in depth.

A major problem in teaching a comparative parties course, however, is the scarcity of suitable text material. There are many fine texts on American political parties and a number of very good books on party systems in other countries. But works that attempt genuine cross-national comparisons of political parties are almost non-existent. Maurice Duverger’s relatively young, already classic, and much-critiqued book, Political Parties, is the only comprehensive comparative analysis available. Despite the criticisms leveled against it, Political Parties presents a useful set of concepts for studying political parties and actually compares parties across nations. From the standpoint of establishing the validity of its analysis, however, Duverger’s Political Parties suffers greatly from a lack of data on which to base its comparisons.


In applying his concepts and drawing his comparisons, Duverger displays an amazing breadth of knowledge about party systems on the European and American continents. He frequently buttresses his remarks with charts and figures on election returns, membership reports, legislative representation, and so on. But despite his heroic attempts to document general propositions, he never provides adequate data. His supporting evidence consists of a series of selected examples, sometimes one or sometimes several, but never approaching a full presentation of the relevant cases. He simply does not have the data required for testing his theoretical statements.

To take one example, Duverger suggests a relationship between the “basic elements” of party organization and the activities carried out by the party. Parties organized on a “caucus” basis are more likely to restrict their activities to contesting elections than are “branch-based” parties, which also perform political education and social welfare functions. “Cell” and “militia” parties are even more likely to exercise welfare functions than branch parties. Duverger supports these propositions by citing specific caucus, branch, cell, and militia parties and describing their activities. But he does not provide the reader with a general overview of the relationship between these concepts for all or a large sample of the world’s parties. He lacks the data needed for filling in the cells of a table, similar to Table 1, that relates these concepts.

Despite its limitations, Duverger’s insightful book remains the best available, and I adopted it as one of the basic texts in my parties course. It then occurred to me that my students could collect data to test some of Duverger’s propositions more thoroughly. Individual students were, in fact, assigned different countries from which to collect information relating to several of Duverger’s key concepts. Their assignment was facilitated and their results made comparable by the use of special data recording forms. The students thus acquired genuine research experience relating directly to their course work while producing a body of data that could be used in the closing days of the course to validate textbook assertions.

The experiences of three years of teaching the parties course to students who were conducting coordinated research are reported in another paper. Suffice it to say that, on the
TABLE 1

RELATIONSHIP OF BASIS OF ORGANIZATION TO FUNCTIONAL ORIENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Activities:</th>
<th>Caucus-Precinct</th>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Cell-Militia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contest elections (only)</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The above and educates politically</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The above and serves welfare role</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>xx</td>
<td>xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Total number of parties)</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

basis of experience, the research instructions and data gathering instruments underwent considerable change before the students were able to produce usable data. By the end of the third year, however, data of varying degrees of quality were available on some 277 parties in 77 countries.

The nature of the data gathered by the students was determined by the data recording forms. Each student was provided with a set of forms for data on the political system of the country assigned to him and a different set of forms for data on each of the parties in that country. A separate page in each set was reserved for a different variable, and all variables were pre-coded as much as possible for keypunching and subsequent computer analysis.

Students were instructed to check the coded categories on their forms that most closely described the variables relating to their countries and parties. Each coding decision had to be documented with the page number and information source, which was keyed to a bibliography submitted with the data. In addition, students were encouraged to use the remainder of the coding page for a written statement about the information requested. Inconsistencies among sources of information and inadequacies in the codes were to be noted in these statements.

To indicate the nature of the data gathered by the students, two of the coded variables will be presented below. (More complete information on variables and codes is contained in Appendix A of this chapter.) The variables chosen for presentation relate to the party’s "basis of organization" and its "functional orientation."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Basic element of organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Caucus: no party membership and officials not chosen by party voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Precinct: no party membership but officials chosen by party voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Militia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Functional orientation of party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Restricted to nominating candidates and contesting elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Includes the above and undertakes programs of political education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Includes the above and provides for social welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Working mostly with published literature, my 1963 parties class coded, in full or in part, some 205 parties in 55 countries. The data they produced permitted a test during the last class meeting of Duverger's proposition that parties organized on a "caucus" basis are more likely than "branch-based" parties to restrict their activities to contesting elections. Table 1 presented a framework for testing this proposition, given the necessary data. Table 2 is an exact reconstruction of Table 1 except that Table 2 contains data collected for the 87 parties which were coded on both concepts by the students. Assuming their validity for the moment, the data on these parties clearly support Duverger's proposition in a much more conclusive manner than evidence based on a few selected cases.

The data reported in Table 2 are "soft" at best. The information was collected by students whose competencies and motivations varied. But the quality of these data is not at issue. Table
TABLE 2

RELATIONSHIP OF BASIS OF ORGANIZATION TO FUNCTIONAL ORIENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Activities</th>
<th>Caucus-Precinct</th>
<th>Branch</th>
<th>Cell-Militia</th>
<th>Total Number of Parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contest elections (only)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The above and educates politically</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>(45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The above and serves welfare role</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>(20)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Retrieving Information for Comparative Study

5. analyzing data for hundreds of parties coded according to variables included in the study.

To some extent, these problems confront almost every research project. The scope of the proposed survey, however, magnifies the tasks far beyond what is conceivable with traditional methods of research. The demands of this project require the utilization of modern information retrieval and information processing technology. A variety of specific techniques are proposed as solutions to the information handling problems presented above. Each of the proposed solutions will be discussed in turn.

Retrieving Information from Parties Literature

In the early stages of the comparative parties project, considerable attention was given to the development and application of computer techniques for retrieving information from political parties literature. The fundamental drawback in using computer techniques for a project of this scale, however, was the tremendous amount of keypunching required to put the literature in machine-readable form. Keypunching costs would go down, of course, if one chose to punch only abstracts of literature rather than entire texts. But this decision would result both in less information going into the system and higher costs in preparing the information for keypunching. At least until optical scanners of printed texts become both practical to use and economical to operate, computer techniques of information retrieval seem unsuited for handling the thousands of books and articles that will eventually form the input to the parties project.

A far more effective method for harnessing this vast literature was found in the MIRACODE system, developed by Recordak, a subsidiary of the Eastman Kodak Company. MIRACODE is an acronym for “Microfilm Information Retrieval Access CODE.” The basic components of the MIRACODE system are a special 16 mm. microfilm camera and microfilm reader. The system can retrieve individual pages of microfilmed documents according to one or more three-digit numbers which are
used to tag information on each page. These numbers are then transformed into a machine-readable binary code.

Input to the MIRACODE system is in the form of pages from books and articles which are marked with code numbers in the margins corresponding to information contained in the text. A sample page taken from material coded for microfilming is given in Figure 1, which shows a page from a book on Japanese political parties.

While the pages are photographed, the MIRACODE camera translates the written code numbers into a machine-readable binary code of clear and opaque rectangles on the film next to the page image. The page image and the codes are recorded on the film in accordance with the schematic diagram in Figure 2.

Using photography instead of keypunching saves a tremendous amount of time and expense. The entire text is recorded in seconds without need for proofreading and corrections. Along with this advantage, the MIRACODE system has the great virtue of being able to retrieve information from microfilm with code numbers written in the margins and recorded on film. Information is retrieved from microfilm with the use of the MIRACODE reader. A film magazine is placed in the reader and code numbers corresponding to the inquiry are entered into the keyboard on the MIRACODE console (see Figure 3). The MIRACODE reader searches the binary code patterns on the film and stops when the code matches the number or numbers entered on the keyboard. The retrieved page image is projected on a large viewing screen for study. If the first page retrieved does not yield the information, the search can be continued through the rest of the reel, which may contain up to 100 feet of film and several hundred pages of material—depending upon how deeply the information is coded. A full reel of film can be searched in ten seconds. If desired, black-and-white prints can be made of anything projected on the screen simply by pressing a button on the reader.5

Obviously, it is crucial that proper code numbers be entered in the page margins for effective retrieval of information about political parties. Rules and instructions are being devised to maximize intercoder reliabilities and promote the retrieval ob-

5 A more complete description of the MIRACODE system is contained in Kenneth Janda, "Political Research with MIRACODE: A 16 mm. Microfilm Information Retrieval System," Social Science Information, 1967. I wish to thank the Research Committee of Northwestern University for supporting my work with MIRACODE equipment.

---

**FIGURE 1**

SAMPLE PAGE TAGGED WITH CODE NUMBERS AND READY FOR MICROFILMING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Code Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>278 Japanese People and Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of every 4. This was 2.6 times the next largest group, Waseda University, which was represented by 47 members or 1 out of 10. Even in the Socialist parties the Tokyo University group was the largest, with Waseda University coming second.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is a striking social disparity between the members of the Diet and the rank and file members of the party outside the parliament. This is true of all the parties but is more clearly demonstrated in the conservative parties as can be seen by the educational background of the members who come from the upper and upper middle classes. Within the parliamentary parties themselves, however, there is remarkable educational-level homogeneity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As compared with the British Labor Party members of Parliament in 1950, of whom about 4 out of 11 or better than one-third had some kind of university education, the overwhelming majority of Socialist Party members of the Diet, to the extent of 80 to 84 percent, had some kind of college or university education. This gives quite an intellectual flavor to the leadership in their activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Occupation**

Occupational breakdown presents a difficult problem since accuracy in classification categories becomes almost impossible. However, an analysis can provide a useful basis for understanding the bias of the Diet. Table V represents the occupational distribution of the members of the House of Representatives who were elected in the General Election of April 19, 1953.

Several generalizations can be made from the figures given above. "Big business" has the biggest representation, taking up well over one-third of the entire House of Representatives membership on their side. This compares with the conservative parties in which 3 in every 10. The preponderance of Tokyo University graduates was maintained in the Diet as the result of the House of Representatives election of April 19, 1953, though there was a slight decrease in the total number. The educational background of the newly elected members was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University/Category</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo University</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waseda University</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nippon University</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyoto University</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuo University</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other universities and colleges</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary education only</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No mention</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

11 The preponderance of Tokyo University graduates was maintained in the Diet as the result of the House of Representatives election of April 19, 1953, though there was a slight decrease in the total number. The educational background of the newly elected members was as follows:
jectives, which are to retrieve (1) descriptive information for operationalizing variables on political parties, (2) explicit statements of theory or propositions about political parties, and (3) descriptive information about methodologies in the study of political parties. These objectives are incorporated into the coding categories being developed for the project.

6 The average intercoder reliabilities calculated over 186 pages from 19 articles on Japanese political parties were .73 for party codes and .50 for substantive codes. Coding reliabilities are expected to increase considerably as instructions and codes are revised and as coders acquire experience.
Two different sets of numbers are used in coding the political parties literature. One set, consisting of three-digit numbers from 000 through 999, is used exclusively as identification codes for specific parties. The other set, consisting of two-digit codes from 00- to 99-, is used to index substantive information about parties.\(^7\)

**Identification Codes:** The party identification codes are organized on the basis of ten broad cultural-geographical categories. The first digit of the three-digit code stands for each main division as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Cultural-geographical division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0—</td>
<td>Anglo-American political culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1—</td>
<td>West Central and Southern Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—</td>
<td>Scandinavia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3—</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4—</td>
<td>Central America and the Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5—</td>
<td>Asia and the Far East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6—</td>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7—</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8—</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9—</td>
<td>Central and East Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second digit of the three-digit code stands for a particular country within each division. This scheme permits recording up to ten countries within each division, thus accommodating a maximum of 100 countries. Although there are about 115 countries in the United Nations alone, the coding scheme is adequate for the purposes of the parties project, which includes some 92 nations.

The number of countries included in the study is limited due to the project's definition of a political party, which is any political organization whose electoral candidates won at least five per cent of the membership of the lower house of the national legislature in two successive elections in the period 1950–1962. While this may seem like a restrictive definition, it produces some 260 political parties for comparative study. The complete list of parties presently identified for inclusion in the project is given in Appendix B.\(^8\)

It should be understood that the project defines a universe of parties and not a universe of countries from which parties are selected. Countries enter the universe only on the backs of parties, so to speak. No code number is assigned to a country unless it has at least one party under the above definition, and, for any country in the study, only those organizations meeting the definition are included in the code.

Organization of the party codes by area and country merely reflect the way literature on parties is organized. Insofar as possible, literature dealing exclusively with the same parties will be grouped together to form separate film magazines. Literature dealing with more than one party in the same countries will form film magazines on parties in general. Finally, writings comparing parties across countries will form magazines of comparative parties literature.

Party identification codes are used to tag places in texts where information about specific parties is presented. The substantive nature of the information is recorded by means of information codes.

**Information Codes:** The MIRACODE system can deal with three-digit codes, and the party identification codes are, in fact, three-digit numbers. The initial set of information codes for the project were also three-digit numbers. Our experience in applying three-digit codes to selected articles on political parties, however, revealed that these codes were too detailed. Coding the material with 1000 coding categories required far more

\(^7\) The MIRACODE system has the capability of distinguishing between similar numbers in different coding sets by means of the value of a "utility bit" associated with each number. For further information, see the paper cited in Footnote 5.

\(^8\) Most of the preliminary research done to identify the parties (and thus countries) to be included in the project was the product of two Northwestern students. Miss Cathy Jennings identified 160 parties in 58 countries outside of Africa. Mr. Roger McClure identified 43 parties in 20 countries in West, Central, and East Africa. Professor Gwendolen Carter furnished helpful information for my decisions to exclude certain African parties in countries for which there was little or no written material available. The list of parties identified for study at this stage of the project is subject to revision as detailed research gets underway. The list published in Appendix B, however, probably is close to what the final listing will be.
time than anticipated. Moreover, coders often agreed about the first two digits, but not the third.

Upon re-examination of the nature of the codes and the objectives of the project, the decision was made to discontinue making the fine distinctions that the third digit required and to code only at the two-digit level. This scheme provides 100 coding categories for information on political parties and, at the same time, leaves room for expansion of the code (by activating the third digit) to accommodate up to 1000 categories, should the finer distinctions prove necessary. Because of technical considerations in the MIRACODE system, the two digit codes are recorded with "-" as a dummy third digit.

The information codes have been organized to answer several basic questions about political parties. Each of these questions encompasses up to ten coding categories. The first digit of the information codes stands for a given question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Questions about political parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>What is a political party?—Definition, function, theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>How do political parties begin?—The origin of parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>What does a party do?—Party activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Who belongs to the party?—Party composition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>How is the party organized?—Party structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>What does the party seek to accomplish?—Party goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Under what conditions does the party operate?—Political environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Under what conditions does the party operate?—Social, economic and geographical environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Are there any other parties in the country?—Party system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>How have parties been studied?—Methodology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of the code divisions has been subdivided into a maximum of ten concept categories. The complete set of codes as it stands in the present stage of the parties project is given in Appendix C.9

9 Charles Baer, Barbara Lewis, Jean Jacobsohn, Gary Rader, Roger McClure, Eila Cutler, Fred Hartwig, and Margaret Ferguson assisted me in developing the present coding categories. The coding process is still under development, and the codes may yet undergo considerable revision.
project needs working bibliographies of thousands of items that can be furnished at low cost to many researchers. It needs a method for compiling, revising, and continually updating this bibliography. The problem calls for solution through mechanized means of document retrieval.

To many students in the behavioral sciences, computer techniques for information or document retrieval may seem like promises of the future, still on the drawing board and hardly operational. To be sure, many exciting techniques are still in the process of development, but there are also some tested methods ready for practical application to literature problems in the behavioral sciences. The most popular computer method of document retrieval, keyword indexing, has already been used to compile a cumulative index for more than 2,500 titles published during the first 57 years of the *American Political Science Review*.\(^10\) Keyword indexing is also suggested for preparing bibliographies to be used in the project.\(^11\)

The methodology of keyword indexing is a subject in itself and will not be discussed here.\(^12\) In outline form, the system operates as follows. Citations to the literature, complete with author, title, and publication information, are punched on IBM cards. A computer reads these cards and, by referring to a predetermined set of keywords (or non-keywords) prepares an alphabetical listing of all the keywords in the titles. The complete citation in which the keyword appears is printed also, and it is reprinted for each appearance of a keyword in the title. The indexing technique can best be understood by looking at the finished product in Figure 4, which shows a partial printout from a computer listing of keywords contained in 928 entries for “Africa” and “The Middle East” that were reported in

\(^{10}\) Kenneth Janda, *Cumulative Index to the American Political Science Review, Volumes 1-57; 1906-1963.* (Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1964.)

\(^{11}\) “KWIC,” or “Key-Word-In-Context,” indexing was used to prepare the *Cumulative Index to the American Political Science Review*. The technique proposed for use in the parties project is “KWOC,” or “Key-Word-Out-of-Context,” indexing. A discussion of the two techniques is contained in Kenneth Janda, “Keyword Indexes for the Behavioral Sciences,” *American Behavioral Scientist*, 7 (June, 1964), 55–58.

\(^{12}\) Additional applications of keyword indexing methodology are contained in Kenneth Janda, *Data Processing: Applications to Political Research* (Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1965), Chapter VIII and the Index to the book itself.
supplemented by entries from more recent issues of the Review to prepare a special index for my 1964 parties course, which was researching African parties. At another level, keyword indexing will be used to prepare refined bibliographies of titles especially relevant to the comparative study of political parties. Before inclusion in the refined bibliography, citations will be checked for accuracy in spelling, pagination, etc. If needed, additional keywords can be enclosed within parentheses and placed after a title to improve its descriptiveness and hence its retrievability. If corrections or additions are not necessary, the citations need not even be repunched but can simply be taken from the crude bibliography file and entered at random in the refined file. The computer will take over from there to compile an alphabetized, updated, refined index of comparative parties literature.

In addition to the literature reported in the bibliographical section and dissertation notes of the American Political Science Review, more recent articles will be fed into the system by the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) system established for the Intersocietal Studies group at Northwestern University. Briefly, SDI operates as follows. Individual users of the system prepare lists of key terms describing their specific research interests. These lists are stored on magnetic tape and constitute the “interest profiles” for each user. As each new issue of a selected number of social science journals dealing with intersocietal or cross-national studies comes into the library, it is processed for input to the computer and the SDI system. The processing involves keypunching the author, title, journal, and —unless an abstract is available—the first and last paragraphs of every article.

14 I am indebted to the Program of African Studies at Northwestern University for supporting this phase of my research.
15 Mr. Gary Rader served as an invaluable research assistant during the initial stages of the SDI project. The program employed in the project was written by William H. Tetzlaff and is the same as the program referred to in Footnote 16. I want to thank Professor Richard D. Schwartz and the Council for Intersocietal Studies at Northwestern University for supporting the SDI pilot project. The SDI project is discussed in more detail in Kenneth Janda, “Information Retrieval: Applications to Bibliographies on International and Comparative Politics,” prepared for delivery at the Computers and the Policy Making Community Institute, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, California, April 4, 1966.
The input is recorded on magnetic tape for computer processing. At the end of every two-week period, the computer compares the users' interest profiles with the information that has been keypunched for each article. When an abstract is found that contains sufficient terms that appear in a user's interest profile to satisfy a certain “hit” level, the computer prints the name of the user and the information on the article. The citations and abstracts retrieved by the system are then mailed to the user, notifying him of the library's acquisition of pertinent material. In this way, an SDI system, as its name implies, aims at the selective dissemination of information.

For the parties project, the SDI system will examine incoming journals for articles dealing with the following terms: “party,” “parties,” “partisan,” “political groups,” and the names of all the countries with parties in the study. With the help of Northwestern's Intersocietal SDI system, the project should be able to keep fully abreast of the current literature on political parties.

Building a Propositional Inventory

The original purpose of the comparative parties project was to gather data for testing propositions about parties and party systems. It is essential, therefore, that attention be given to inventoring propositions within the literature. The method for building a usable propositional inventory will involve the use of yet another information retrieval technique in conjunction with the parties literature coded for the MIRACODE system.

Information code “03-” will be used to index theoretical and propositional statements in the parties literature. By entering this code in the keyboard of the MIRACODE retrieval station, one can locate every theoretical discussion coded on the film magazines. But to construct a propositional inventory, it is not enough merely to locate theoretical discussions. Once the statements are retrieved, additional information processing is required, because different writers often use different terms to discuss the same phenomena. The simple notion of “enfranchisement,” for example, can be expressed in terms of “extension of the suffrage,” “providing new classes of the population with the right to vote,” and “increasing the electorate.” In this example, different wording may not trouble the interpretation because the idea is relatively clear. But political concepts are not always clear; a “centralized” party may or may not mean the same thing as a “cohesive” party. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that writers who use identical terms are, in fact, applying them to the same concepts.

Terminological differences between authors are ordinarily resolved by an implicit process of “translation.” The parties project proposes to make this process explicit by translating major propositions into a basic “language” of party variables. The vocabulary of this language will be codified into a thesaurus of terms. By itself, successful translation of propositions into a basic language should produce clarified concepts, sharpened theories, and improved comparisons within the literature. As a by-product of the translation, the thesaurus should provide a means of access to the inventory of propositions extracted from the literature.

Propositions in the literature that are indexed with the “03-” code will be retrieved on the MIRACODE reader, copied, and recorded on punchcards for computer processing. The specific technique to be used in processing these propositions will be a computer program called “TRIAL,” for “Technique to Retrieve Information from Abstracts of Literature.” A complete discussion of this technique is, again, the subject of another paper, and only its main features will be sketched out here.

TRIAL is a computer program for searching natural language text and retrieving information according to specified logical combinations of keywords. The input to the TRIAL program for the parties project consists of propositions about political parties. The propositions will be accompanied by a complete citation of the sources in which they appear, and each proposition will be represented in the input in its “translated” and “original” forms. The translation expresses the proposition in the basic vocabulary of the parties project. Immediately following the translation is the original statement, quoted from the text.


which provides a check against the interpretation and accuracy of the translated statement.

Examples of translated propositions about political parties are given in Figure 5, which reproduces a printout of three propositions quoted from Samuel Eldersveld's *Political Parties: A Behavioral Analysis* and translated into a simple statement involving "basic" vocabulary terms. Translating the proposition facilitates both its retrievability and its comparability with similar propositions by other authors. Terms in the translated statement, like "heterogeneous," "identifiers," "centralization," and "factionalism," are all candidates for a thesaurus of terms on party variables. They are only "candidates" because preparation of the thesaurus has barely begun, and subsequent experience with the literature may suggest better terms.

The researcher who wants to extract all propositions from the inventory that involve certain variables and concepts will look them up in the thesaurus, which will indicate the terms included in the vocabulary and those replaced with synonyms in the translations. He will then instruct the computer, operating under the TRIAL program, to search the propositional inventory with the proper terms from the basic vocabulary. TRIAL search instructions are communicated to the computer by specifying terms within parentheses and stating logical connections that must exist between the terms to retrieve a proposition.

The use of the standard logical operators: "not," "or," and "and" is inherent in the power of the search command. If the researcher wants to search the inventory for all statements about the relationship between "heterogeneity of party identifiers" and "factionalism," for example, he can construct the following command.

```
(/HETEROGENI/.AND. IDENTIFIERS .AND. /FACTION/)
```

Placing a word between slashes defines it as a "root word," thereby retrieving any word that begins with the same root. Thus, /HETEROGENI/ would retrieve "heterogeneous" and "heterogeneity." Any number of "nests" of parentheses can be used with any combination of logical operators to permit more complex searches. The above command, however, would retrieve the first proposition in Figure 5, which would be printed out in conjunction with the citation to Eldersveld's book and the original phraseology.

---

Operationalizing Party Variables

The results of the propositional inventory will serve to determine the variables that need to be measured or "operationalized" to test theory. Operationalization of variables dealing with political phenomena is often a difficult task, especially when the underlying concepts do not invite quantitative expression. One important factor in the strategy of operationalization is knowledge of different interpretations of the concept. Knowing the various ways in which the concept has been used can often inspire the development of imaginative techniques for identification and measurement. Having the parties literature coded and indexed for retrieval enables one to make a quick review of previous uses, which should disclose essential factors that might be operationalized in terms of quantitative scales or qualitative coding categories. Operational measures devised for all the variables in the study will then be incorporated into printed forms for evaluating individual parties on every variable. These forms will presumably be similar to those used by students in my parties classes and presented in Appendix A for purposes of illustration.

Each party will be coded on every variable with the use of the MIRACODE retrieval station. To illustrate the process, coding the Italian Socialist Party on the "party membership" variable might proceed as follows. The "Italian Socialist Party" film magazine would be inserted into the MIRACODE reader and the code number "32-" would be entered into the keyboard. The film would be searched for coded references to membership in the party. Every time code number "32-" was encountered by the microfilm reader, the image of the corresponding page would be projected on the screen for examination. In a matter of minutes, the coder would be able to review what the literature had to say about membership requirements in the Italian Socialist Party. Agreement or disagreement among authors could easily be noted, permitting judgments to be made about the validity of conflicting information.

Disagreement between sources might be resolved by also searching the film prepared on "Italian Parties: General." In this case, the code number "153," which identifies the Socialist Party, would be entered into the keyboard in addition to number "32-," the membership code. The reader then would stop only}

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Analyzing the Data

The comparative parties project will ultimately generate scores of variables on hundreds of political parties in almost one hundred countries. Electronic data processing methods will be employed to analyze these data effectively. Depending upon the level of measurement used to operationalize specific variables, several different techniques of statistical analysis may be re-

10 There is good reason to question just what is the quality of the information contained in the parties literature. Undoubtedly, some of the information would, because of poor research or biased observation, bear little resemblance to the state of affairs pertaining to the parties or countries under study. Speaking very frankly, my data will enable me to test propositions not with actual data on parties but with what people say about parties. The two are clearly quite different, and I have written about the study as if I were collecting data on parties primarily for stylistic reasons.

Despite the differences that most certainly occur between what the literature says about parties and what actually exists, we would expect a high, albeit not perfect, correlation between the two. To some extent, we will be able to identify and investigate biases, omissions, and systematic errors in the literature through use of our methodology categories, particularly the data quality control codes (see Raoul Naroll, Data Quality Control. New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1962). Nevertheless, the basic presumption of the project is that political parties exist and operate largely as people say they do.

Even if our experience with evaluating the literature and the criticisms of others ultimately force rejecting this presumption, I contend that learning the shape and extent of reliable knowledge about political parties is in itself a worthwhile objective. And analyzing existing research literature to learn about parties appears to be far less costly than conducting coordinated field research at hundreds of sites throughout the world.
required to validate the propositions. Because most of the variables are likely to be measured on nominal or ordinal scales, however, cross-tabulation of variables is apt to be the basic type of analysis employed in the project. The specific computer program that will be used for cross-tabulating the variables is Northwestern University's NUCROS.

NUCROS is described elsewhere; only its main features are presented here. In its present form, the NUCROS program can process up to 40 variables on a maximum of 9,999 cases for the purposes of preparing up to 72 contingency tables. Each table can consist of simple bivariate cross-tabulations (illustrated in Tables 1 and 2) or involve third and fourth variables introduced as “controls.” The program provides for automatic recoding of data, automatic identification of tables with names of variables involved in the cross-tabulation, and optional calculation of percentages, chi-square values, and other non-parametric statistics.

The NUCROS program was used to process the data presented in Table 2, which illustrated how one of Duverger's propositions might be tested by cross-tabulating two variables. While the data will be used primarily to validate propositions about parties, a somewhat more basic analysis will determine the distribution of party characteristics throughout the world. The students' data will be used to illustrate this level of analysis.

Duverger discussed different types of party origins; some parties had been formed inside parliament by legislators with similar interests and others were originated outside parliament by social organizations. Of course, he lacked the data which would disclose how frequently each type of origin occurred. Some indication of the distribution of occurrences, however, can be gleaned from the data my students collected on 277 parties. Their data were processed by the NUCROS program and, for illustrative purposes, were separated into African and non-African parties. These data, presented in Table 3, show the percentage distribution for frequency of occurrence for 72 African and 205 non-African parties.

According to the data in Table 3, African parties are more likely to originate outside of parliament, where they are organized by regional or ethnic leaders. The quality of the student-collected data is admittedly suspect, but the information produced is plausible and encouraging. At the same time, however, attention must be called to the lack of information or the inability to classify 21 per cent of the African parties and 31 per cent of the non-African parties. Hopefully, the full-scale project will produce more and better information for coding parties and will develop more adequate operationalizations of the variables to increase the percentages that can be coded on the variables.

If the expected success is achieved on these dimensions, then the data produced in the project should merit serious consideration in accepting, rejecting, or revising propositions about political parties. To illustrate the strategy of using cross-tabulations in clarifying and revising theory, consider the data presented in Table 4, which is constructed to test Duverger's proposition that parties which originate inside parliament are more likely to be conservative in ideology than those originating outside parliament.

Only data on non-African parties were available for Table 4, and, of these, the students were able to code only 113 on both variables. Assuming again the validity of the data, the
TABLE 4
CONDITION OF ORIGIN BY IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION, FOR NON-AFRICAN PARTIES ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parliamentary origin of parties</th>
<th>Inside</th>
<th>Split/Merger</th>
<th>Outside</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leftist</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centerist</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rightist</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Number of parties)</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>(47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pattern does not fully support Duverger's proposition. Perhaps his proposition could be revised by stating qualifying conditions and introducing additional variables. With more reliable data, one could examine the specific parties that deviated from the proposition, e.g., leftist parties formed inside parliament and rightist parties formed outside. Deviant case analysis might produce insights that will revise the original proposition.

Conclusion

A science never really matures until it develops powerful theories that explain its data. Within political science, the comparative study of political parties has as its ultimate objective the development of theory to explain and predict the behavior of parties and party systems across the world. The emphasis of this research project, however, falls primarily on collecting data and only secondarily on building theory. This choice of focus stems from the firm belief that adequate data are important ingredients in successful theory building. Whether data collection should precede theory building, or *vice versa*, is essentially a "chicken-and-egg" problem. Both are needed eventually, but one of the two must start the cycle somewhere. Although this study is not designed to make a frontal attack on the general problem of theory construction, it should contribute directly to the general assault by inventorying propositions, sharpening concepts, providing facts, and testing narrow-range hypotheses and middle-range propositions—the stuff from which bodies of theory are made.

Appendix A

The coding categories given below for data on countries and data on parties within countries were prepared for use by my 1964 undergraduate course on political parties. They may not resemble the coding categories developed from the parties project and are offered here simply to indicate how data on countries and parties might be recorded in punchcard form. The numbers under the heading "Card Columns" refer to the columns on an IBM card in which the information has been punched. The keypunch operator would punch into the card the code numbers checked off by the student researcher or numerical values—depending on the information that was provided.

The coding categories below are given in an abbreviated form. Space has not been reserved for comments on the categories, as it had been on the students' forms, and only the categories for the lower house of the legislature have been reproduced for the country codes. The upper house categories are virtually identical and were eliminated to save space.

Data on Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Card Columns</th>
<th>Information and Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9–12</td>
<td>YEAR ADOPTING A POPULARLY ELECTED LEGISLATURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13–16</td>
<td>YEAR ADOPTING PRESENT GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>LEGISLATIVE-EXECUTIVE STRUCTURE (Banks and Textor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Presidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Presidential-Republican</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Parliamentary-Republican
4 Pure Parliamentary
5 Parliamentary-Royalist
6 Monarchical-Parliamentary
7 Monarchical
8 Communist
9 Other (explain)

18 NATURE OF THE STATE Source: _____ Page: _____
1 Unitary state
2 Federal state
3 Other

19 NUMBER OF CHAMBERS IN THE LEGISLATURE OR PARLIAMENT Source: _____ Page: _____
1 Unicameral
2 Bicameral, but the lower chamber has little influence in legislating
3 Bicameral, but the upper chamber has little influence in legislating
4 Bicameral, and both are about equal in importance
5 Other (explain)

20-22 NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE LOWER CHAMBER Source: _____ Page: _____

23-25 NUMBER OF MEMBERS POPULARLY ELECTED Source: _____ Page: _____

26 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP POPULARLY ELECTED Source: _____ Page: _____
1 No members of lower chamber are popularly elected
2 Less than 25%
3 25 to 49.9%
4 50 to 74.9%
5 75 to 99.9%
6 100% — all members of lower chamber are popularly elected

34 ELECTIONS FOR PARLIAMENT OR LEGISLATURE Source: _____ Page: _____
1 Unicameral: all elected members chosen at same time
2 ’’ terms are staggered; only part elected at one time
3 Bicameral: all elected members chosen at same time (both chambers)
4 ’’ all elected members of each house chosen separately
5 ’’ all elected members of one house

chosen at one time along with part of the elected membership of the other (US model)
6 ’’ all elected members of the lower house chosen at one time; upper house not popularly elected
7 ’’ terms of the lower house members are staggered; upper house not popularly elected
8 Neither chamber popularly elected
9 Other (explain)

35 MAXIMUM TIME ALLOWED BETWEEN ELECTIONS FOR LOWER HOUSE Source: _____ Page: _____
1 One year
2 Two years
3 Three ”
4 Four ”
5 Five ”
6 Six years or more
7 No maximum time; elections are not tied to calendar at all
8 Other (explain)
9 Not applicable: lower chamber not popularly elected

37-38 METHOD OF VOTING FOR LOWER CHAMBER Source: _____ Page: _____
11 Proportional Representation: don’t know what form
12 ” single transferable vote
13 ” simple list and national constituency
14 ” simple list 2 to 5 man districts
15 ” simple list 6 or more man districts
16 ” list & preferential voting within list
17 ” list & transferable vote between lists
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>list and regional or national pools of candidates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>other (explain)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Minority Representation:</td>
<td>don't know what form</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>single non-transferable vote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>limited vote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cumulative voting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>proportional or fractional system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>other (explain)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Majority Representation:</td>
<td>don't know what form</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>repeated ballot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>second ballot — limited to top two candidates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>second ballot — limited to those who stood on the first ballot, but not top two</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>second ballot — not limited to candidates on the first ballot, alternative vote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>other (explain)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Simple plurality — single ballot:</td>
<td>don't know the type of districts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>single-member districts predominate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>two-member districts predominate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>three-member districts predominate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Retrieving Information for Comparative Study**

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>four-member districts predominate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>other number:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>other (explain)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Combination of the above: proportional and minority representation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>proportional and majority representation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>proportional and simple plurality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>minority representation and simple plurality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>other (explain)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Other method of voting (explain)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ELECTORAL SYSTEM FOR PRESIDENT**

Source: ___ Page: ___

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not applicable: no president</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Indirectly elected, election not dependent on popular vote</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Electoral college tied closely to popular vote (US model)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Popular vote</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other (explain)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TERM OF PRESIDENT**

Source: ___ Page: ___

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>One year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Other (explain)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Not applicable: no president</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NATURE OF DISTRICTS IN LOWER CHAMBER**

Predominant type Source: ___ Page: ___

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Single member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Two member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Three member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Four member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Five member
6 National constituency: all members elected at large

45-46 YEAR OF MOST RECENT ELECTION FOR LOWER HOUSE ______ Source: ______ Page: ______
47-48 NUMBER OF PARTIES GETTING AT LEAST 5% OF VOTES ______ Source: ______ Page: ______
49-50 NUMBER OF PARTIES GETTING ANY SEATS ______ Source: ______ Page: ______

47-48

57 VOTING QUALIFICATIONS FOR LOWER HOUSE ELECTIONS
Source: ______ Page: ______
1 Universal suffrage: Age ______
2 Universal male suffrage: Age ______
3 Male suffrage and property restrictions
4 Male suffrage and other restrictions
5 Other

59-60 PARTY SYSTEM: # OF PARTICIES SEATED IN LOWER HOUSE
Source: ______ Page: ______
01 One-party: after the most recent election studied, one party held at least 95% of all seats in the lower chamber
02 Modified one-party: one party held from 75% to 95% of the seats
03 Two-party: the 2 largest parties held at least 95% of the seats
04 Modified two-party: the 2 largest held from 80% to 95% of the seats
05 Three-party: the 3 largest parties held at least 95% of the seats
06 Modified three-party: the 3 largest held from 85% to 95% of the seats
07 Four-party: the 4 largest parties held at least 95% of the seats
08 Modified four-party: the 4 largest held from 90% to 95% of the seats
09 Poly-party: no fewer than 5 parties held at least 95% of the seats among themselves
10 Other (explain)

Data on Parties
Student: ______________ Country: ______________
Columns: ______________ ID# ____________

Columns 7-8: ID# ____________
3 Lines of authority are clearly specified and there are not autonomous groups of party organs, but there are horizontal links between some party organs.

4 Lines of authority are clearly specified, there is no fragmentation of authority, and there are no horizontal links.

5 Other (explain below)

(Include a diagram if possible)

18 LOCUS OF INFLUENCE IN THE ORGANIZATION:
NOMINATIONS  Source: ___ Page: ___
1 Decentralized: nominations for the lower house determined locally.
2 Decentralized and centralized aspects (explain below)
3 Centralized: nominations for the lower house approved nationally.

19 LOCUS OF INFLUENCE IN THE ORGANIZATION:
ELECTIONS  Source: ___ Page: ___
1 Decentralized: financed by local organizations.
2 Decentralized and centralized aspects (explain below)
3 Centralized: financial aid is given by national organization.

20 BASIC ELEMENT OF ORGANIZATION  Source: ___ Page: ___
1 Caucus: no party membership and officials not chosen by party voters.
2 Precinct: no party membership but officials chosen by party voters.
3 Branch
4 Cell
5 Militia
6 Other: ____________________

21 BASIS OF PARTY AFFILIATION  Source: ___ Page: ___
1 No formal membership: merely interest and support.
2 Formal membership: register as member or sign membership card only.
3 Formal membership: pay dues but not sign membership form.
4 " " sign membership form and pay dues.
5 " " sign membership.

Retrieving Information for Comparative Study

form, pay dues, and go through a probationary period or have application reviewed by party officials before membership is granted.

6 Other (explain below)

22 FORM OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP  Source: ___ Page: ___
1 Indirect only: party "membership" comes with membership in some other organization.
2 Mainly indirect, but there are some direct members.
3 Membership is about equally divided between both.
4 Mainly direct, but there are some indirect members.
5 Direct membership only.
6 Not applicable: no party membership.

23 FUNCTIONAL ORIENTATION OF PARTY
1 Nominating candidates and contesting elections.
2 Includes the above and undertakes programs of political education.
3 Includes the above and provides for a variety of social needs for party identifiers.
4 Other.

24 MAJOR ISSUE ORIENTATION OF PARTY (Choose only one; explain your choice)  Source: ___ Page: ___
1 Anti-colonial.
2 Ethnic, or regionalistic, or national minority.
3 Pro-labor.
4 Clerical.
5 Anti-clerical.
6 Land reform.
7 Agrarian.
8 Other: (explain).
9 No dominant issue orientation.

25 IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION  Source: ___ Page: ___
1 Communist.
2 Extreme Left.
3 Left of Center.
4 Center.
5 Right of Center.
6 Extreme Right.
Kenneth Janda

7 Fascist
8 Does not “fit” on an ideological continuum
9 Other (explain)

31 VOTING COHESION IN LOWER CHAMBER (Refer to average index if data are available)

  Source: __ Page: ___
  1 Little or no cohesion—Average Index less than 25
  2 Weak cohesion—Average Index from 25 to 49
  3 Moderate cohesion—Average Index from 50 to 74
  4 High cohesion—Average Index from 75 to 89
  5 Very high cohesion—Average Index 90 or more
  6 Other (explain)

33 METHODS OF DISCIPLINE

  Source: ____ Page: ___
  1 Withdrawal of membership
  2 Withdrawal of financial support in elections
  3 Failure to designate as party candidate
  4 Both one and two
  5 Both one and three
  6 Both two and three
  7 All of the above
  8 None of the above
  9 Other (explain)

34–35 YEAR OF MOST RECENT ELECTION FOR WHICH DATA ARE AVAILABLE: ELECTION TO LOWER CHAMBER: __________

  Source: ___ Page: ___

36–38 % OF POPULAR VOTE WON IN ELECTION __________

  Source: ___ Page: ___

39–41 % OF SEATS WON IN LOWER CHAMBER __________

  Source: ___ Page: ___

Appendix B

For the purposes of the project, a party is defined as any political organization whose electoral candidates won at least 5% of the membership of the lower house of the national legislature in two successive elections between 1950–1962. The list of parties was obtained by applying this definition to information contained in the following sources:


Considerable disagreement over party names, election results, and election dates was encountered sometimes among these sources. The listing of parties given below, therefore, will undoubtedly be corrected and refined in the course of detailed research within the literature of each country, and this list should be regarded only as a preliminary definition of the universe of parties.

0 ANGLO-AMERICAN POLITICAL CULTURE
000 AUSTRALIA
001 Labour
002 Liberal
003 Country
010 CANADA
011 Liberal
012 Progressive Conservative
013 Cooperative Commonwealth (New Democrat After 1961)
014 Social Credit
020 IRELAND
021 Fianna Fail
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Party 1</th>
<th>Party 2</th>
<th>Party 3</th>
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<tr>
<td>NEW ZEALAND</td>
<td>Fine Gael</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
<td>United National Party</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHODESIAN AND NYASALAND FEDERATION</td>
<td>United Federal Party</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>United</td>
<td>Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITED KINGDOM</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>Popular Republican Movement</td>
<td>Republican Radical and Radical Socialist</td>
<td>Communist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>Christian Democrat</td>
<td>Socialist</td>
<td>Communist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>People's</td>
<td>Socialist</td>
<td>Communist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>Socialist</td>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>Communist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREECE</td>
<td>Socialist</td>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>Communist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUXEMBOURG</td>
<td>Christian Social</td>
<td>Socialist</td>
<td>Communist</td>
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<tr>
<td>NETHERLANDS</td>
<td>Roman Catholic People's</td>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>Communist</td>
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<td>WEST CENTRAL EUROPE</td>
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<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>People's</td>
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<td>ITALY</td>
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<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>Popular Republican Movement</td>
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<td>NETHERLANDS</td>
<td>Roman Catholic People's</td>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>Communist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retrieving Information for Comparative Study
Kenneth Janda

200

176  Communist (Communistische Partij Van Nederland)

180  PORTUGAL
181  National Union (Uniao Nacional)

190  SWITZERLAND
191  Radical Democratic (Radikal-Demokratische, Freisinnig-Demokratische)
192  Socialist, Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische)
193  Swiss Conservative People's, Catholic Conservative, Conservatives (Konservativ-Christlichsoziale Volksparter Der Schweiz)
194  Farmers (Peasants), Artisans and Middle Class (Bauern, Gewerbe und Burger)
195  Independents' (Landesring der Unabhaengigen)

2  SCANDINAVIA
200  DENMARK
201  Social Democratic (Socialdemokratiske)
202  Moderate Liberal (Agrarian) (Venstre)
203  Conservative (Konservative)
204  Social Liberal (Formerly Radical Union) (Radikale Venstre)

210  FINLAND
211  Agrarian (Maalaisliitto)
212  Social Democratic (Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue)
213  Finnish People's Democratic Union (Communist) (FDPU) (Suomen Kansan Demokraattinen Liitto, SKDL)
214  National Coalition, Conservative (Kansallinen Koostumus)
215  Swedish People's (Ruotsalainen Kansanpuolue)
216  Finnish People's (Suomalainen Kansanpuolue)

220  ICELAND
221  Independence (Formerly Conservative) (Sjalfstaðisfólkurinn)
222  Progressive (Framsoknarfólkurinn)
223  People's Union (Socialist Unity, Labor Alliance, Communist) (Althydubandalag)
224  Social Democrat (Althydufólkurinn)

Retrieving Information for Comparative Study

230  NORWAY
231  Labor (Arbeiderpartiet)
232  Conservative (Hoire)
233  Liberal (Venstre)
234  Center (Formerly Agrarian) (Senterpartiet)
235  Christian People's, Christian Democrat (Kristelig Folkeparti)

240  SWEDEN
241  Social Democrat (Socialdemokratiska Arbetarepartiet)
242  Center (Formerly Farmers' Agrarian) (Centerpartiet)
243  Liberal (Folkpartiet)
244  Conservative (Hogerpartiet)

3  SOUTH AMERICA
300  ARGENTINA
301  Popular Union (Peronistas)
302  Radicals (UCR)
303  Intransigent Radical Civic Union (UCRI) (Union Cívica Radical Intransigente)
304  People's Radical Civic Union (UCRP) (Union Cívica Radical Del Pueblo)

310  BOLIVIA
311  National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) (Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario)
312  Socialists (FSB) (Falange Socialista Boliviana)

320  BRAZIL
321  Social Democratic (PSD) (Partido Social Damocratico)
322  National Democratic Union (UDN) (Uniao Democratica Nacional)
323  Labor (PTB) (Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro)
324  Social Progressive (PSP) (Partido Social Progressista)
325  Republican (PR) (Partido Republicano)

330  CHILE
331  Liberal (PL) (Partido Liberal)
Kenneth Janda

202

332 United Conservative (Formerly Traditionalist Conservative) (Partido Conservador Unido) (PCU)
333 National Popular (Became National Democratic, Formerly Ag. Labor)
334 Christian Democratic (Formerly Social Christian) (PDC) (Partido Democrata Cristiano)
335 Radical (PR) (Partido Radical)
336 United Socialist
337 Communist

COLOMBIA
340 Liberal
341 Conservative

ECUADOR
350 National Velasquista Federation (FNV) (Federacion Nacional Velasquista)
351 Conservative
352 Radical Liberal, Liberal Radical (Partido Radical Liberal)
353 Socialist (PSE)

PARAGUAY
360 Democratic Colorados (National Republican) (Asociacion Nacional Republicana, Partido Colorado)

PERU
370 Movement of National Unification (Democratico Peruano Unificacion Nacional, Movimiento De Unificacion Nacional)
371 Christian Democratic (PC) (Partido Democrata Cristiano)

URUGUAY
380 Colorados (Partido Colorado, Gestidos, Lealtad y Unidad Batallista, Independientes)
381 Blancos (Partido Nacional, Union Blanca Democratica) (Includes Orthodox Herristas, Herristas, and Ruralistas)

VENEZUELA
390 Republican Democratic Union (URD) (Union Republicana Democratica)
391 Christian Social (COPEI) (Partido Social Cristiano)
392 Democratic Action (AD) (Accion Democratica)

4 CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

COSTA RICA
400 National Liberation (PLN) (Partido Liberacion Nacional)
401 National Union (PUN)
402 National Republican (PRN, Calderonista) (Partido Republicano Nacional)

CUBA
410 Cuban Revolutionary (PRC(A)) (Revolucionario Cubano (Authenico))
411 Liberal
412 Democratic (Democratlas)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
420 Dominican Party (Partido Dominicano)

EL SALVADOR
430 Revolutionary Party of Democratic Unification (PRUD) (Partido Revolucionario Unificacion Democratica)
431 Party of the Renewal Action (PAR) (Partido Accion Renovadora)

GUATEMALA
440 Nationalist Democratic Movement (Movimiento Democratico Nacionalista) (MDN)
441 Christian Democratic of Guatemala (Democracia Cristiana) (DCG)
442 Revolutionary (Revolucionario) (PR)
443 National Democratic Reconciliation (Reconciliacion Democratica Nacional, Redencion) (PRDN)
444 National Renovation or Renewal (Renovacion Nacional) (RN)
445 Revolutionary Action (Revolutionare Action) (PAR)

HONDURAS
450 Nationalist (Nacional Conservador De Honduras) (PNCH)
451 Liberal (Liberal De Honduras) (PLH)
452 Reformist (Movimiento Nacional Reformista) (MNR)

MEXICO
Kenneth Janda

461 Revolutionary Institutional (Revolucionaria Institucional) (PRI)

470 NICARAGUA
471 Nationalist Liberal (Liberal Nacionalista) (PLN)
472 Nicaraguan Conservative (Conservador Nicagüense) (PCN)

480 PANAMA
481 National Patriotic Coalition (CPN) (Coalicion Patriótica Nacional)
482 National Liberal (Liberal Nacional)

5 ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
500 BURMA
501 Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL)
502 People's Democratic Front
503 National United Front (NUF)

510 CEYLON
511 SRI Lanka Freedom
512 United National
513 Federal (Tamil Group)
514 People's United Front (Mahajama Eksath Permuna, MEP)
515 Social Equality ((Nara) (Lanka) Sama Samaja, Trotskysist)

520 CHINA
521 Communist
530 INDIA
531 National Congress
532 Communist

540 JAPAN
541 Progressive (Kaishinto)
542 Left-Wing Socialist (Saha Shakaito)
543 Right-Wing Socialist (Uha Shakaito)
544 Liberal Democratic (Jiyu Minshuto)
545 Socialist (Shakaito, Social Democratic before 1955)

550 SOUTH KOREA
551 Liberal

Retrieving Information for Comparative Study

552 Democratic (Democratic Nationalists before 1955)
560 NORTH KOREA
561 Korean Workers' (Communist)
570 LAOS
571 Rally of the Lao People (Rassemblement Du People Lao, Laotian People's Party, Neutralist Party)
572 Peace Party (Neo Lao Hak Sat, Pathet Lao, Pro-Communist Party)
580 MALAYA
581 Alliance (United Malays, Malayan Chinese Association, Malayan Indian)
582 Pan-Malayan Islamic (PMIP)
583 Socialist Front (People's Party–Party Ra'ayat, Labour Party)
590 PHILIPPINES
591 Nationalist (Nacionalista)
592 Liberal
593 Democratic Nationalist (Democratic-Nacionalistas)

6 EASTERN EUROPE
600 ALBANIA
601 Albanian Party of Labor (Partija E Punës)
610 BULGARIA
611 Communist (BGP)
612 National Agrarian Union (BZN)
620 CZECHOSLOVAKIA
621 Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC)
622 Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS)
623 People's (CSL) (Christian)
624 Socialist (CSS)
625 Slovak Freedom (SSS)
626 Slovak Reconstruction (SSO)
630 GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (EAST)
631 Socialist Unity (SED) (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands)
632 Christian Democratic Union (CDU) (Christlich-Demokratische Union)
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<th>Page</th>
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<td>National Democratic (NDPD) (National-Demokratische)</td>
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<td>Liberal Democratic (LDPD) (Liberal-Demokratische)</td>
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<td>Democratic Peasants (DBD) (Demokratische Bauernpartei)</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>Socialist Workers (MSZMP) (People's Patriotic Front) (Magyar Szocialista Munkaspart)</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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<td>United Peasants (ZSL, Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe)</td>
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<td>Workers (PMR)</td>
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<td>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</td>
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<td>League of Communists (LCY) (Savez Komunista Jugoslavije)</td>
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<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
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<td>Union Progressive (UPM) (Parti Du Regroupement Mauritanienne, PRM Merged UPM and Entente Mauritanienne)</td>
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<td>Somali Youth League (SYL) (Liga Dei Giovani Somali)</td>
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<td>Independent Constitutional (Costituzionale Independente, HDMS)</td>
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<td>761</td>
<td>Rashid Karami Group</td>
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<td>El-Assaad Group</td>
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<td>Phalangist (Kata'eb)</td>
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<td>790</td>
<td>Israel</td>
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<td>Israel Labor (Mapai, Mifteget Poalei Eretz Israel)</td>
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<td>792</td>
<td>Freedom Party (Herut)</td>
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<td>793</td>
<td>General Zionist (Merged with Progressives to form Liberal)</td>
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<td>794</td>
<td>Religious National (Hapoel, Hamizrahi, and Mizrahi)</td>
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<td>United Workers (Mapam, Mifeget Hapoalim Hameuchedet)</td>
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<td>796</td>
<td>Unity of Labor (Achdut Avodah (Poalei Zion))</td>
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<td>797</td>
<td>Religious Front (Agudat Israel and Poalei Agudat Israel or Labor)</td>
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<td>West Africa</td>
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<td>801</td>
<td>Dahomen Party of Unity (Parti Dahomeen de L’Unite, PDU)</td>
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<td>810</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
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<td>Convention People's Party (CPP)</td>
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<td>Location</td>
<td>Party Name</td>
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<td><strong>812</strong> Guinea</td>
<td>Northern People's Party (NPP, United Party after 1957, UP)</td>
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<td><strong>820</strong> Guinea</td>
<td>Democratic Party of Guinea (Parti Democratique de Guinee, PDG)</td>
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<td><strong>830</strong> Ivory Coast</td>
<td>Democratic Party of Ivory Coast (Parti Democratique, PDCI)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>840</strong> Liberia</td>
<td>True Whig</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>850</strong> Niger</td>
<td>Nigerian Progressive Party (Parti Progressiste Nigerian, PPN)</td>
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<td><strong>860</strong> Nigeria</td>
<td>Northern People's Congress (NPC)</td>
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<td><strong>861</strong> Nigeria</td>
<td>National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC)</td>
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<td><strong>862</strong> Nigeria</td>
<td>Action Group (AG)</td>
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<td><strong>870</strong> Senegal</td>
<td>Senegal Progressive Union (Union Progressiste Sengalaise, UPS)</td>
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<td><strong>880</strong> Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Serra Leone People's (SLPP)</td>
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<td><strong>881</strong> Sierra Leone</td>
<td>All People's Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>890</strong> Togo</td>
<td>Committee of Togolese Unity (Comite or Parti de L'Unite Togolaise, CUT or PUT)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>891</strong> Togo</td>
<td>Movement of Togolese Youth (Mouvement de La Jeunesse Togolaise, Juvento)</td>
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<td><strong>893</strong> Togo</td>
<td>Democratic Union of the Togolese Populations (Union Democratique des Populations Togolaise, UDPT)</td>
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<td><strong>894</strong> Togo</td>
<td>Togolese Popular Movement (Mouvement Populaire Togolaise, MPT)</td>
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<td><strong>900</strong> Central and East Africa</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>901</strong> Cameroon</td>
<td>Camerounian Union or Movement of Camerounian Union (Union Camerounaise, Mouvement d'Union Camerounaise, UCUR, MUC)</td>
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<td><strong>902</strong> Cameroon</td>
<td>Cameroun Democratic (PDC, Parti Democratiques Camerounais) (DC)</td>
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<td><strong>903</strong> Cameroon</td>
<td>Union of the Cameroun Peoples (UPC) (Union des Peuples Camerounais)</td>
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<td><strong>904</strong> Cameroon</td>
<td>Kamerun National Democratic (KNND)</td>
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<td><strong>905</strong> Cameroon</td>
<td>Cameroons Peoples National Convention</td>
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<td><strong>906</strong> Cameroon</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
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<td><strong>907</strong> Cameroon</td>
<td>Movement of Social Evolution of Black Africa (Mouvement d'Evolution Sociale de L'Afrique Noire, MESAN)</td>
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<td><strong>910</strong> Chad</td>
<td>Chadian Progressive Party (Parti Progressiste Tchadien, PPT)</td>
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<td><strong>930</strong> Congo</td>
<td>Democratic Union for Defense of African Interests (Union Democratique de Defense des Interets Africains, UDDIA)</td>
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<td><strong>931</strong> Congo</td>
<td>African Socialist Movement (Mouvement Socialiste Africain, MSA)</td>
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<td><strong>940</strong> Congo</td>
<td>National Congolese Movement (MNC) (Mouvement National Congolais, both Lumumba and Kalonji Wings)</td>
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<td><strong>941</strong> Congo</td>
<td>Bakongo Alliance or Association (Alliance Bas-Congo) (ABAKO, Association des Bakango)</td>
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<td><strong>942</strong> Congo</td>
<td>National Solidarity Party (Party Solidaire Africain) (PSA)</td>
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<td><strong>944</strong> Gabon</td>
<td>CONAKAT (Confederation des Associations Tribales de Katanga)</td>
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<td><strong>950</strong> Kenya</td>
<td>Gabonese Democratic Bloc (Bloc Democratique Gabonais) (United Front)</td>
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<td><strong>951</strong> Kenya</td>
<td>Gabonese Democratic and Social Union (United Front) (Union Democratique et Sociale Gabonaise)</td>
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<td><strong>960</strong> Kenya</td>
<td>Kenya African National Union (KANU)</td>
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<td><strong>961</strong> Kenya</td>
<td>Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>970</strong> Tanganyika</td>
<td>Tanganylka African National Union (TANU)</td>
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Appendix C

CURRENT SET OF CODES FOR SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

0  What Is a Political Party—Definition, Functions, Theory
  00  Definition of a Political Party
  01  Typology of Parties (Specific Reference to Typology)
  02  Purpose of Studying Parties—Why Interested in Studying Parties
  03  Theory About Parties
  04  Functions of Parties

1  How Does a Political Party Begin—The Origin of Parties
  10  When Was It Formed
  11  Who Formed It
  12  Why Was It Formed—What Were Its Goals (Ideology)
  13  How Was It Formed
  14  What Was Its Group Support
  15  History of Party

2  What Does A Political Party Do—Party Activities
  18  Selects Candidates or Officials
  19  Conducts Election Campaigns
  20  Formulates Party Policy (e.g., Process of Platform, Resolutions)
  21  Influences Government Policy (Inc. Legislative Voting, Intro. of Bills)
  22  Propagandizes Its Goals and Activities
  23  Discipline—Punishments or Rewards
  24  Raises Funds
  25  Causes Demonstrations, Riots, Assassinations, etc.
  26  Intercedes in Government Action on Behalf of Citizens
  27  Social Functions (e.g., Education, Recreation, Social Welfare)

3  Who Belongs to the Party—Actors and Supporters
  30  Party Supporters (Identifiers and Usual Voters)
  31  Party Contributors (Money)
  32  Party Members
  33  Party Workers or Activists
  34  Party Leaders and Officials
  35  Party Candidates
  36  Party Members in Government Posts (Includes Legislators)
  37  Group Support (e.g., Votes or Funds)
  38  Organizational Support (e.g., Endorsements, Votes, or Funds)
  39  Party Factions (i.e., Organized and Continuing)

4  How Is the Party Organized—Party Structure
  40  Local Party Organization (e.g., Branch, Precinct, Ward)
  41  Constituency Party Organization (e.g., Cong. Dist. in U.S.)
Regional Party Organization (e.g., States in Federal System)
National Party Convention or Conference
National Party Committee (Inc. References to Central Party Org.)
Legislative Party Organization (Inc. References to Chamber Leadership)
Evaluation of Functional/Dysfunctional Aspects of Structure
Evaluation of Articulation (Formality) of Party Structure
Evaluation of Centralization (Locus) of Power, Influence, or Authority
Ancillary Organization

What Does the Party Seek to Accomplish—Party Goals
(Gain Control of Government (Win Votes)
Engage in Coalitions
Place Members in Government Offices (Appointments)
Promote Specific Issues or Goals
Promote Ideology
Subvert the Government

Under What Conditions Does the Party Operate—Political Environment
National Crises (e.g., War, Revolution, Assassination, Depression)
Political Issues of Consensus and Cleavage (Inc. Ideologies)
Electoral System (Mechanics of the System, Suffrage)
Popular Participation in Politics (e.g., Turnout, Discussion of Politics)
Political Norms and Attitudes
Bureaucracy

Retrieving Information for Comparative Study

The Executive (e.g., President, Prime Minister, Cabinet)
The Legislature
Government Structure and Political History (Inc. Colonial Experience, Democracy, Totalitarianism)
Geographical Allocation of Powers—Federalism

Under What Conditions Does the Party Operate—Social, Economic, Geographic
Economic
Geographic Divisions—Regional or Sectional Characteristics
Social
Religious
Social Norms and Attitudes
Activities of the Military (Inc. Veterans)
Student Activities

Are There Any Other Parties—Party System
Number of Parties
Election Results (General Elections, Presidential, Parliamentary)
Stability of Parties in the Party System
Interparty Competition (Use for Relative Strength)
Interparty Cooperation—Coalition Behavior, Electoral Alliances
Origin, Support and History of the Party System
Status of the Party in the Party System (Inc. Legal and Functional Status)
Typology of Party Systems

How Have Political Parties Been Studied—Methodology
Data Sources
Sample Surveys of Individuals
Election Returns or Census Data
Newspapers, Books or Journals
Government Publications or Party Documents
Interviews With Party Officials or Leaders
Roll Calls
Personal Experience
No Data Sources Given

Scope of Study
Single Case Study—Country
Single Case Study—Party
Area Survey
Purposive Sample Survey of Parties
Probability Sample Survey of Parties
General Theory
Comparison of Case Studies—Countries
Comparison of Case Studies—Parties

Focus of Study
Methodology in the Study of Political Parties
Party Origin
Party Activities
Party Composition
Party Structure
Party Goals
Political Environment of the Party
Economic, Social, Geographical, and Religious Environments
Party Systems

Date of Data (Not Necessarily Publication Date)
Prior to World War II (1939 or Earlier)
1940–1944
1945–1949
1950–1954
1955–1959