

II. All the possible information sources were listed, and a study to decide which ones were the most reliable was carried out. After this careful examination the following sources were considered as the best:

Publicaciones de la Registraduría Nacional  
Archivos de la Registraduría Nacional  
Anuarios Estadísticos  
Publicaciones de la Contraloría Nacional  
Memorias de Gobierno Nacional  
Memorias de Gobierno Departamental  
Informes de la Corte Electoral  
Prensa: Espectador, República, Siglo Tiempo  
Prensa de Provincia

All the electoral data was photocopied directly or put on a microfilm. For each election the most complete sources were taken into consideration. The source of each figure has been identified. It has to be pointed out that since this Bank includes information for each election separately by state and municipality an exhaustive and careful search of the data was necessary in order to cover the maximum of information.

The above step in the research, the longest one in terms of time and organization, was worked on extensively, thus enabling the team to cover all the elections almost completely. For few townships where inconveniences were found, the characteristics of the elections were explained in the following way: annulation of the election, lost information, untabulated data, information not received on time at the tabulation center and so on.

III. Once the prior steps were completed the code book was elaborated and it includes:

- Type of election (Presidency, Senate, Representatives, Deputies and Municipal Council)
- Date and geographic location of the election
- State and municipality identification
- Source of information
- Characteristics of the election (explained on the paragraph above)
- Political party, faction and identification of the list (Within the faction there are several candidates, each of them represents one list)
- Percentages
- Potential voters
- Partial total by political party or group
- Official general total (From the official records)
- Official real total (Based on a program that will detect the irregularities in the adding process)

In order to cover the complete data of the Bank more expediently (300,000 figures had to be coded), the coding process was simplified by utilizing mark sensing cards on both sides.

The Computer Center at the Andes University had transcribed the data into a disk, to simplify the uses and manipulation of the data.

At the same time programs to proceed with some general analysis are also being elaborated. One first step will be to establish a comparative study between the totals taken from the official sources of information and the real totals obtained from the data now recollected.

Among political scientists sharing in this project with me are Mario Latorme, Maria Clara Uribe, Fanny Salazar, and Gabriel Murillo. The information on the Data Bank is totally opened to be used by the international community of political scientists. Individuals interested in further information on the Data Center are welcome to write to the author, Fernando Capeda Ulloa, Director, Colombia Electoral Data Bank, Facultad de Artes Y Ciencias, Departamento de Ciencia Política, Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia, South America.

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### **Strathclyde Fulbright Awards**

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The Politics Department at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.I., Scotland, wishes to bring to the attention of American scholars several opportunities available for the study of comparative policy. Aspects of the program includes the following:

To advance the comparative study of public policy, The United States-United Kingdom Educational Commission has authorized, subject to the approval of the Board of Foreign Scholarships, support for a three-year series of visiting Fulbright awards for American social scientists at Strathclyde beginning in 1973. Each year one award will be available for a suitably qualified academic staff member. In addition, there will also be a Fulbright studentship earmarked for a social science student wishing to do post-graduate research on comparative public policy questions.

The Strathclyde Politics Department has a continuing teaching and research programme in policy studies, involving six members of staff in specific policy problems (e.g., housing, law enforcement, etc.) and in problems of government structure (e.g., community politics, the roles of

Cabinet Ministers, etc.). The Department's office is literally across the street from the City Hall. In June, 1972, it was host to a European Workshop on Policy Studies, and Professor Rose is responsible for a session on comparative policy studies at the 1973 IPSA Congress.

The visiting Fulbright grantees will be expected to have a knowledge of a field of public policy in America. No prior knowledge of British politics is required. The year at Strathclyde could then be spent in studying how the same policy question is handled in a different national setting. It is hoped that significant publications will result from the study.

Glasgow is a large and cosmopolitan city. Its population is 900,000 subsequent to local government reform in 1974, policy will be the responsibility of a metropolitan area authority of 2.5 million. Because it grew in response to the Industrial Revolution, it has some resemblance to major American cities and is therefore specially suitable for comparative analysis. The central government department responsible for Glasgow, the Scottish Office, is located in Edinburgh, 43 minutes distant by train. Hence, there is an unusually good opportunity to study central-local government relationships.

The visiting professor may be from any social science field appropriate to comparative policy studies. He or she will be asked to participate in a postgraduate course concerning public policy, and to undertake a term's teaching in an undergraduate course. The total 'load' is the equivalent of two or three hours a week, thus leaving ample time for field research.

The Fulbright student may hold a B.A., a professional degree (e.g., in law or planning or policy analysis) or be at the dissertation-writing stage of his Ph.D. A student who has just taken his B.A. would normally be expected to register for the one-year M.Sc. course, by examination and dissertation. Both faculty and student Fulbright may apply from the same institution. It is hoped that the pair of individuals chosen each year will have related interests.

Informal enquiries about the research facilities of the Department, and notification of an interest in securing an award may be directed to: Professor Richard Rose, Department of Politics, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.1.

All applications for Fulbright awards must be filed with Washington. Strathclyde can request a particular scholar or student, subject to his endorsement by the American review panel. Application forms and information about stipends, etc., for visiting Professors can be obtained from:

Committee on International Exchange of Persons,  
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.  
20418.

While the application deadline has also already passed for 1972 studentships, application forms for a Studentship for future years should be obtained from Fulbright Program Advisers on the students' campus, who will advise on the dates for submission. For applicants who are not enrolled at institutions at the time of application, forms, etc. can be obtained from the nearest office of the Institute of International Education.