

Dissertations

A number of dissertations, recent and forthcoming, have come to our attention and are summarized below. The topics covered -- forestry, nursing, pharmacology, communication, public administration and policy, education, dietetics, immigration, and pornography -- indicate a broadening of application as well as increased usage of Q technique and its methodology. Summaries were taken from authors' communiques and from abstracts contained in defense drafts of dissertations, and in some instances there have been minor editorial alterations; summaries may therefore differ slightly from what may eventually appear in *Dissertation Abstracts International*.

Angel Arisó-Campà, *Forest (Text)ures: Assessing Semiotic Dimensions of Visual Landscapes* (State University of New York, Syracuse, 1991). Questions of whether landscapes communicate symbolic meanings, and how these are interpreted by the public, seem generally avoided in forest policy and management. This thesis presents information on these issues by focusing on the following objectives: design a landscape perception study inspired by semiotics; investigate relations between forest physical patterns and the public's evaluation of landscape explicit quality; investigate variations in explicit quality and their relation to socio-demographic attributes; investigate how forests may be described in words and how such descriptions are related to the explicit quality of the visual landscape.

Participants from Spain and the United States were asked to evaluate the explicit quality of a set of forest scenes (originally selected through the application of Q technique), that is the degree to which symbolic associations communicated by the visual setting brought understanding about its meaning. Direct-magnitude estimation techniques were applied. A second task required a written interpretation of the scene that

was selected as most explicit. Presentation media included color slides ($n = 22$) and photographs ($n = 5$) corresponding to in-forest scenes of hardwood forests in New York State.

Application of K-means clustering to respondent evaluations yielded five different groups. The data showed that studied forest scenes have an explicit quality that can be grasped and evaluated similarly by several observers within each group. Age, educational level, and childhood place of residence significantly affected group composition.

Scene characteristics (number of tree trunks, basal area, downed wood) had significant but not identical effects on explicit quality evaluation among different groups. Quadratic polynomial regression models gave the best fit. Educated participants related explicit quality to visible tree trunks and presence of low wood on the ground; they described the most explicit scene in terms of vegetation and human action. Less educated, younger observers related explicit quality to dense foliage and less basal area; descriptions involved vegetation and formal categories. By showing relations between physical patterns, socio-demographic attributes, and explicit quality, it is concluded that managers should approach forest landscapes as a communicative event. They should explore differential meanings rather than concentrate on a unique, functionalist representation.

Jean Bartels, *Self Regulation: Decisions of the Chronically Ill* (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1990). The purpose of this study was to explore selected propositions of the Model of Self Regulation regarding how individuals make decisions about courses of action to take in managing similar chronic illness problems. Specifically, the investigator sought to determine whether conceptually similar approaches to decision making existed among nonhospitalized individuals experiencing chronic back pain. An additional purpose was to determine what factors individuals considered in these approaches to decision making and if these factors were congruent with

those cited in the Model of Self Regulation. Finally the investigator explored whether subjects with similar decision making approaches shared demographic characteristics which might make them identifiable in practice situations. A Q methodology design was employed to answer the research questions.

A principal components factor analysis was performed on data obtained from the Q sorts of 36 subjects chosen using a balanced block design for sex, education, and type of treatment. A reliable four factor solution was chosen. Twenty-six subjects loaded significantly ($p < 0.01$) and independently on the factors. The four factors which emerged from the Q set were believed to represent the four approaches to problem solving used by the subjects in the study and were subsequently labeled as (a) Conservative Reasoned Action, (b) Crisis Responding Denial, (c) Independent Controlling, and (d) Resigned Acceptance. All factors cited in the Model of Self Regulation were identifiable in the factor solution. Demographic data for all subjects established limited similarities for subjects who loaded significantly on each variable. Construct validity for the factors was established using expert reviewers and follow-up interviews with selected subjects. Implications for nursing practice and research were generated.

D. Forrest Cameron, *Communication and Energy Perspectives: A Study of Energy Communicators* (University of Kentucky). The objective of the study was to investigate the energy perspectives of persons who professionally communicate about energy and the communication perspectives of those communicators.

Energy issues became front-page and broadcast lead news stories in the two "energy crises" periods of the 1970s. The reporting was controversial in many aspects, and a major question arose: Do the media have a vendetta against business, and specifically against the energy sector, and even more specifically against the oil industry?

The study was intended to be exploratory for heuristic purposes, and did not seek to test hypotheses. Q methodology was used to examine the subjective beliefs of the energy communicators. Sixty energy communicators participated in the study.

Four communication and four energy types resulted from the analysis, revealing a diversity of thought among energy communicators. This diversity discounts the probability of a purposeful media-concentrated negative, or positive, orientation toward the energy sector.

The communication types included the following, labeled by the author for descriptive purposes: Audience Sensitive Persuaders, Audience Oriented Converggers, Communication Doubters, and Efficacious Persuaders. The energy types included the following: Utilitarian Productionists, Entropic Preservationists, Cornucopian Preservationists, and Technological Furturists.

Slight cross-tendencies developed from the analysis: the Entropic Preservationist tended to be persuasive in his or her communication assumptions, while the Utilitarian Productionist and Technological Futurist were less persuasive.

Brian D'Agostino, *Self Perception and National Security Policy* (Columbia University, in progress). Data from a June 1990 survey of 328 U.S. foreign policy elites indicate that hawk policy preferences are negatively related to an androgynous/erotic self system. The data were for males, mostly from the Council on Foreign Relations. (Analysis of female data is currently underway.) The survey included a self assessment version of the California Q-set and 25 statements on national security policy.

For many males, competing in an arms race and propensity to threaten and use force apparently function to maintain images of themselves as not "feminine," which is consistent with literature linking insecurity of male gender identity and violence. Further, hawks perceive themselves as not "erotic,"

which suggests greater sexual repression compared with doves. This interpretation is consistent with literature explaining militarism in terms of the repression of libido and its displacement onto nation and military apparatus as symbolic objects.

The psychology of hawks and doves is given a general interpretation in terms of William Powers' perceptual control theory. For hawks, military power is a positive value to be maintained at high levels, while for doves it is a negative value to be minimized. Assuming identical perceptions of the geopolitical facts, hawks will typically act to correct the perception of "too little" military power, while doves will act to correct the perception of "too much." For male hawks, the reference level for military power appears to be the output of a higher control system that displaces positive affect onto the nation and its military apparatus and uses military policy to maintain an image of the self as not feminine. For doves, the self system does not set the reference level for military power, which is therefore kept as low as it can be, consistent with other values (for pacifists this means no military; for others, a minimal military).

Susan Elaine Dobbs, *Conceptions of Giftedness and Talent: A Q-Methodological Study* (Kent State University, 1991). In a diverse and growing field such as gifted child education, a common theoretical framework is essential for continuing advancement and integration. No specific conception of giftedness has been accepted, however, across the domains of theory, practice, and conventional wisdom, and theory and practice tend to be fragmented.

A marked disparity exists between the giftedness constructs of theorists and those implied by practice, the latter being less consistent and convergent. A main function of theory lies in the translation of research findings into practice, yet the translation is often incomplete. Existing disparities may be accounted for, in part, by the topography of the indi-

vidual's perceptual field, a filter through which given theoretical perspectives are evaluated. Elements of theory thereby adopted are those most aligned with personal values and beliefs.

Parents', teachers', and expert practitioners' beliefs about giftedness were investigated in this study. Conceptions of giftedness and talent were interpreted holistically and in light of four dimensions: (a) complexity, (b) plasticity, (c) relative value, and (d) scope, through a two-stage application of Q methodology.

From the correlation and factor analysis of the Q sorts, enriched by interview data, emerged five complex factors, or distinct points of view about giftedness and talent. Primary results were (1) the interpretation of the structure of the factors, and (2) the comparisons among them. Factors were found to differ primarily with regard to plasticity and complexity, the overall differences reflecting a "nature vs. nurture" dichotomy.

Paul Grosswiler, *The Shifting Sensorium: A Q-Methodology and Critical Theory Exploration Of Marshall McLuhan's Visual and Acoustic Typologies in Media, Aesthetics and Ideology* (University of Missouri). The dissertation examines Marshall McLuhan's sensory balance theory, which argues that individual perceptual patterns, as well as cultural, social, political and economic organization are shaped by the dominant medium. Medium theories of Walter Ong, Joshua Meyrowitz, Neil Postman and others are reviewed as parallels and offshoots of McLuhan's theory. The perspectives of the critical theory of Harold Innis and the Frankfurt School, the British cultural studies of Raymond Williams and John Fiske, and the social art history and the sociology of art of Arnold Hauser and T.J. Clark provide the bases for critical evaluations of McLuhan's media and cultural theories.

Empirical research in media effects on perception is reviewed, and Q methodology is applied in a research project

designed to test McLuhan's sensory theory empirically. About 65 undergraduate students participated in a three-part Q study using multisensory stimulus items to determine whether visual and acoustic orientations could be measured quantitatively in news media, aesthetics and ideology preferences. Factor analysis of the participants' Q sorts revealed visual and acoustic factor types in all three areas of the study.

Consistent with McLuhan's theory, two acoustic factors, two mixed visual-acoustic factors, and one mildly visual factor emerged in the news media preferences Q-sorts. Also consistent with McLuhan's theory, two acoustic factors and two visual factors emerged in the aesthetics preferences Q sorts, although the visual factors preferred visual style and acoustic form. In the ideology Q sorts, contrary to McLuhan's theory, the strongest ideology factors were visual, with a third factor conflicted between visual and acoustic ideology and a fourth factor with a layer of acoustic ideology beneath a surface of visual ideology.

The findings suggest the acoustic media and aesthetics factors are more closely associated with the visual ideology factors. Conversely, the visual media and aesthetics factors are more closely associated with the less visual ideology factors. This finding supports critical theory's contention that the acoustic electronic media reproduce the dominant ideology, which is a visual ideology of bourgeois capitalism, rather than return society to an acoustic ideology with the socialist qualities of a global village.

Ann Mead Hooker, *Human Beliefs and Values Regarding Nature and Forests: A Framework for Listening* (Yale University, 1992). The old paradigm of preservation vs. development has become a stumbling block to resolving modern controversies concerning U.S. forest policy. Americans value their forests for more than timber production and hold a variety of beliefs about the relationship between society and nature. On the basis of the old paradigm, they may misperceive the rele-

vance of alternative beliefs. The purpose of the dissertation was to identify a new framework for listening.

Q methodology was used to identify the belief types held by the forest policy participatory public, which includes: forestland owners, government officials, conservation leaders, forest industry representatives, academicians/scientists, and concerned citizens. A 10% response rate was expected. Therefore, using a factorial sampling design, 512 potential respondents were selected from the forest policy public in Connecticut. Connecticut has a long history of forest use, diverse population and geography, and good representation within the forest policy public.

A mailback questionnaire was sent to the 295 individuals (57%) who agreed to participate. Of these, 187 respondents (64%, or 36% of the 512 potential respondents) sorted a deck of 60 cards containing statements on forest policy into a forced normal distribution along a scale of most to least characteristic of their viewpoints. These Q sorts provided objective records of individual subjective beliefs. Factor analysis revealed five belief types: nature-as-a-community (harmonious relationships), sustainable development (rational management), personal growth (individual choice), self-reliance (wise management), and collective action.

Respondents ranked the 36 values listed in the Rokeach Value Survey. None of the Rokeach values was a significant predictor of or discriminator between the belief types. However, Rokeach values, such as health and honesty, may be interpreted in light of the belief types.

Profiles of the two individuals whose Q-sorts were most highly correlated with each belief type were consistent with the individuals' professed beliefs.

Soon Eun Kim, *Factors Affecting Implementation Effectiveness: A Study of Community Development Block Grant Implementation* (Kent State University, 1991). For two generations, social scientists, and in particular political scientists, have di-

rected their attention to the study of policy implementation and have recognized its importance in the larger policy process. Despite the popularity of both the top-down and bottom-up approaches to implementation, research based on either has been criticized for failing to explore the relative importance of factors assumed to be critical to effective implementation.

After synthesizing earlier studies on implementation, this study uses both conceptual approaches to implementation and investigates the relative importance of the determinants of successful implementation in different contexts. The model proposed in this study specifies several factors that shape the linkage between policy and performance, as well as the relationships among independent variables.

The importance of each element, however, is not necessarily equally weighted by all actors involved in the implementation process, who may differently perceive the relative importance of each element from their vantagepoints.

This study shows that major factors affecting Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) implementation effectiveness have been elements related to goals and objectives of CDBG, resources needed for successful implementation, the proper level of the federal role in CDBG implementation, and the socioeconomic conditions of recipient governments. These factors are those which the model proposed for this study emphasizes on the basis of the "comparative advantages" of the top-down and the bottom-up perspectives.

The data of Q analysis and the results of variance and discriminant analyses produce several perceptions held by actors involved in CDBG implementation. These different views are attributable to the vantagepoints of actors, as representatives of different kinds of roles and interests.

Dolores Ann Nelson, *Gerontologic Learning and the Development of Practical Knowledge in the Nursing Home Setting* (Kent State University, 1991). The lack of a data base in ger-

ontologic nursing to guide curricular development promoted purposes in this study for description of gerontologic nursing experiences, development of students' curricular concepts and meanings from classroom theory and clinical experiences, and students' development of practical knowledge and their engagement in reflective practice. The need for an analytic framework to understand the full range of gerontologic nursing experiences was evident from the review of literature on the body of knowledge in gerontologic nursing, clinical learning for professional practice in nursing, the development of practical knowledge, and engagement in reflective practice.

The study design used a descriptive ethnography with a view of the lived experience of nursing students in a nursing home clinical placement while they were learning the theory and technologies of clinical practice. Data collection involved course materials, observation in the clinical setting, student-kept journals of their clinical experiences, a Q sort of students' perceptions of known conceptual domains and constructs in gerontologic nursing, and follow-up interviews.

Assumptions underlying this study were for gerontologic nursing experienced in a multidimensional and holistic context of classroom theory and clinical practice; curricular concepts and meanings being developed and held by students derive from their learning experiences; and that practical knowledge and reflective practice begins with the novice practitioner in the educational setting. The limitation of this study was the generalizability to other gerontologic learning experiences; however, the analytic framework for inquiry demonstrated can be used in other settings. This study has significance to educators in gerontologic nursing for directing and guiding students' classroom and clinical learning experiences and for understanding student learning.

Findings indicated two predominant factors in the thinking and perceptions of students about gerontologic nursing and providing care to the elderly. Factor A represented a concrete, textbook-oriented, and direct or proactive care approach to elderly, i.e., compensatory thinking. Factor B represented a supportive, educative, and indirect or a shared

care approach, i.e., complementary thinking. Findings and distinctions in the demonstrated factor loadings were discussed in addition to presentation of student profiles. Students indicated rules and principles in development of novice practical knowledge that were not well defined, but held an image of "nursing home" in care of the elderly. They engaged in reflection with problem solving (Schön's Model I) unfacilitated in the intended curriculum. Recommendations were made for further research into students' curricular concepts and meanings.

Kay E. Oring, *Student Perceptions of Professional Dietetics Curriculum Using Q-sort Methodology* (in progress, University of Minnesota). To assess student perceptions of the professional dietetics curriculum, a Q sort instrument was developed using the Standards of Education (SOE) of the American Dietetics Association. The Q sort was structured on four concept areas -- curriculum, program, instruction, and interpersonal relations -- each with two dimensions. Eight statements were written for each dimension, yielding a balanced block design with 64 statements to be sorted. Participants were asked to sort the items twice: first, as the actual dietetics program, and second as the ideal program. The forced-choice sort included five categories from "least" to "most similar" to the program. Participants were from 10 professional dietetics programs, of which 5 were already under the new SOE and 5 of which were not.

Charlene Y. Senn, *The Impact of Pornography in Women's Lives* (York University, Canada, 1991). Knowledge about the effects of pornography on women and the role of pornographic materials in women's lives has not advanced during the past 20 years due to androcentric bias. In addition, previous research on pornography has rarely gone beyond laboratory in-

vestigations of the effects of exposure on attitudes and behaviors. In almost all of the studies, the researcher's conception of "the problem" has limited the variables studied or the focus taken. The current research used Q technique to permit women participants to construct the issue of pornography as they understand it and have experienced it in their lives.

The first phase of the investigation involved semistructured interviews with 30 women recruited and specifically selected for their varying views and experiences on pornography. Themes were extracted from the interview transcripts by three raters. Items were written in the form of statements (which could be agreed or disagreed with) to cover all aspects of the themes. The resulting 98-item pool was the basis of the Q-sort deck. In the second phase of the research, 60 female participants (44 mature women students and 16 of the women who had participated in the first phase of the research) sorted the 98 items to represent their experiences and beliefs about pornography and other sexually explicit materials. The sortings were then factor analyzed using principal components analysis, and five meaningful factors were extracted. Each of these factors represented a different conceptual view of pornography.

Women's loadings on these factors were determined by a combination of life experiences, including experience with male consumers, exposure to pornography, and experiences of sexual abuse. Differences between the five perspectives exist along attitudinal and experiential domains including views of censorship, views of harm to the self and others, thoughts about women who work in the pornographic industry, experience with male consumers, definitional distinctions between sexually explicit materials, and quantity of exposure to sexually explicit materials (both educational and pornographic). There is certainly not *one* female view on sexually explicit materials. While the radical feminist view of the messages in pornography was quite widely received and understood by women, attitudes toward pornography and alternative sexual representations vary significantly across individuals and dis-

tinct groups of women. These findings stress that research which collapses women into one category for comparison with men or which assesses the opinions of women in a single category, female, are missing the complexity and diversity of women's views.

(Editor's Note: Charlene Senn's dissertation-based paper, co-authored with her advisor Sandra Pyke, won the student paper award given by the Section on Women and Psychology at the Canadian Psychological Association's annual meeting, June 13-15, 1991, Calgary, Alberta. The paper was entitled "Women's Perceptions of the Impact of Pornography on Their Lives: A Q-Methodological Investigation.")

Sybil N.E. Seoka, *Project Selection in Pharmaceutical Research and Development, and New Product Market Performance* (University of Illinois at Chicago, 1992). This study examines the most crucial process in the pharmaceutical industry: project selection in research and development. The process is examined at two levels: the actual decision-making process and the historical market performance of new drugs.

Historical data obtained from IMS, America were utilized to identify important determinants of the market performance of new drugs. Brand name drugs introduced between 1980 and 1989 and whose unit share peaked within this period comprised the population. The remaining patent life or period of market exclusivity were obtained from *Drugs Under Patent*; those not listed in this text were obtained directly from the manufacturer. Physicians and product planning managers developed each drug's profile score, which was a measure of the new drug's attributes relative to the market leader in the same therapeutic class at the time of its introduction. The inclusion criteria were met by 46 drugs; however, 2 were unusable because they were first in their respective therapeutic class, and the profile score could therefore not be derived.

Using the remaining 44 drugs, a regression model was developed to determine which variables were important predic-

tors of peak market share (based on units sold). The drug profile and promotion were significant market performance determinants. The number of products already in the market, although correlated with peak share, did not contribute significantly to the share.

A discriminant function model was also developed to determine which variables were important discriminators between more and less successful drugs, with drug profile again an important discriminator. The period of market exclusivity was also found to significantly discriminate between the two groups.

An analysis of variance was performed to determine if the FDA rating of new drugs -- 1A (significant therapeutic gain), 1B (moderate gain) and 1C (insignificant) -- had any impact on new drug market performance. Only 1B and 1C drugs were in the study population, and no significant difference was observed between the peak market share means of the two groups.

Q methodology was then used to examine the subjectivity of managers in the project selection decision-making process. Q-sort materials were sent to decision-makers in various functional areas in pharmaceutical companies in the United States, and 35 usable Q sorts were returned. Preliminary ANOVA showed that 18 managers had internally inconsistent sorts, which were consequently excluded from subsequent analysis. Final ANOVA with *a priori* orthogonal contrasts were used to determine if there were any differences among managers in the way they view the importance of project-selection related statements. Tukey's multiple comparisons were conducted to identify which of the item category means were higher and which lower.

Both the contrasts and the multiple comparisons showed significant differences among item category means. No pattern, based on the manager's functional area, was observed in the rating of the items. Marketing items were rated highest by the majority of managers. Some managers rated economic items lower than subjective items.

To further understand subjectivity in the project selection process, factor analysis with varimax rotation was performed on the Q sorts, and three philosophical bases for pharmaceutical project selection decision-making were identified. The first factor was comprised of managers devoted to the corporation's interest to the exclusion of societal issues. The second represented managers with the opposite opinions: These managers believe that corporations have a moral obligation to produce drugs for society at the exclusion of the company's welfare. The third factor was comprised of managers whose decisions appeared to be filtered through a lens of social concerns and yet manifested corporate interest and consideration for regulation, a behavior consistent with that of marketers. Simultaneous loadings on the second and third factors suggest that managers tend to seek a balance between organizational and social concerns.

The study findings suggest that managers can be provided with tools such as the regression and discriminant function models developed here. Perhaps the ultimate influence on decision, however, is an attitudinal set that represents the manager's philosophical paradigm, which can only be described as the complex result of a host of factors derived from education, personal values and beliefs, attitudes toward culture and many more. Internalized as a mental system, these operate on the many issues affecting and influencing project selection, regardless of whether the manager is aware of them or not.

Tung-Wen Sun, *Public Administration in Taiwan: The State-of-the-Art* (Kent State University, 1992). Enhancement of administrative capacity in developing countries has been an important issue for many Western public administration scholars; however, past efforts to enhance public administration in developing countries were based primarily on Western concepts of how public administration functions. Comparative and development administration, defined as the conventional approach, failed to emphasize the influence of

the available body of public administration knowledge on a nation's administrative capacity.

A nation's administrative capacity is determined by the political environment, quality of public administrators, and state of the art of public administration knowledge. To evaluate the current and achievable level of administrative capacity, it is necessary to understand the body of public administration knowledge which is available for decision making, an aspect of public administration that has been largely neglected by the conventional approach.

This study assesses the development of public administration as a discipline in Taiwan, Republic of China. A conceptual framework is proposed and examined by focusing on five variables: intellectual orientations, the state of the art in public administration, public administration education and training, theory-practice connections, and administrative capacity.

Q sorts and a survey questionnaire completed by members of the public administration community in Taiwan, Chinese public administration articles, and secondary sources constitute the data bases of the study. Descriptive, cross-sectional, regression, and factor analyses are employed to analyze data.

Public administration scholars and practitioners in Taiwan recognize the influences of culture on administrative research and the necessity of indigenization. The analysis of professional articles indicates that the awareness of indigenization has not yet produced concrete results. Western public administration theories and concepts have dominated administrative research in Taiwan, and the trend will likely continue. The available public administration knowledge in Taiwan is broad in scope, but its adequacy in problem-solving can be questioned. Since public administration education and training programs were designed to educate the generalists, students and trainees tend to lack specialized skills and an understanding of political processes. Theory-practice connections were obstructed by external political and internal structural factors within both the knowledge development and utilization systems. Communication between scholars and

practitioners is determined to be crucial for developing applicable knowledge and improving knowledge utilization. Administrative capacity in Taiwan was judged as having improved; however, the rate of improvement may lag the rate of change in society. Responses from scholars and practitioners indicate that perceptions of the direction and adequacy of public administration knowledge have significant impacts on individual judgments of the change in administrative capacity.

The proposed conceptual framework was proved to be valid for assessing a nation's administrative capacity. Such an approach should provide an alternative model for understanding a nation's public administration and for devising remedies to enhance administrative capacity.

Sharon Aline Sykora, *The Changing Nature of Political Cultural Characterizations of Refugees: Second-wave Vietnamese in Erie, Pennsylvania* (University of Maryland, 1991). This research project focused on the on-going integration of second-wave Vietnamese into the American political culture. Recent entrants, in this case Vietnamese refugees in Erie, Pennsylvania, encountered core American values when they resettled in the United States. When resettlement occurs, a decision must be made. Refugees must decide whether to replace their values with American values, integrate the new values with their old ones, or reject core values completely.

As this decision is made, individuals come to identify with what I have described, utilizing Q methodology, as political cultural characterizations. Each of the six characterizations (created from the unification and modification of Albert O. Hirschman's attitudinal/behavioral manifestations identified in *Exit, Voice and Loyalty* (1970) and Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba's citizen orientations discussed in *The Civic Culture* (1963) and discovered during the analysis of Q data) identified in my research reflect somewhat different attitudes and beliefs about the American system. In the project, both present and

projected characterizations are examined. Some differences between present and projected future identification were apparent.

Within the context of the discussion of political cultural characterizations, a model of integration was created. It served as the basis for the discussion of the on-going integration of the Erie Vietnamese. Most importantly, this model may be tested in future research with other recent refugee entrants.

In conclusion, the results of this research project indicate that the Erie Vietnamese have already developed a significant attachment to the core values and beliefs of the American political system. As it stands today, the Erie Vietnamese appear to be moving toward participation in politics. This drive toward full political integration is reflected in both their present attachment and in their projected attachment to the core concepts of the American system.

Guest Reviewers:

The following individuals have reviewed manuscripts for this volume: *R.C. Adams*, California State University, Fresno; *Robert Clawson*, Kent State University; *Irvin Goldman*, University of Windsor; *Ann Hooker*, University of New Mexico; *Dennis Kinsey*, Stanford University; *Parker Lichtenstein*, Denison University (retired); *Mary Margaret Pignone*, American University; *Charles Stephenson*, Washington, DC. *Wendy Noble*, Kent State University, provided general editorial assistance.