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# Political Science Department

Professor Arthur R. Rachwald  
Chair

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The complexities of political science as an academic discipline continue to define the scholarly interests of our faculty. Research in the Political Science Department reflects the broad nature of this field of knowledge while maintaining focus on contemporary research methodology. From empirical data manipulation to inductive analysis to field experimentation to case studies, faculty in the political science department have set the pace for scholarly research. Furthermore, members of our faculty have seamlessly merged onto the information highway and Internet for use both as a research tool and for access the most up-to-date pedagogical methods. Political Science faculty published widely this year, in numerous formats. They have been actively sought out for professional presentations and policy-making forums. Additionally, student research projects remain an integral part of the department's independent research efforts.

Departmental faculty this year published four books, contributed thirteen articles to journal publications, provided chapters to books and conducted book reviews. Among the varied topic areas are explorations into the usability of a model to predict the probability for genocide in a country or region, to the codification of "moral development" among Naval Academy Midshipmen, to the challenges confronting Nuclear Deterrence in a world of strategic multipolarity. This year departmental faculty received external research funding from sources as diverse as the Stanley Foundation, the Center for the Study of Professional Military Ethics, the U.S. Air Force Institute for National Security Studies, and the Center for Congressional and Presidential Studies. Also, the department received a grant from the Sant Foundation for the Distinguished Fellow in National Security Studies, which is occupied by Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr., USN (Ret).

A reflection of the quality of our faculty is the large number of prestigious speaking engagements to which they were invited as well as the academic conferences and seminars they attended. Members of our faculty traveled widely, both in the United States and abroad. They shared knowledge and exchanged ideas, enriching our faculty's understanding of their fields and of the rapidly changing world that they study.

Three students conducted research course projects and as a result of their efforts, all of them graduated with honors. The honors thesis program affords the student the opportunity to participate in advanced research under the close mentorship of a faculty advisor. The culmination of this experience is an honors thesis presented by the student before a faculty panel, where it is critically judged and evaluated.

An overview of departmental research efforts reveals in depth activity on the part of all members of the faculty. The knowledge and excitement of research produces invaluable dividends in the classroom, where faculty can use their newfound knowledge to educate and stimulate students.

## Sponsored Research

### **A Special Relationship: Kennedy, Macmillan, and the Anglo-American Alliance, 1961-1963**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Douglas M. Brattebo

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This monograph-in-the-making examines the close working relationship of President Kennedy and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan across Kennedy's entire presidency. This project has benefited from the support of three NARC Grants, the third of which will be in effect during the summer of 2002. This will involve spending several weeks this summer researching at the JFK Library in Boston. The next phase will be to move the writing forward and to secure a publishing contract.

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## **The Construction of the Rule of Law in New Democracies: Establishing Judicial Autonomy in Latin America**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez  
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

In the illiberal democracies of Latin America, informal rules that allow the president to control the courts are stronger than the formal laws that call for judicial independence. This manuscript considers whether the democratic process itself can be used to strengthen formal institutions relative to their informal counterparts. It argues that institutional arrangements and party configurations that fortify the concentration of power in the hands of the executive obstruct the rule of law. Executive-dominated systems under unified party control stand in the way of judicial integrity. When the executive and legislative branches are united unambiguously under a single party, court rulings reflect the president's partisan preferences. The creation of competing rather than converging power centers can begin to change the illiberal institutional arrangements that allow the executive to control the judiciary. In a competitive political environment, the judiciary serves as an arbiter among political actors rather than a tool held exclusively by a single dominant actor. The comparative case study method was used to develop and refine hypotheses about how nascent democracies construct the rule of law. The research design couples a diachronic study of Argentina at the federal level with a synchronic comparison of two Argentine provinces, San Luis and Mendoza. By comparing across space, across time, and across regime type, it explores the validity of the theory in three different ways.

## **U.S. Naval Academy Faculty Survey**

Researcher: Professor Charles L. Cochran  
Sponsor: Naval Academy Institutional Research Office

In November and January of 2001-2002, all U.S. Naval Academy faculty received a Faculty Survey to complete. This is the second time the Naval Academy has participated in the Higher Education Research Institute's tri-annual faculty survey. The data is currently being collated in Minneapolis. Analysis will begin when the data tape of the survey arrives in the next few weeks. It is expected that the Survey will show the Naval Academy faculty as being very productive and with high morale. The strength of the survey is the ability to compare Naval Academy faculty with faculty from other institutions. The survey has been administered and the analysis will take place and be written up over the summer.

## **Civic Education and the Development of Political Knowledge and Democratic Orientations in Post-Apartheid South**

Researchers: Assistant Professor Howard Ernst and Steven Finkel (University of Virginia)  
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

The extent to which democratic values and political knowledge can be successfully taught has proven to be an enduring and controversial issue. One need only look to recent issues of *PS: Political Science and Politics* to find the latest exchange in this ongoing debate. In the December 1999 issue of *PS*, Professor Stephen Leonard makes the argument that future attempts at civic education are likely to end in "pure futility and waste" (p. 749). Consequently, he argues that civic education plans should be put on hold until research provides "a suitably robust account of *why* similar efforts have failed in the past, and *why they are likely to fail today*" (p. 749). Others, like Professor Stephen Bennett, argue that, "pessimism regarding previous disciplinary efforts to instill civic norms is neither the only nor the best assessment of what the past has to teach" (p. 755). The research conducted for this project is designed to shed light on the controversy surrounding civic education. The project develops a comprehensive theory that helps to explain the conditions under which civic education is likely to succeed and the conditions under which civic education is likely to fail. The theory is tested against South African data collected in 1998 by the U.S. Agency for International Development. This research project was presented at the American Political Science Association's Annual Meeting (2001). (Accepted for publication in a forthcoming issue of *Political Psychology: Journal of the International Society of Political Psychology* upon completion of minor revisions.)

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## **Cyberage Politics 101: Mobility, Technology and Democracy**

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich

Sponsors: Peter Lang Publishers, Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)  
and Maryland Humanities Council

Attempting to understand the decline of political participation in America, this project proposes two interrelated causal factors (physical mobility and the technology of information gathering) and tests them using empirical data from the 2000 election cycle. The research outlines the geographic basis of American politics and the need to create shared “islands of understanding” as requirements for political dialog and shows how modern life styles and information gathering techniques challenge these basic requirements. Among its more important findings are the fact that residential mobility and high usage of the Internet depresses political involvement, especially when one controls for socio-economic status. (*to be published by Peter Lang Publishers, Summer 2002*)

## **Congress Games and Strategies**

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich

Sponsor: Atomic Dog Publishers

Congress is a vital and interactive political arena, while texts analyzing its activity tend to be passive. This text is an attempt to harness the interactive capabilities of the web to invigorate the study of Congress. Through the use of a variety of interactive templates, this Web-based texts encourages students to apply their knowledge a key junctures using real world data, visual representations, and personalized examples. The project is both an attempt to analyze Congress and an experiment in designing interactive module templates that can be delivered by the web.

## **Structural Preconditions and Accelerators of Genocide and Politicide**

Researcher: Professor Barbara Harff

Sponsor: State Failure Task Force

administered by the Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC),  
under contract with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Office of Transnational Issues

As a senior consultant to the State Failure Task Force, Professor Harff continues to co-direct and consult (2001-02) on a systematic study of the preconditions and accelerators of genocide and politicide. The models and methodology were developed in her long-term empirical research on early warning of genocide. The structural model uses logistic regression to postdict cases that occurred between 1955 and 1998 with 75-80% accuracy. It provides the basis for an annually-updated global watch list used by the US intelligence community. The neural network analytical method used in the events-based model correctly identifies the six months prior to the beginning of five politicides with 74 percent accuracy, plus or minus 6 percent.

## **Foreign Policy Opinion: Confirmatory Factor Analysis of 1998 Chicago Council Study of Foreign Relations, Results of Factor Analysis, Prelis and Preliminary SEM**

Researcher: Professor Eloise F. Malone

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Professor Malone conducted confirmatory factory analysis (CFA) using LISREL 8.0, of a data collection summarizing foreign policy attitudes. She spent considerable time learning how to use the “front-end” PRELIS package that prepared her data for CFA using LISREL. Using LISREL, she was able to identify three latent variables thus replicating findings from similar investigations. Professor Malone developed a preliminary Structural Equation Model (SEM) using another LISREL modeule, though a satisfactory significance level was not achieved. SEM models provide an interesting approach to the study of attitude structure. Among its many strengths, SEM technology presumes a theoretical model. Professor Malone intends to continue working with LISREL with the goal to describe a statistically significant and verifiable model of foreign policy attitude structure. LISREL findings can be integrated into neural net software, which is the reason for being interested in an “academic partnership” with neural net software producers.

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## **An Emerging German Role in Europe and International Security**

Researcher: Professor Gale A. Mattox

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This paper reviewed the growth of German leadership in the European Union as a strong economic power and then gradually an influential political power as Germany sought to regain its legitimacy in Europe and eventually in the international arena. It then focuses on the German role within NATO and its close partnership and support of the United States within the alliance context as a growing military presence. Finally, the paper examines events of the past decade, particularly in the Balkans, which indicates an increasing frustration by Germany with the European (not to mention its own) inability to halt the conflict, stem the refugees, and bring peace to an area disturbingly close to its own border. The Kosovo war clearly is then a catalyst in the EU decision to conclude an agreement pursuing an independent European defense policy in which Germany is set to play a large role.

## **What are the Implications for the U.S. of the European Union's Emerging Role in the Management of European Security Problems?**

Researcher: Professor Gale A. Mattox

Sponsor: U.S. Air Force Institute for National Security Studies

The war on terrorism has been significant for both countries in demonstrating their emerging roles in Europe as well as their continued strong ties to the United States. In fact, it has become clear in this new era that strong European partners with the capability to contribute to multilateral operations can be tremendously beneficial and the further development of European capabilities through the impetus of ESDP can only be to the advantage of the United States and U.S. operations. ESDP does pose a change for the United States and Europe in the security arrangements which have protected the peace since World War II. But the world and its challenges have changed dramatically as well and the assumption of additional responsibilities in the security area by the Europeans will only enhance the Atlantic community - a community of common values. As the recommendations at the conclusion suggest, ESDP should be viewed as an extension of that community and not a contradiction - differences of approach will arise, but can be addressed without recriminations between long-time partners and allies.

## **“Policy lessons learned from South Africa’s biological, Chemical, and nuclear (CBN) weapons programs”**

Researcher: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC),  
INSS, and George Bush Center, Texas A&M

During summer, 2001 Professor Purkitt completed a study of the lessons learned from South Africa’s past nuclear, biological, and chemical covert programs. This study related the results of this case study to the wider research literature on the reasons why some nation-states decide to develop covert weapons of mass destruction and when and why nation-states will rollback their covert weapons programs. She also completed a study during this time frame that used the existing theory and research on sequential decision-making to explain major changes in South Africa’s foreign policy during the early 1990s. She is in the process of completing a study of the South African military defense sector since privatization in the mid-1990s. The results of these studies, along with earlier studies completed about South Africa’s nuclear program and bio-chemistry programs, are being incorporated into a book entitled, South Africa and Weapons of Mass Destruction. Indiana University Press will publish the co-authored book by Helen Purkitt and Steve Burgess in 2003.

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## **The Ideological Variable in the Selection of Supreme Court Law Clerks**

Researchers: Assistant Professor David L. Weiden  
and Artemus Ward (California State University-Chico)  
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Principal-agent theory suggests that Supreme Court justices will seek to avoid “shirking” by their law clerks. Therefore, they hypothesize that Supreme Court justices will select law clerks who share similar ideological positions as themselves. They also hypothesize that justices will attempt to ascertain the prospective law clerk’s ideology through personal interviews. They gathered data by sending a self-administered questionnaire to a random sample of 600 former judicial clerks. The data strongly supported their first hypothesis - that justices will tend to select ideologically similar clerks - although the strength of the effect tended to vary between justices. Their second hypothesis - that justices will use the personal interview to determine the potential clerk’s ideology - was not confirmed. Given that there is clear evidence of ideological congruence between justices and clerks, they concluded that justices rely upon other cues and signals to determine clerk ideology in the hiring process.

## **The Influence and Role of the Supreme Court Law Clerk**

Researchers: Assistant Professor David L. Weiden  
and Artemus Ward (California State University-Chico)  
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Many scholars not familiar with the internal processes of the United States Supreme Court are astonished to learn that many, if not most, of the judicial opinions provided by the Court are in fact written by recent law school graduates with virtually no experience. This study will seek to illuminate the role of the law clerk in the Supreme Court by using a dual research strategy. First, the historical development of the institution of the law clerk will be traced in order to discover how the clerk has contributed to the bureaucratic transformation of the Supreme Court. Second, a self-administered survey instrument will be mailed to a random sample of former Supreme Court law clerks exploring a variety of research questions. After the data is collected and analyzed, a better understanding of the law clerk within the larger framework of the Court will (hopefully) emerge. The primary research question in this study is: what effect, if any, have law clerks had upon the Court’s output and decision-making processes, and has this influence changed through time?

## **Tiltulim: Interrogation by Shaking in Israel**

Researcher: Associate Professor Stephen D. Wrage  
Sponsor: The Center for the Study of Professional Military Ethics (USNA)

Because ethics and values can be learned, but can hardly be taught, it is useful to create cases that put the students in the position of a decision maker, cause them to commit themselves to a position, then give them an opportunity to examine that position and the thought process that led to it. (See Gragg, C.I. “Because Wisdom Can’t Be Told.” In The Case Method at the Harvard Business School, ed. M. P. McNair with Anita C. Hersum. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1954. See also Argyris, C. “Some Limitations of the Case Method: Experience in a Management Development Program.” *Academy of Management Review* 5 (1980): 291-298 and Berger, M. “In Defense of the Case Method: A Reply to Argyris.” *Academy of Management Review* 8 (1983): 329-333. With this in mind, The Center for the Development of Military Ethics commissioned the production of one case this year. The case focuses on the problem of how a democracy responds to the problem of a constant terrorist threat. It reviews the 50 year long dialectic between security agencies bent on extracting information from suspected terrorists and legal authorities committed to upholding the rule of law and the humanitarian imperative.

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## **Low Energy and High Friction: How Domestic Determinants Shape U.S. National Security Policy in the Asia-Pacific**

Researcher: Associate Professor Stephen D. Wrage

Sponsor: The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in Honolulu

The paper discusses the difficulty of determining the domestic sources of foreign policy decisions, then argues that the current situation of “low drive” (due largely to a national mood of apathetic internationalism) and “high friction” (arising from awkward and overlapping decision authority and skeptical relations between the branches) prevents energetic American leadership in the Asia Pacific.

## **Independent Research**

### **Presidential Homework: Executive Preparation for Personal Diplomacy**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Douglas M. Brattebo

This is a revision of Professor Brattebo’s dissertation, of the same title, to prepare it for publication as a book. This work constructs a framework for analyzing the efforts of presidents to prepare for direct diplomatic encounters with leaders of other countries. Three stylistic facets influence how presidents undertake six substantive tasks that are at the core of presidential homework. He intends to have a publishing contract for this work secured before the end of the summer, with a manuscript to go to the publisher during the 2002-2003 academic year.

### **Special Issue of *White House Studies***

Researcher: Assistant Professor Douglas M. Brattebo

Bob Watson, the editor of the journal *White House Studies*, has invited Professor Brattebo to produce a special issue of the journal framed around the following theme: “The Presidency, the Navy, and the War on Terror.” As guest editor, he will write an overview for articles by Naval Academy authors. One of the articles will be written by Professor Brattebo. He has already started to line up authors in the Political Science and History departments as contributors to this project. Initial due dates for these pieces will fall during the late spring or summer of 2003.

### **The Quest for Presidential Greatness and the Failure to Govern One’s Self: Clinton’s Evolving Staff Structure and Presidential Leadership Style**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Douglas M. Brattebo

The Clinton presidency suffered from a sloppy transition from campaigning into governing, which prevented the administration from hitting the ground running both in terms of politics and policy. Only after changing Clinton’s chief of staff and reordering his daily routine did order finally come to the administration by late December 1995. This piece examines this phenomenon, paying particular attention to Clinton’s personal characteristics, the difficulties encountered by his four chiefs of staff across two terms, and how future presidents in the same spot as Clinton might benefit from knowing a thing or two about the theory of party learning as it applies to presidential transitions.

### **The Construction of the Rule of Law in Argentina: A Tale of Two Provinces**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez

How can new democracies establish the rule of law? This paper, which is based on over a year of fieldwork and more than 200 personal interviews, addresses this question through a comparative study of two Argentine provinces, San Luis and

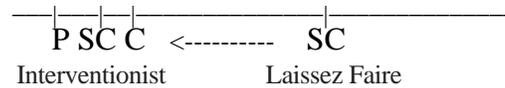
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Mendoza. It argues that monolithic party control - defined as a prolonged period of unified government under the control of a highly disciplined party - stands in the way the rule of law. Where significant inter-party competition does not exist and party discipline is high, the executive branch faces incentives to concentrate power and is able to do so. Monolithic party control allows the executive to push through legislation that strips control organs of their capacity to check executive power. Inter-party competition, on the other hand, provides incentives for politicians to develop a meaningful system of checks and balances, a requisite element of the rule of law. A ruling party that foresees its displacement needs the protection of control agencies tomorrow when it becomes the opposition.

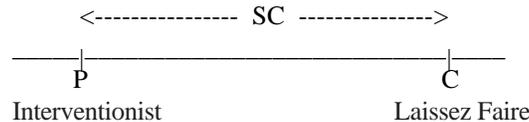
### **A Spatial Model of Supreme Court Independence: Argentina and the United States**

Researchers: Assistant Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez,  
John Ferejohn (Stanford University), and Barry Weingast (Stanford University)

This paper develops a positive political theory approach to Supreme Court independence and applies that theory to Argentina and the United States. The paper asks: What are the institutional conditions for judicial autonomy? The key question is incentive-compatibility. When do judges have incentives to cave rather than issue rulings that challenge the government? When executive and legislative branches are united against the courts, the courts typically cave. In contrast, under divided government, judges are likely to challenge the state. The spatial model assumes a one-dimensional policy space and identifies the ideal point of the President as P, of Congress as C, and of the Supreme Court as SC. When the preferences of the President and Congress are close together for a sustained period of time, the Court is likely to cave.



If the gap between the President's preferences and Congress' preferences is large, the Court can more easily challenge state policies. The interval between P and C during divided government gives the Court the freedom to issue rulings that challenge the other branches. In this scenario, the Court can issue a ruling anywhere within the space between P and C.



In ruling on government initiatives of dubious constitutionality, judges make a strategic choice: either cave under government pressure or assert autonomy by challenging the policy. The judge's choice is contingent upon how the other two branches would respond to a challenge. If a judge foresees that the government will "overrule" rather than accept a decision, she is likely to cave. On the other hand, judges who foresee that the government will accept their ruling are more likely to issue adversarial decisions.

### **The Political Life of an Ecosystem: Exploring the Politics of Environmental Restoration Efforts in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Howard Ernst

The effort to restore the environmental health of the Chesapeake Bay has received a great deal of attention in recent years, and rightfully so. The Bay's tidal waters cover over 4,000 square miles, with over 11,000 miles of shoreline. It is a center of economic and recreational activity for many of the estimated 16 million people who reside in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Moreover, the shallow waters and marshy banks of this giant estuary, the largest in North America, serve as habitat for roughly 3,000 migratory and resident species. Given its environmental, recreational, and economic importance, it is not surprising that a great deal of effort has been spent to understand, restore, and protect this valuable ecosystem. The thesis that guides the work

is the idea that *the Bay's environmental problems are in fact linked to political problems*. It is the political process that allowed the Bay's health to be severely diminished, and it is the political process that has for the most part failed to restore the Bay. The work shows that the forces that drive environmental degradation in this country are sown deeply into the political soul of America, posing menacing challenges to those fighting to restore the Chesapeake Bay. (Book proposal has been accepted and a contract has been signed with Rowman & Littlefield for a Spring 2003 publication)

### **U.S.-Canadian Security Cooperation: Implications for Quebec**

Researcher: Professor Eloise F. Malone

This is the title of a paper proposal to be presented at the American Council for Quebec Studies meetings in fall 2002. In this paper, the following is proposed: (1) review the background of U.S. Canadian military cooperation, (2) examine the issues related to the changing status of this relationship and consider the implications for Canadian defense and foreign policy (3) consider Quebec's role in renewed defense related issues and speculate how it could affect Quebec's sovereignty initiatives.

### **Emerging Threats to U.S. Homeland Security and the Adequacy of Inter-agency Responses: Recent Experiences and Lessons Learned from a Local Weapons of Mass Destruction Investigation in Irvine, California**

Researcher: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

This study examines the nature of the threats and the adequacy of inter-agency cooperation by relevant local, state, and national government agencies in responding to threats to use chemical and biological weapons as weapons of mass destruction in several U.S. cities. The September 11<sup>th</sup> attack underscored why it is critically important to understand when, why, and how non-state actors might contemplate the use of biological or chemical agents as weapons of mass destruction or the means to spread terror among American citizens. Three goals are pursued in this study: 1) Collect data on threats and attempted use of CBW in four U.S. cities of varying size: New York, Washington D.C., San Diego and Irvine, California. 2) Compile data on the types of non-governmental organizations, groups and individuals who have threatened or used CBW agents for political reasons, the types of chemical, germ, or genetic methods used, their motivation in threatening to use the agents (*e.g.*, personal or political), and systematic information on the nature and effectiveness of the response at the local, state, and federal level and 3) complete an in-depth case study of how a couple of American medical doctors who allegedly used genetic engineering techniques to produce super germs that were used as weapons against political opponents and for personal revenge within the U.S. and abroad. The case study and computer data files will be developed as training materials to illustrate the complexities the types of challenges to homeland defense that can be expected in the future.

### **U.S. Foreign Policy Toward Africa**

Researcher: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

This research project aims to identify varying shared and conflicting perspectives on specific issues, priorities, and policies related to peace and security in Africa. The final report will describe how a host of actors involved in maintaining security in Africa define "security" or threats to security in the region. In addition to using archival sources, scholarly analyses, and interviews with policy-makers, Professor Purkitt used summary diagrams as a standard analytical device to identify important areas of agreement and disagreement across different organized actors in the U.S. and Africa. The diagrams are constructed using process-coding techniques and free-hand causal diagrams based on data from interviews and "think aloud" protocols. Despite the use of a targeted convenience sample, this methodology has proven to be a useful one in past efforts to identify important similarities and differences in national and regional perspectives on environmental security in Southern Africa. Similar diagrams will be used to identifying different security definitions, goals, and policies by a variety of actors in Africa. The first paper from this project focused on two rival perspectives of security in Africa and described current US official foreign policy objectives. This paper was presented at the International Studies Association convention in New Orleans, LA in March, 2002. A final article-length manuscript will be completed before the end of AY2003.

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### **Analysis of the Mainland Chinese Leadership**

Researcher: Professor Rodney G. Tomlinson

The Chinese Leadership project came alive in August, 2000, with a revision of the files and the possibility of finding a research sponsor. The data base was revised, partially updated and tested in September, with the view to including Assistant Professor Yong Deng in place of retired Professor Daniel Lee. The Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA) continues to display a remarkable spectrum of activities, and is suspected to be a behind the scenes power in the U.S. surveillance plane affair. A research proposal has been prepared to examine Chinese Language publications with a view to regularly updating the database and provide primary source material in a systematic format for examining trends and patterns in the evolving Chinese leadership. During 2001-2002 the computer systems and data were re-evaluated with a view to rewriting the software to enhance the presentations.

### **The Structure of International Events – The WEIS Model of World Political Behavior**

Researcher: Professor Rodney G. Tomlinson

This research is ongoing and focuses primarily on maintaining the World Events/Interaction Survey data files. Since August of 2000, over a year and a half of coded events have been proof read and prepared for entry. One more review is needed before including them in the master collection. While overseas at BRNC (1997-2000) the year 1965 was reviewed and added. When on-hand data is added, WEIS will have a run from January 1965 through December 1995. Funds are now being sought to permit retrospective coding and commencement of current coding, with particular emphasis on Asia. During 2001-2002, the 1965 data was reexamined and a new analytical coding scheme employing "systemic levels" initiated. So far two months of data has been reviewed for recoding. A correlate research project is intending to examine the correlation between analyst-coded events data and machine coded event streams from the Kansas Event Data System.

### **Injustice For All: The Story of Mapp vs. Ohio and the Fourth Amendment**

Researcher: Associate Professor Priscilla H. M. Zotti

Courts cannot operate, justice cannot be rendered, without evidence. Fundamental to due process is the principle that the evidence supporting the withdrawal of liberty be obtained and utilized lawfully. Therefore the very basis of a fully just legal system hinges upon the evidence it uses to make decisions. One important provision concerning evidence and the methods used to secure it, is the Fourth Amendment. The application of search and seizure law in society provides a window to understand rights and liberties enjoyed by all. Philosophically, the use of state power upon citizens, whether criminal or not, provides a yardstick by which freedom and liberty are measured. This manuscript provides a broader perspective on rights and liberties useful in understanding the constitutional grants and limits of power typically presented in an introductory American politics course. The book weaves together the story of Mapp v. Ohio and its players, the 1960s as the crime control decade, and the Supreme Court and its agenda. Taken together, a triad of cases (Miranda v. Arizona (1966), Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), and of course Mapp v. Ohio (1961)) collectively support my argument that the real victims, if you will, are not Dollree Mapp and others like her but policing and the criminal justice system in general. The rules changed rapidly. What was legal on May 23, 1957 was not by June 19, 1961. At the end of the decade, policing as was common in the late 1950s was fundamentally different. (Vindication does come by 1984 in Massachusetts v. Sheppard and U.S. v. Leon.) The book gives a glimpse into the policy agenda of the 1960s and how the change of course that takes place with respect to criminal justice, (from search and seizure law to Miranda and the Fifth Amendment and Gideon and the Sixth Amendment), may be ripe for alteration again.

### **Democracy's Great Documents of Freedom**

Researcher: Associate Professor Priscilla H. M. Zotti

This video project concentrates on milestone documents which preceded the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The focus is on the Magna Carta, the Mayflower Compact, and John Locke's Two Treatises on Government to name a few. The video began production in June and Professor Zotti was asked to participate.

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## **Technology and the Fourth Amendment: A Double Edged Sword**

Researcher: Associate Professor Priscilla H. M. Zotti

As a modern society, we have developed technological advances to make our daily lives and businesses more efficient. We welcome these technological strides but at the same time are confronted with moral and legal dilemmas as a result of these developments. One aspect of this problem discussed in this paper is the Fourth Amendment. Foremost raised are questions of privacy and the fundamental touchstone of due process. Technological tools used by both lawbreakers and law enforcers enhance both the ability of criminals to effectively commit crimes as well as the government to solve crimes and apprehend criminals. These developments are a double-edged sword; they are developed with a law enforcement or business related mission in mind but also used as tools of the trade by criminals. This paper explores the tension between the Fourth Amendment and technology. Legal doctrines to evaluate technological advances in light of the Fourth Amendment are discussed, noting the unprecedented circumstances as a result of September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001. Lastly the paper explores the possibility of legal doctrines that are no longer sufficient when faced with a long sustained threat to liberty.

## **Research Course Projects**

### **Energy Deregulation**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Nick Kesler, USN

Advisers: Professor Charles L. Cochran and Professor Eloise F. Malone

This is a case study of a public policy issue regarding the implications and costs of deregulation which research seems to indicate is doomed to fail and requiring the re-regulation of the industry along the lines of something other than the old cost-plus model.

### **Research in Washington**

Researchers: Twelve Midshipmen in an Advanced Research Course

Adviser: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich

FP403 is an advanced research course designed to introduce students to the “real world” of public policy research in Washington, D.C. Students carry out high level research drawing on the resources of the Nation’s Capitol.

## **Publications**

### **Journal (Refereed) Manuscripts**

COCHRAN, Charles L., Professor, “Biography of Telford Taylor,” *The Scribner Encyclopedia of American Lives*, Vol. 5., New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 2001, pp. 573-575.

Professor Cochran produced a short biography of Telford Taylor, who was the Chief U.S. Prosecutor of the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunals for publication (See attached). He was a most unusual figure. After prosecuting the defendants at Nuremberg, he returned to the United States and was attacked by Sen. McCarthy. General Telford Taylor instead of remaining silent, wrote a book detailing the outrages of Senator McCarthy. He then subsequently defended some individuals who were accused of being “communist.” He became well know in the early 1970s for writing a book entitled *Nuremberg and Vietnam: An American Tragedy*, in which he detailed questionable military policies in Vietnam.

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CURTIS, Willie, Associate Professor, "National Missile Defense: A Retreat From Dr. Strangelove Or How I Learned To Stop Worrying and Love MAD," *New England Law Review*, Boston, MA, forthcoming in June 2002.

The Cold War mentality that clings to the premise that the mere threat of retaliation is enough to deter countries possessing missiles capable of carrying nuclear, chemical or biological warheads is strategically outdated. The primary threat to the United States is no longer a calculated strategic nuclear attack by the Soviet Union, for among the new threats are accidental or unauthorized missile attacks by rogue states, terrorists, or irresponsible leaders. Indeed, clinging to the notion that Cold War instruments and policies can solve the security challenges of the twenty-first century is illogical. This article advances the following arguments for a Limited National Missile Defense System. The current reliance on Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) as a basis for deterring the emerging threats posed by development and spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and the means of delivery by ballistic missiles is based on illogical assumptions left over from the Cold War era. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM) perpetuated MAD, and while the best arrangement during the Cold War, its utility in the decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century may be limited and finally, deployment of a Limited National Missile Defense (NMD) system would enhance deterrence and providing a basis for further reductions in strategic nuclear weapons, while shifting the focus of our deterrence from MAD to an enhanced defensive oriented deterrence strategy.

DENG, Yong, Assistant Professor, "Hegemon on the Offensive: Chinese Perspectives on U.S. Global Strategy," *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 116, No. 2, pp. 342-365 (Fall 2001).

The article finds that Chinese perceptions of and reactions to the US global strategy after the Cold War show growing strategic conflict between the two countries, belying any pretense of "strategic partnership." Assessments by Chinese analysts and officials have shifted from a prediction of immanent US hegemonic decline to a view that US-dominated uni polarity will likely last well into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The United States has adopted a coherent offensive-oriented "neo-imperialist" and "neo-interventionist" strategy to consolidate and expand its world supremacy. China finds US hegemony increasingly threatening to its security and predatory to its vital interests. In response, Beijing has engaged in non-confrontational balancing against the United States by forging a strategic partnership with Russia, diffuse balancing by cultivating news ties in Asia and beyond, and long-term balancing by enhancing comprehensive national power. Overall Beijing's balancing has been hesitant, low-key, and inconsistent. Prevailing bandwagoning by other powers, acute domestic insecurity, and perceived high costs of open confrontation with the United States combine to explain Beijing's hesitancy. But growing US-China strategic conflict has reinforced the structural pressure for China to intensify confrontation against the US hegemony. To avoid dangerous escalation of balancing and counterbalancing, the structural pressure must be (and can be) lessened through an enhanced strategic dialogue and necessary adjustments for mutual accommodation. These findings reinforce the warning of the danger of rising hostility between the United States and China; they also test the validity of the balance of power theory in international relations.

DENG, Yong, Assistant Professor, "'The Superpower is More Super: Chinese Perceptions of the U.S. Power and Strategy,'" *Asian Affairs*, Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 150-155 (Fall 2001).

According to Chinese official views and scholarly writings, the U.S. power has become more concentrated and less restrained. And Beijing finds both developments troublesome. These views have driven the logic of competitive power politics in U.S.-China relationship. Managing the bilateral relationship requires reducing the negative perceptions.

FRANTZICH, Stephen, E., Professor, "Watching the Watchers: The Nature and Content of Political Ad Watches," *Harvard Journal of Press/Politics*, Vol. 12, pp. 34-57, 2002.

An empirical content analysis of over 600 news media ad watches designed to test hypotheses concerning the content, timing and target of the news media's attempt to play "referee" in the campaign advertising process. This extensive project funded with a NARC grant is the first attempt to systematically analyze media ad watches first

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introduced in the 1992 presidential campaign. Findings include evidence of a clear imbalance in the types of ads evaluated, the types of candidate's whose ads are placed under the microscope, and the potential for ad watches to reinforce rather than challenge the "horse race" coverage of campaigns.

MALONE, Eloise F., Professor and RACHWALD, Arthur R., Professor, "The Dark Side of Globalization," *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings*, Vol. 127, November 2001, p. 43.

Review and analysis of globalization process with particular attention to U.S. role as both leader and *provocateur*. Emphasis on the costs of globalization in terms of freedom and security. Written as part of a "special topic: "Fight for Freedom."

MALONE, Eloise F., Professor, "Francis Cutler Turner," *The Scribner Encyclopedia of American Lives*, Vol. 5, New York: Charles Scribner and Sons, 2002, pp. 590-592.

Biographical review of the life and accomplishments of Francis Cutler Turner, "Father of the Interstate Highway System." Turner, an engineer was the first Federal Highway Administrator and as such oversaw the construction of the highway system. Known for his political acumen as well as his technical competence, Turner understood the relationship between social change and roads. As an old school engineer, he adjusted his attitudes to accommodate increasing environmental concerns and the pressure of mass transit.

MALONE, Eloise F., Professor "Raymond Vernon," *The Scribner Encyclopedia of American Lives*, Vol. 5, New York: Charles Scribner and Sons, 2002, pp. 595-597.

Biographical review of the life and accomplishments of Raymond Vernon, economist and leading scholar of multinational enterprises. After an early career at the State Department working on the GATT, Vernon accepted an academic position at Harvard University where he spent the remainder of his career analyzing the operation of multinational enterprises. A noted political economist, Vernon's contribution of the "product life cycle" provided an important understanding about the behavior of multinational firms.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, (2002) (Ed.), *Annual Edition: World Politics 02/03*, Dushkin/McGraw Hill, pp. 1 -218.

A collection of 42 articles reprinted from a variety of contemporary publications on world affairs. The collection is divided into 10 sections covering regional and topical issues including: 1) the New World Order, 2) World Economy, 3) Weapons of Mass Destruction, 4) North America, 5) Latin America, 6) Europe, 7) Former Soviet Union, 8) The Pacific Basin, 9) Middle East and Africa, 10) International Organizations and Global Issues. Each section contains an introduction that summarizes important recent trends and events. The Table of Contents for this year's collection is available on the web at: <http://www.dushkin.com>.

WRAGE, Stephen D., Associate Professor, A Case Study: "Tiltulim: Interrogation by Shaking in Israel," The Center for the Study of Professional Military Ethics, Georgetown University Institute for the Study of Diplomacy; Washington, D.C., forthcoming.

Because ethics and values can be learned, but can hardly be taught, it is useful to create cases that put the students in the position of a decision marker, cause them to commit themselves to a position, then give them an opportunity to examine that position and the thought process that led to it. (See Gragg, C.I. "Because Wisdom Can't Be Told." In *The Case Method at the Harvard Business School*, ed. M.P. McNair with Anita C. Hersum. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1954. See also Argyris, C. "Some Limitations of the Case Method: Experience in a Management Development Program." *Academy of Management Review* 5 (1980): 291-298 and Berger, M. "In Defense of the Case Method: A Reply to Argyris." *Academy of Management Review* 8 (1983): 329-333. With this in mind, The Center for the Development of Military Ethics commissioned the production of one case this year. The case

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focuses on the problem of how a democracy responds to the problem of a constant terrorist threat. It reviews the 50 year long dialectic between security agencies bent on extracting information from suspected terrorists and legal authorities committed to upholding the rule of law and the humanitarian imperative.

WRAGE, Stephen D., Associate Professor, "Low Energy and High Friction: How Domestic Determinants Shape U.S. National Security Policy in the Asia-Pacific," *The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies*, in press.

The paper discusses the difficulty of determining the domestic sources of foreign policy decisions, then argues that the current situation of "low drive" (due largely to a national mood of apathetic internationalism) and "high friction" (arising from awkward and overlapping decision authority and skeptical relations between the branches) prevents energetic American leadership in the Asia Pacific.

## Conference Proceedings

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "Problem Representation and Variation in the Forecasts of 'Political Experts'," *Proceedings of the 6<sup>th</sup> International Command and Control Research and Technology Symposium*, U.S. Naval Academy, 19 June 2001.

Political forecasts often involve judgments about "ill-structured" problems that lack an optimal solution. This paper describes how the degree of problem structure and the time frame can be used to classify different forecasting problems. Since forecasts are more likely to be accepted and used by clients if the results are relevant to their understanding of the prediction problem, a method to summarize the problem representation of ill-structured problems of an individual or a small group is described and illustrated using free-hand cognitive diagrams.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, editor and author of conclusion, *NATO at Fifty: Past, Present, and Future*. Eisenhower Institute website: (<http://www.eisenhowerinstitute.org...ort/NATO%20Conference%20Report.htm>) Washington, DC, 2001.

This conference report reviewed the state of NATO after 50 years and proposed potential reforms. Chapters authored by prominent military officers and experts on NATO, including General Andrew Goodpaster, Peter W. Rodman, John Galvin, Wesley Clark, Robert E. Hunter, General Klaus Naumann, and others.

## Books and Monographs

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor and MALONE, Eloise F., Professor, (eds), *The Lanahan Cases in Leadership, Ethics, and Decision Making*, Baltimore, MD: Lanahan Publishers, Inc., 2002.

Professor Brattebo is the primary editor, along with co-editor Professor Eloise F. Malone, of this collection of readings on ethical issues relating to American government. Unlike previous edited volumes produced for FP130, this one has a preface (which he wrote) and a good cover, and costs students only about \$14.00 at the bookstore, whereas its predecessors that were produced through a less competent publisher cost students \$24.00 or more as recently as the 2000-2001 academic year. Most tellingly, this book is selling at other colleges and universities, as well as to Advanced Placement courses in high schools. The marketplace has recognized the quality of this product, and it is a useful staple in all sections of the Political Science Department's FP130 core course.

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FRANTZICH, Stephen, E., Professor, *Studying in Washington: An Intern's Guide to National Government*, 5<sup>th</sup> edition (previous editions published as "*Storming Washington*," Washington D.C.: American Political Science Association.)

This publication is a practical guide for interns and intern program academic directors in Washington D.C. It outlines strategies for acquiring internships and making the most out of them. It is used as orientation material for both formal and informal internship programs by over 100 colleges and universities.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor and RACHWALD, Arthur R., Professor, co-editors and authors, *Enlarging NATO: the National Debates*, Lynne Rienner Publisher, Boulder, CO, 2001.

The book addresses the debates and discussions conducted within 12 countries over the issue of the 1999 NATO enlargement to Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic. Each chapter considers the perception of threat to the security of the country, public debate, parliamentary debate, involvement of interest groups, etc. Countries included are NATO members U.S., Germany, France, Britain, and Italy; countries admitted Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic; countries not admitted at this point Romania and Estonia; and countries not likely to be admitted Russia and Ukraine.

TOMLINSON, Rodney, Professor, Monograph: "*World Event/Interaction User's Guide Revision*," 2002.

This manual assembles information related to the World Event Interaction Data Collection (WEIS), which may be requested from the Political Science Department, USNA via the internet. The latest edition (8.0) is forwarded to requestors as part of the WEIS research data package. The manual consists of thirty-seven pages of instructions describing the event/interaction approach to political event recording and associated analytic coding procedures supported by six appendices (22 pp) to facilitate user implementation. Appendix G (19 pp) explains the underlying rationales of the WEIS data system., Edition 8.0 represents a thorough review of the manual in the light of changes in the international political scene, additions to explanations and clarifications where indicated by users. It then becomes the official support publication of the WEIS data system. Minor changes/additions appear as decimals following the edition number and are reported as revisions not publications.

## Book Chapters and Reviews

DENG, Yong, Assistant Professor, review of "The Making of Chinese Foreign and Security Policy in the Era of Reform, 1978-2000" (Sanford University Press, 2001), edited by David M. Lampton, *China Review International*, Vol. 8, No. 2, (Fall 2001).

ERNST, Howard Assistant Professor, review of "The National Environmental Policy Act: Judicial Misconstruction, Legislative Indifference, and Executive Neglect," by Matthew J. Lindstrom and Zachary A. Smith.

Lindstrom (Siena College) and Smith (Northern Arizona University) have written an excellent account of the more than thirty-year history of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), one of the most important federal environmental policies in U.S. history. The work accurately explains how NEPA strayed from its original intent to "hold federal agencies accountable for the misuse of the natural environment" and has become a "manipulated and misunderstood statute" that currently provides few of the environmental protections that it was originally created to secure (p. 13). As a descriptive work and as reference book, the study provides many valuable insights and fills a void in the literature. The weakness of the work is that it does not provide an overarching theoretical framework. The work would benefit from a section that discusses the forces that incrementally erode environmental legislation in the U.S., as well as a discussion of the implication of these forces. Nevertheless, Lindstrom and Smith provide an important contribution to the study of environmental politics. Highly recommended for undergraduates through faculty, graduates, researchers, and professionals.

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ERNST, Howard Assistant Professor, review of "Democratic Delusions: The Initiative Process in America," by Richard J. Ellis.

Richard J. Ellis, Professor of Politics at Willamette University, has written a provocative account of the initiative process in the United States, which is sure to aggravate many supporters of direct democracy. His work, *Democratic Delusions: The Initiative Process in America*, is a remarkable well-written and fairly persuasive argument against statewide direct democracy in this country. Once one overcomes the work's unfortunate title and the pernicious serpent that graces the cover, the quality of the research and writing becomes apparent. The book is similar in style and scope to David Broder's journalistic critique of direct democracy, *Democracy Derailed* (2000). The primary shortcoming of the work is that it pays far too little attention to the growing body of outstanding academic studies that have come to define the initiative and referendum debate in this country. While the colorful vignettes are wonderful for familiarizing the initiative novice with many of the key issues in the field, the study does little to resolve the controversies surrounding initiative politics. Having said this, the work is a top quality descriptive account that is a must read for anyone with even a modest interest in the topic. I highly recommend the work for general audiences and undergraduate courses.

FRANTZICH, Stephen, E., Professor, "RepresNETation: Congress and the Internet," *James Thurber (ed) Congress and the Internet*, Prentice-Hall Publishers, pp. 32-52, 2002.

This invited book chapter is an analysis of the match between the potential of the Internet and its use by Congress and by political institutions desiring to influence congressional decision-making. Using empirical data, interviews and prospective logic, the research points out the mismatch between the basic character of the Internet (non-geographic focus and approximation of real time data) and the traditional focus of Congress (geographic and time-boundedness). It concludes that the Internet has the potential to change Congress, but also reflects that, at least in the short run, Congress is somewhat more likely to change the Internet by using it in ways that fits its traditional approaches.

FRANTZICH, Stephen, E., Professor, and Percy, Steve, *Introduction to American Politics*, Web edition, OpenMind Publishers, 2001.

This full-fledged interactive American government text is the first to be published solely on the Web. The goal was to provide a low-cost, high-quality alternative to traditional hard-copy texts while using the potential of the Web to provide interactivity.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "Avoiding Humanitarian Crises and State Failure: A Comparative Analysis of Conflictual and Cooperative Events During Crises in Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire," chapter in Hayward Alker, T. R. Gurr, and Kumar Rupesinghe (eds.), *Journeys Through Conflict: Narratives and Lessons*, Lanham Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, February 2002, pp. 81-102.

This work describes a comparative application and test of the researcher's events-based model of the accelerators and deaccelerators of genocides and politicides. The chapter includes conflict scenarios in Rwanda, Burundi, and Zaire and a discussion of the points at which international intervention might have altered the course of conflict. This research was done as part of the Conflict Early Warning Systems Research Project of the International Social Science Council with funding from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "Genocide and Politicide in Global Perspective: The Historical Record and Future Risks" in Stan Windass (ed.), Just War and Genocide: The Ottawa Papers. Ottawa: The Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development, February 2001.

The chapter provides a post-1945 overview of the collective victimization of ethnic, religious, national and political groups. Then it sketches for a policy audience the conditions and events leading to genocide and politicides. Finally it summarizes some results of her recent empirical studies and identifies countries and groups at high risk of geno/politicide.

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HARFF, Barbara, Professor, Translation: "Humanitarian Intervention in Israel," Charney (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Genocide* (1999), included in the French edition, *Le livre noir de l'humanité: Encyclopedie Mondiale des Genocides* (Toulouse: Editions Privat, 2001), pp. 335-338.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "How People Think About Environmental Problems and Political Conflicts in Southern Africa," in S. Nagel (Ed.), *Environmental Policy and Developing Nations*, McFarland, pp. 115-162, 2001.

This book chapter summarizes the results of a project designed to identify how individuals in the United States and Southern Africa define the concept of "environmental security." The subjects were asked to identify which environmental problems were likely to lead to future political conflict in the region. The results indicate that the task was a very difficult one for most to complete. Moreover, there was a great deal of variation in the specific environmental issues identified. Despite extensive variation in the experiences, cultural background, and verbal articulateness of the subjects, future water scarcity was the number one issue identified by most respondents. South Africa was viewed as both the source of most pollution problems and also a key aspect of any regional response. The results confirm the information processing proposition that individuals can only use a limited number of analytical dimensions when developing a problem representation of an ill-structured problem in working memory. The study also confirmed the feasibility of using free hand causal diagrams to identify shared problem specification and analysis of problems that could lead to future political instability.

## Videos, CD-Rom and Web Publications

BRATTEBO, Douglas, M., Assistant Professor, BELANGER, Jon, LCDR (USN), and ERNST, Howard, Assistant Professor, *American Government Interactive (CD-ROM)*, Kendall/Hunt Publishing 2001.

*American Government Interactive* is a CD-ROM based publication that offers an interactive learning opportunity to students of American government. It encompasses the major themes of American government and facilitates the mastery of American government ideas and concepts. The straightforward question and answer format is designed to help students identify the core material and to improve their familiarity with the subject matter. This learning tool provides students with a familiar electronic platform and enables each student to learn at their own individual pace. In addition to helping them become more productive readers, it helps them become independent learners and better enables them to come to class ready to interact with the subject matter.

PURKITT, Helen E. Professor, (2002) (Ed.), "Power Web: World Politics", Dushkin/McGraw Hill, <http://www.dushkin.com/powerweb/>, (2002).

This web-only publication can be used in conjunction with Annual Editions: World Politics 02/03 or as a stand alone research tool. This web product contains on-line versions of the articles printed in the hard copy versions of Annual Edition: World Politics 02/03 The web edition also contains additional articles and links to relevant sites for each of the units and several of the articles. This is the second year that this web product has been available.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H.M., Associate Professor, "The Election Process in America" video produced by Full Circle Entertainment, Inc. and distributed by Goldhil Publications, published May/June 2002.

This educational video concentrates on how and why elections are conducted in the United States. The presentation is both a constitutional and political discussion of elections and their role in the democratic process. The video was made after Bush vs. Gore and includes a discussion of the November 2000 election that culminated in Supreme Court action.

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## Presentations

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "Clinton's Evolving Staff Structure and Presidential Leadership Style," Annual Meeting of the Northeast Political Science Association, Philadelphia, PA, 8-10 November 2001.

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "The Quest for Presidential Greatness, and the Failure to Govern One's Self: Clinton's Evolving Staff Structure and Presidential Leadership Style," Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, Long Beach, CA, 22-24 March 2002.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor, "Bolstering Supreme Court Autonomy in Argentina," 2001 American Political Science Association Meeting in San Francisco, CA, September 2001.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor, "Establishing the Rule of Law in Latin America," Midwest Political Science Association Meeting, Chicago, IL, April 2002.

CURTIS, Willie, Associate Professor, "International Politics after September 11, 2001," National Youth Leadership Forum on Defense, Intelligence and Diplomacy, Tyson's Corner, VA, 17 October 2001.

CURTIS, Willie, Associate Professor, "National Missile Defense: A Retreat From Dr. Strangelove Or How I Learn To Stop Worrying and Love MAD," New England School of Law Conference: National Missile Defense: Protection from Rogue States or Return to Dr. Strangelove, Boston, MA, November 2001.

DENG Yong, Assistant Professor, "Deterrence, the Status Quo, and U.S. Policy Toward the Taiwan Strait," East Asian Security Conference, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY, April 2002.

ERNST, Howard., Assistant Professor, "Civic Education and the Development of Political Knowledge and Democratic Orientations in Post-Apartheid South," 2001 American Political Science Association Conference, San Francisco, CA, September, 2001.

ERNST, Howard, Assistant Professor, "The Politics of Human Nature: How Core Beliefs of Human Nature Influence Public Policy Preferences," Maryland Humanities Council Lecture Series, Bowie League of Women Voters, Bowie, MD, 14 May 2002.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, Maryland Center for Civic Education, Summer Institute August 2001.

- "The Legacy of James Madison"

- "Citizenship in a Democracy"

- "We the People" contest judge

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, Fulbright Conference, "Mobility Technology and Democracy," Berlin, Germany, March 2002.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Mobility, Technology and Democracy," Palacky University, Olomouc, Czech Republic, March 2002.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Politics and American Society," Masryck University, Brno, Czech Republic, March 2002.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "The Domestic Roots of Terrorism," Pilsen Conference on American Studies, Czech Republic, April 2002.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Mobility, Technology and Democracy," Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, April 2002.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Legislators in Comparative Perspective," Center for the Study of Democracy and Economic Development, Czech Republic, April 2002.

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HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "Preventing Mass Violence and Genocide," National Intelligence Council Roundtable for Ambassador-at-large for War Crimes, Pierre Prosper, 24 July 2001.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, Annapolis Republican Club on Middle Eastern Politics and Terrorism, Annapolis, MD, October 2001.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "Early Warning and Humanitarian Intervention," Interdisciplinary Workshop on Genocide in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Clark University, Worcester MA, 19-21 October 2001.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "What is Genocide?" Bellarmine Forum: A Conspiracy for Co-Existence, Ending World Genocide in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, CA, 5-9 November 2001.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "Early Warning and Prevention of Genocide," Genocide Prevention Conference of the Aegis Genocide Prevention Initiative and the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Newark, UK, 22-25 January 2002.

MALONE F. Eloise, Professor, and COCHRAN, Charles L, Professor, "NAFTA and Economic Inequality," International Studies Association Meeting, New Orleans, LA, 24-28 March 24-28, 2002.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Implications for the United States of the EU's Emerging Role in European Security: the British and Germans," U.S. Air Force Institute for National Security Studies Annual Research Conference, Crystal City, VA, 6 March 2002.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Germany Splits the Difference between the US and Europe: the European Security and Defense Policy," German Studies Association Annual Conference, 7 October 2001.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "American Perspectives: the View of the New Administration," Wilton Park Conference, Conference on European Security and Defense Policy, Brighton, England, 12 September 2001.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Germany's Emerging Role in Post 9/11 and the War on Terrorism," Robert Bosch Foundation Alumni Association, Monterey, CA, 27 October 2001. (Dinner speaker)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "New Challenges to NATO," Dr. Edwin Fedder Annual Lecture in Foreign and International Affairs, University of Missouri/St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, 29 November 2001.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "NATO in the Post 9/11 Era," Council on Foreign Relations and American Council on Germany, Denver, CO, 5 February 2002. (Dinner address)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "European Security and Defense Policy," The Future of Europe: Integration or Fragmentation? Conference, 44<sup>th</sup> U.S. Air Force Academy Assembly, Colorado Springs, CO, 13 February 2002. (Break-out luncheon speaker)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "European Security and Defense Policy: Challenge or Complement to NATO?" International Affairs Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 3 April 2002. (Keynote address)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Germany and the U.S. Compared: Bridging the Gap?" Congressional Staffers Program Conference: The Transatlantic Security Relationship: Agenda for the Near Future, Wye Plantation, Aspen Institute, Wye, MD, 13 July 2001. (Panel member)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Serving on Appointed Boards and Commissions," Montgomery Women's Network, Rockville, MD, 13 July 2001. (Panel member)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Understanding the Dynamics of European Defense and Security Cooperation," International Studies Association Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA, 25 March 2002. (Panel discussant)

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MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "The Putin-Bush Summit: Expectations and Challenges," Women In International Security, Georgetown University, Washington D.C., May 7, 2002. (Panel chair and commentator)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Intervention in Internal Conflicts: What Have We Learned, What Will We Do?" International Studies Association Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA, 24 March 2002. (Panel chair)

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "Recurring Foreign Policy Problems: The Case of U.S. South African Defense Issues Over Time." Paper prepared for the "Responding to Negative Feedback in Foreign Policy Decision-making Symposium, Center for Presidential Studies, George Bush School of Government and Public Service, Texas A & M University, College Station, TX, 18-20 May 2001.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "Towards a Typology of Methods to Use in Political Economic Risk Forecasts: Examples from the Asian Financial Crises of the 1990s," International Studies Association Regional Conference, Hong Kong, 26-28 July 2001.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "China's Future Image as an International Actor," Conference on China and Globalization, Renmin University, Qunhungdao City, China, 3-4 August 2001.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, and Stephen Burgess, "Changing Course and Responding to Negative Feedback: A Case of Sequential Decision-making in South Africa, 1989-94," 97<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, CA, 29 August - 2 September 2001.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, and Stephen Burgess, "Fitting the Pattern? South Africa's Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Weapons Program," 2001 Annual Meeting of American Political Science Association, San Francisco, CA, 29 August – 2 September 2001.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "Two Perspectives of Security in Southern Africa," Panel on Forging a Sub-Regional Response to Inter-State Conflict in Africa, International Studies Association Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA, 27 March 2002.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "Africa: The Troubled Continent," Flashpoint: Global Trouble Spots and U.S. Foreign Policy Lecture Series, The John Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, 8 May 2002.

TOMLINSON, Rodney G., Professor, "The Interaction-Analysis Approach to Systemic Studies of International Relations," Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Langley, VA, 25 October 2001.

TOMLINSON, Rodney G., Professor, "Global Trouble Spots and U. S. Foreign Policy – Northern Ireland," The Johns Hopkins University, School of Professional Studies, Baltimore, MD, 1 May 2002.

Ward, Artemus, and WEIDEN, David L., Assistant Professor, "The Ideological Variable in the Selection of Supreme Court Law Clerks," 2002 Southwestern Political Science Association Annual Meeting, New Orleans, LA, March, 2002.

WRAGE, Stephen D., Associate Professor, "Tiltulim: Interrogation by Shaking In Israel," Presentation on panel, "Teaching Cases in Foreign Policy Analysis," Annual Convention of the International Studies Association, Chicago, IL, 22 February 2001.

WRAGE, Stephen D., Associate Professor, "American Foreign Policy Making," Series of four lectures at The Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, Seminar in English as a Second Language and American Studies Program, Baltimore, MD, June 2000.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H.M., Associate Professor, "The Fourth Amendment and Technology: A Double Edged Sword" Southwest Political Science Association Conference, New Orleans, LA, March 2002.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H.M., Associate Professor, "Privacy and the Constitution," Southwest Political Science Association Conference, New Orleans, LA, March 2002. (Panel discussant)

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