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defense of democracy must turn not to ancient models of citizenship but to Lincoln for guidance.

A conflict of interest: The Warren Commission, the FBI, and the CIA. Stone, Nancy-Stephanie, Ph.D. *Boston College*, 1987. 386pp. Adviser: Gary P. Brazier Order Number DA8904001

This study offers a new perspective on the Warren Commission and its troubled relationship with the FBI and the CIA. It compares and contrasts the Warren Commission with other presidential advisory commissions and reveals that the Warren Commission differed from other presidential advisory commissions in three significant aspects: (1) mandate; (2) degree of independence; and (3) problems of internal dynamics and decision making. In addition, using an organizational perspective that focuses on the inner workings of the FBI, the CIA, and the Warren Commission itself, determinants of the actions of the Warren Commission are revealed in problems of co-ordination between agencies, bureaucratic rivalries, conflicting priorities, and the extreme compartmentalization of knowledge.

The Warren Commission was dependent for its information on the FBI and the CIA. Both organizations feared an expanded investigation into their own internal structure and the discovery of questionable procedures and activities. Consequently, both defied a presidential directive and were selective in material given to the Warren Commission. There was no alternative source of information on which the independent commission could base its investigation.

It is clear from studying these three organizations that conflict of interest was a hindrance to a complete and accurate investigation and report. This conflict raises questions concerning the usefulness of appointing a presidential advisory commission which was forced to depend upon governmental investigative agencies for its information.

Energy and society: Beyond the bounds of conventional analysis. Tatum, Jesse Seaton, Ph.D. *University of California, Berkeley*, 1988. 380pp. Chairman: Mark N. Christensen

Order Number DA8902290

This dissertation is concerned with the selectivity of attention implicit in domestic energy policy in the United States. It is concerned also with the effects of that selectivity on the nation's future both materially and in terms of implied social relationships. In particular, two detailed studies of alternative energy activity are developed, one of alternative energy production by local governments in the state of California, the second of a small community action group. These studies highlight serious oversights in conventional policy perspectives—perspectives that otherwise tend to be overly reliant on detached expertise and on "engineering" and "commodity" views of energy in society. They also suggest a broad and relatively untapped range of technical and socio-cultural possibilities for the future that imply a strong need to integrate the insights of the social sciences (beyond economics) and of collective experience more directly into future energy decision making. Based on the contrast between conventional policy treatments and the study results, it is argued that conventional policy perspectives involve a narrowness of vision that artificially limits consideration of certain energy futures and reflects a failure to probe beyond the surface of expressed preferences. Conventional policy perspectives may, in this and other respects, involve an exercise of power with troubling implications for the future.

A city in transition: The impact of changing racial composition on voting behavior. Vanderleuw, James Martin, Ph.D. *University of New Orleans*, 1988. 303pp.

Order Number DA8902759

Over this century, and especially over the last forty years, many cities in the United States have undergone a dramatic growth in the percentage of their black population. Today, in fact, the population in many of the largest cities is majority, or near majority black. In view of this, the present study is guided by two central questions. First, what impact does the racial transition of a city from majority white to majority black have on the voting behavior of blacks and whites? Second, what other factors influence racial voting patterns as a city undergoes racial transition?

In order to answer these questions the present study examines voting behavior in mayoral and councilmanic elections from 1965 to 1986

in one large U.S. city, the City of New Orleans. The analysis produces a model of voting behavior in which the difference between black and white voter preference becomes increasingly pronounced as the black percentage of the electorate nears parity with that of whites, and then declines as blacks become the majority. Other variables such as incumbency, the race of the candidates competing for an office and the race of the candidate preferred by black voters are found to condition this basic relationship between racial division in the vote and the racial composition of the electorate.

This study systematizes and elaborates on findings from prior studies on racial voting patterns. In doing so, it provides an empirically based model which not only explains the voting behavior of blacks and whites as a city undergoes racial transition, but also provides a model which can be used to predict how voters may respond in other cities undergoing a similar racial transition.

Oligopolistic structures and the evolution of political economy: U.S. responses to decline. Warde, Ibrahim Antoine, Ph.D. *University of California, Berkeley*, 1988. 523pp. Chairman: John Zysman

Order Number DA8902314

Most studies of change in political economy use such unit-level (or country-specific) variables as ideology, domestic structures, or policy goals as primary independent variables. States are defined as liberal or mercantilist, weak or strong, regulatory or developmental (with the U.S. epitomizing the liberal-weak-regulatory state) and such ideal-types explain the patterns of response to change in the international environment.

This study in contrast argues that, in response to decline, such variables are themselves subject to significant change, and that the above ideal-types are better used as continua along which a country moves as its relative position changes. Ideology, coalitions, and policy goals thus become mediating variables on which the following sets of structures have a major impact: (1) The national security structure, the primary determinant of "high politics", which is defined both by the superpowers rivalry and by the close relations between the U.S. and its allies. (2) The international economic structure, which drives the economic policy of nation-states, and is characterized by U.S. decline and a trend away from hierarchy and towards anarchy. (3) Sectoral structures, which drive the strategies (and the public policy demands) of firms. In most sectors, the competitive pattern has shifted from an all-American stable oligopoly to an international, politicized and unstable oligopoly.

Structural approaches look at a few variables (primarily the number of players and their relative positions within the structure) to make predictions about behavior. Changing configurations beget new incentive systems and shape ideological and political battles.

Combining the three structures provides a summary of the forces shaping political economy, in both their reinforcing and their contradictory effects. Structural decline explains the evolution of ideas, political values, and coalitions in the 1970s and 1980s. In addition to seven key public policy areas, the dissertation analyzes structurally-induced transformations in the private sector and in the broader U.S. political economy.

Totalitarian language: Orwell's Newspeak and its Nazi and Communist predecessors. Young, John Wesley, Ph.D. *University of Virginia*, 1987. 589pp.

Order Number DA8901235

As with so much else in George Orwell's novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, the idea for Newspeak evolved from the author's reading, rumination, and observations, set forth in earlier books, articles, and essays, on the political and intellectual tendencies of his age. Newspeak sharpens to a satirical focus these observations of Orwell and his concern about the deterioration of language and literature, not only in totalitarian societies but among Western intellectuals infected with totalitarian habits of thought. It also reflects Orwell's belief that language and politics are closely connected, and that while politics can adversely affect language, language itself, when persistently abused, can contribute to political decay. Through his description of the language of Oceania, Orwell provides us with a kind of model of totalitarian language. The major components of that model are (1) intent of the rulers to control thought and action through language, (2) exaltation of the state over the individual, (3) violence and vilification, (4) euphemism, (5) special political terminology, and (6) the failure of words to reflect reality. For