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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, the Political Science faculty has set the pace for scholarly research. Furthermore, members of our faculty have published widely this year in numerous formats and 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.

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.

Four 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. A full week in August 2002 was spent researching at the JFK Library in Boston. Writing has moved forward and a publishing contract is being secured.

### **The Construction of the Rule of Law in Nascent Democracies: Judicial Politics in Argentina**

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 execu-

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tive 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.

**Informal Institutions and Judicial Politics:  
How Informal Rules Influence Judicial Autonomy in Latin America**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez

Sponsors: University of Notre Dame (Kellogg Institute) and the Coca Cola Company

This paper focuses on powerful unwritten norms that govern much political activity in Latin America: informal institutions. Formal institutions, such as the presidency and political parties, garner extensive scholarly interest, yet informal institutions have been overlooked despite their effect on the quality and stability of democracy in Latin America. This paper attempts to help fill this gap in the literature. In terms of methodology, the paper seeks to bridge two approaches that are often viewed as competing: rational choice institutionalism and historical institutionalism. In looking at informal judicial institutions, it advances the discussion of "what's really going on" with political activity in Latin America that takes place at the margins of formal rules and procedures. These well-established but unwritten norms govern the functioning of judiciaries and often undermine formal institutions.

**U.S. Naval Academy Plebes: Thirty Year Trends: 1971-2001**

Researcher: Professor Charles L. Cochran

Sponsor: Naval Academy Office of Institutional Research

Every summer the American Council on Education's Student Information Form is administered to the entering Plebes. Last summer, thirty years worth of data was analyzed, spanning from 1971 through 2001. The study analyzes demographic trends among midshipmen through this period, and notes the comparison and contrasts with other college students during the same period. It includes family background such as changes in parent's education during this period (especially the Mother's), family income, divorce rates, and other family characteristics. It shows how these changes compare to changes among other college students at the same time. Other factors such as academic preparation including SAT scores, average high school grade (and grade inflation) choices of majors, post graduate academic and professional aspirations were also included in this analysis. The study is available from the Office of Institutional Research.

**Reputation and the Security Dilemma: China Reacts to the "China Threat Theory"**

Researcher: Associate Professor Yong Deng

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Traditional realist theory and deterrence literature contend that establishing a reputation of power and resolve is essential for the state security. They have little to say about why a threat reputation may imperil the state security. The security dilemma proposition suggests mutual threat perception leads to the security dilemma. It attributes the security dilemma to the "situations" of the international anarchy. States are caught in the tragedy of mutual hostility, from which they can do little to escape. But states infer each other's intentions based on reputation. In the post-Cold War world of American unipolarity and great power peace, a state's threat reputation leads to social derogation and its out-group status, which in turn intensifies threat perception. To avert maximizing security dilemma it may confront, China has vigorously reacted to "the China threat theory" since 1995. Chinese interpretations show multiple variants and origins of the China threat theory from both the state and non-state actors, all attributing a revisionist and destabilizing image to China. The Chinese views reflect heightened uncertainties and anxieties about its security environment and international status. In tandem with its

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rhetorical rebuttal, Beijing has sought reassurance and acceptance from international institutions, its neighboring countries, and other great powers. China's reactions suggest that Beijing may be more attentive than ever before in reassuring other states whilst at the same time being more responsive to foreign measures of reassurance. While the global strategic focus on terrorism has restructured threat perception in the United States and elsewhere, it remains to be seen to what the extent the Chinese attempt to escape the security dilemma can succeed. Studying Chinese reactions to the China threat theory promises to provide insights into Chinese foreign policy, great power politics, and the reputation factor in international relations.

### **A Vector Model of Congressional Decision-Making**

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich

Sponsor: The Dirksen Congressional Leadership Center

The conceptual development and design guidance for an on-line model of decision-making by individual members of Congress utilizing the concept of vectors. This heuristic model is designed as a teaching tool with the goal of expanding student understanding of how competing influences affect a single decision. The completed module is available on the Dirksen site: [www.dirksencongressionalcenter.org](http://www.dirksencongressionalcenter.org).

### **American Government: The Political Game (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)**

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich (co-author)

Sponsor: Atomic Dog Publishers

A hard copy and on-line text designed to provide comprehensive coverage of U.S. political institutions and processes enhanced by a full complement of interactive components seeking to more fully engage students in the learning process. Each chapter includes a number of interactive graphics, simulations, public opinion exercises and analytical routines relevant to the subject matter being covered. Students can use the text as a stand alone hard copy text, a Web-only text, or a combination of the two.

### **American Government: Citizen Democracy (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)**

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich (co-author)

Sponsor: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers

Creation of the second edition of *Citizen Democracy: Political Activists in a Cynical Age*. This well distributed analysis (7000 copies in print) analyzes non-professional politicians who have affected the course of American public policy. It is being used in a wide variety of schools around the country. Each of the 28 cases includes an analytical discussion of lessons for democratic participation. The second edition will involve significant updating and analysis of empirical data, as well as the creation of approximately 10 new case studies.

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

Researcher: Professor Barbara Harff

Sponsor: State Failure Task Force

The researcher continues to co-direct and consult 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.

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**Germany's New Roles**

Researcher: Professor Gale A. Mattox  
Sponsor: Robert Bosch Foundation

Germany's New Roles addresses the changes in German society since 1989 and explores the implications of those changes for the Federal Republic of Germany. The completed volume contains chapters by expert observers of Germany and suggests that the country will need to adapt to new expectations of its emerging role in Europe and the world. This work is co-edited with Mary Arndtson and it is currently under consideration by a publisher.

**The Transformation of Europe and New Security Paradigms**

Researcher: Professor Gale A. Mattox  
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

In this new project, the researcher focused on the dramatic changes occurring in Europe as it adapted to the challenges of the post-Cold War era, particularly the impact of 9/11 for the traditional security structures in Europe. A review of the wide-range of security paradigms was undertaken and their applications for the continent considered. The project will continue and result in a book manuscript in two to three years.

**What's Over the Biotechnological Horizon?  
Assessing Current and Future Biotechnology Trends in South Africa**

Researcher: Professor Helen E. Purkitt  
Sponsor: Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)

The project examines current research and development (R&D) trends in the biotech, pharmaceutical, and other high tech industries to develop indicators of potential dual use activities that may prove useful in other developing countries with active advanced technological R&D sectors. An open source literature review and interviews with a variety of individuals in South Africa are used to develop an initial set of indicators.

**Civil Education and National Security: Problems, Programs, and Possibilities**

Researcher: Professor Arthur R. Rachwald  
Sponsor: Atlantic Treaty Association

This study examines the importance of general and country specific education on national security affairs. It concludes that as a rule it is essential to have properly educated professionals to staff the national security related governmental and private agencies; to maintain public's trust in national security policies; and to support one of the basic principles of democracy, namely, the civilian control over the military and the foreign policy in general. All members of NATO designate large financial resources to support civic education in national security affairs. This study was presented at the 48<sup>th</sup> Atlantic Treaty Association General Assembly, Istanbul, Turkey, 12 October 2002.

**Sorcerers' Apprentices: Law Clerks at the Supreme Court**

Researchers: Assistant Professor David L. Weiden  
and Artemus Ward (University of Northern Illinois)  
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This completed book manuscript examines the role of the law clerk at the U.S. Supreme Court. Quantitative, qualitative, and historical methods were utilized. The manuscript has been completed, but some minor revisions are still being made. The manuscript is currently under review at a university press.

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## INDEPENDENT RESEARCH

### **Teaching the Presidency at the U.S. Naval Academy**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Douglas M. Brattebo

This piece explores the many interesting aspects of teaching The American Presidency course at the U.S. Naval Academy. The piece is carried in the professional newsletter of presidency scholars in the United States.

### **The Failure to Govern Oneself: Partisan Learning and Clinton's Flawed Presidential Transition**

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.

### **Federalizing Airport Security Is a Necessary Response to Terrorist Threats: Pro and Con Essays**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Douglas M. Brattebo

These two essays are for incorporation in an undergraduate reader with pro and con essays on many contemporary issues. These essays lay out the case for and the case against federalizing airport security, and are included in *Targeting Terrorism*, Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 2003, edited by Thomas Lansford and Robert P. Watson.

### **Ironing Out Reelection: George W. Bush and the Politics of Steel**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Douglas M. Brattebo

This is a comprehensive investigation of the Bush Administration's decision in March of 2002 to slap tariffs ranging from 8% to 30% on various steel imports into the United States. This piece investigates the domestic and foreign politics relating to the decision, and the probable future effects on the President's reelection bid in 2004.

### **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 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.

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**Bolstering the Courts in Latin America: The Evolution of Judicial Autonomy in Argentina**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez

This paper uses a diachronic study of Argentina to show that the construction of the rule of law is not a linear process and to explain why Argentina has undergone key moments of regression away from as well as progress toward autonomous courts. It begins by tracing the roots of the weak rule of law in Latin America to Iberian colonialism and the civil law tradition. Section II presents Argentina's formal constitutional rules that, on their own, suggest a high degree of judicial autonomy. Section III demonstrates how informal practices have allowed Argentine presidents to control the courts, often overshadowing formal guarantees of judicial independence. These informal institutions serve as indicators that determine level of judicial autonomy. Section IV lays out the theoretical framework, explaining how competitive politics contributes to the rule of law. Section V applies the framework to the Argentine case over time. It focuses on how monolithic party control permitted particular presidents, especially Juan Domingo Perón and Carlos Menem, to accumulate the power necessary to subordinate the courts. In contrast, during periods of inter-party competition, competitive politics fostered progress toward the rule of law.

**The Illusionary Promise: Deterrence and Statecraft in a World of Strategic Multipolarity**

Researcher: Associate Professor Willie Curtis

Purpose is to prepare a paper for presentation at the 2004, Annual Convention of the International Studies Association (ISA). Objective is to examine the nature of deterrence in a world of strategic multipolarity. The term 'strategic multipolarity' refers to an international system in which an increasing number of regional powers and non-state actors are acquiring nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. This strategic multipolarity does not reflect the conventional perception of a multipolar international system. Rather, the system is multipolar because of the distribution of nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems among smaller powers and potential non-state actors and not limited to great powers. This article will examine first, the change from deterrence in a world of bipolarity to one of strategic multipolarity. Second, focus on the complexity of deterrence in a world of strategic multipolarity, the motivation for proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and finally, the geopolitical implications of global terrorism and the Bush National Security Policy. After the ISA Convention, the research will be submitted as an article to one of the major journals for publication.

**Statecraft, Terrorism and the Geopolitical Implications  
for United States Foreign Policy in the Twenty-First Century**

Researcher: Associate Professor Willie Curtis

The purpose of this work is to prepare a paper for presentation at the 2004 Annual Convention of the International Studies Association (ISA) meeting. The objective is to examine the impact of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on United States foreign and security policy. After presentation at the ISA Convention, an article will be submitted to a major journal for publication.

**Power and Intentions: What Motivates Chinese Foreign Policy?**

Researcher: Associate Professor Yong Deng

This book is being co-edited with Professor Fei-ling Wang, Sam Nunn School of International Affairs, Georgia Institute of Technology. The book is under contract with Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

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## **Applied Differentiation in the Political Science Classroom**

Researcher: Assistant Howard R. Ernst

Current education research suggests that pedagogical differentiation can help to optimize student learning. This strategy has been applied to primary and secondary classrooms for over a decade, but never formally applied to the undergraduate classroom. In this study, how a differentiated undergraduate classroom functions was explored and the hypothesis that differentiation will positively influence the intellectual growth of undergraduates was tested. The strategy of differentiation was applied to thirty-five undergraduates. In this class, the instructor assessed student learning style, knowledge, and interest by having students complete a preliminary survey, through the students' written responses to early reading assignments, and by carefully observing student participation in class. Based on the preliminary assessment, the instructor assigned essay topics of various difficulty levels, created in-class discussion groups based upon each student's displayed ability to think abstractly about concepts, and based student's grades on individual growth throughout the semester. Student interest and learning style also played a large factor in the roles that students chose when completing group projects and extra-credit work. The study assessed the impact of the differentiated strategy by comparing the results of extensive end of the semester student evaluations for this course to those of students in other traditional political science courses taught at the same level at the university. The results confirmed that student background, interest in politics, knowledge about politics, and learning styles varied greatly in this course. The study also found that students generally responded favorably to the differentiated approach, reporting higher levels of intellectual growth, interest in the subject, and satisfaction with the course than students in the non-treatment group. The study concludes by discussing how differentiation can complicate issues of fairness and grading policies.

## **Great Documents Project**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Howard R. Ernst

Under contract with Atomic Dog Publishers to produce detailed annotations and supplemental teaching materials for ten key American documents (Federalist 10, Federalist 51, Federalist 70, Federalist 78, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, Washington's Farewell Address, the Articles of Confederation, and Thomas Paine's Common Sense). The web-based materials are being designed so that students can make use of the annotations and supporting material as they see fit, providing precisely the amount of supplemental information that they desired. The project is unique in that it provides far more supporting information than archival sites that currently support American government textbooks. The "pop-up" format makes use of the web in an appropriate manner and improves on what can be provided by traditional paper products.

## **September 11<sup>th</sup> and the Bush Presidency: Rally Round the Rubble**

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich

This research has led to an invited peer reviewed article, accepted for a special edition of *White House Studies*. The article analyzes the causes and effect of presidential popularity with particular emphasis on the post September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001 "bump" effect. The unique experience of George W. Bush is placed on the context of previous patterns with the attempt to help predict the stability of future patters associated with presidential popularity.

## **American Elites and the General Public: A Comparison of Attitude Structures and Priorities on Foreign Policy Issues during the 1990s**

Researcher: Professor Eloise F. Malone

This research is being expanded to include 2000 data from the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (CCFR) survey. The researchers have been in contact with the CCFR and expect to receive the new data set sometime this summer. This ongoing study uses confirmatory factor analysis to identify underlying attitude dimensions and to compare the opinion structure of the attentive and inattentive public. Criticism of this project relates mainly to its lack of policy implications. The integration of a stronger focus on policy will be included in the upcoming work.

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## Value Consensus and Importance: A Case Study of College Students

Researchers: Professor Eloise F. Malone  
and Associate Professor Chie Paik (USNA Language Studies Department)

This is a new proposal accepted by the Office of Institutional Research to implement the *Schwartz Value Survey* and the *Harb Self Construal Scale* to 4/C midshipmen during the summer 2003 testing cycle. The researchers will compile the value survey data and compare those findings to midshipmen cohort groups in other countries. Also, data from the ACE survey and the MBTI as control variables will be used. LISREL will be used to conduct the analysis.

## 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 Associate 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 data base and provide primary source material in a systematic format for examining trends and patterns in the evolving Chinese leadership. During 2002-2003 the computer systems and data were re-evaluated with a view to rewriting the software. But with other commitments, it was decided that the project would be put on hold, and evaluated as to whether it could be restructured to join WEIS data on a Political Science Department website, entitled "Project FATHOM."

## 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, 2002, over six months of coded events (Jan – June 1994) have been reviewed and in some cases revised. When the review is completed WEIS will have a run from January, 1965 through December, 1995. This project, along with four requests for extractions of WEIS data suggests that a website could be created and the older and revised WEIS data could be loaded for public access. 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.

## Project FATHOM Website

Researcher: Professor Rodney G. Tomlinson

Project FATHOM refers to a collection of foreign affairs data held at the Naval Academy, a large portion of which has never been made public. FATHOM is an acronym for Foreign Affairs Theory, Operations, and Monitoring. The primary data sets were: (1) World Event/Interaction Survey - *WEIS*; (2) United Nations Voting Records - *UNO*; (3) Telecommunications Traffic Summaries - *TELECOM*; (4) Global Trade and Commerce – *TRADE*; and, (5) Biographies of Chinese Leaders – *CHINA*. It had been hoped that these files could be linked and theoretical links studied concurrent with the monitoring of day to day dynamics of event flows. The project was too ambitious and with the retirement of Professors Daniel Lee and John Hutchins, two of the three principal researchers disappeared. Better computers and possibly with some external funding, these files could be brought out of retirement and placed into a USNA website for general access. Present efforts focus on preparing some recent years of WEIS (1993-1995) for a test run.

## Judicial Activism

Researcher: Assistant Professor David L. Weiden

This is a brief overview of judicial activism in the U.S. and abroad, and will appear in the *Encyclopedia of American Civil Rights and Liberties*, eds. Otis Stephens and John Scheb. This project is in progress.

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## **Midshipman Research Course Projects**

### **No Place For Amateurs: Exploring the Impact of Political Experience on Open Seat Congressional Elections**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Matthew A. Isenhower, USN

Advisers: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich and Assistant Professor Howard R. Ernst

This study examines whether prior political experiences gives congressional candidates an advantage in competitive races (open seat races and elections in which an incumbent was unseated). It is believed that those candidates with prior political experiences will demonstrate strategic behavior and will be elected more often than candidates without comparable political experiences. Also, prior staffers and prior elected officials will receive a higher percentage of the vote and raise greater amounts of money relative to their opponents. Data was collected for each of the 313 candidates engaged in competitive races from 1996, 1998, and 2000. This study's independent variables include prior political experience as a congressional staffer, prior elected political office, and fundraising as a control. The dependent measures of campaign "success" included money raised, percentage of both overall and two-party votes won, and whether a candidate won his or her election. The data was analyzed in three-stages: correlations, cross tabulations with limited controls, and multivariate regression analysis. Results support the study's hypotheses that prior political experience influences competitive congressional races and furthers the understanding of the factors that have the greatest influence on congressional elections

### **Who Has the Power? Congress, the President and the 1973 War Powers Resolution**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Joshua Lostetter, USN

Adviser: Professor Gale A. Mattox

Since 1975, there have been over twenty five instances where debate over invoking portions of the War Powers Resolution have taken place and each time a bitter debate has ensued over who truly possesses the power to send troops abroad. The main hypothesis of the research project was that in most situations involving the deployment of U.S. forces abroad, the War Powers Resolution has become legally ineffective as a means to exert Congressional control and influence over the war-making power. The 1973 resolution has created a "spirit" or atmosphere by which the Chief Executive has come to abide by the resolution, thus making the resolution an effective check on the President's power in practice. In order to test this hypothesis, the paper analyzes four separate case studies involving the employment of the U.S. Armed Forces overseas. Initially, it examines the 1965 U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic, a pre-War Powers Resolution deployment ordered by the President. On the basis of this case study, the paper then compares the post-War Powers Resolution interventions in Grenada, the Persian Gulf and, most recently, in Afghanistan. When examining each case study variables such as the frequency of consultation by the President with Congress, the Congressional reaction to the force deployment, and any alternative means employed by Congress in order to exert some sort of control over the war-making power were examined. Ultimately, the research affirmed the hypothesis that the War Powers Resolution, while legally ineffective and not enforced in the courts, does create an informal, yet effective, check on the President's war-making power.

### **Nonproliferation and Counterproliferation: The Need for Increased Preventative Measures to Target the Spread of Weapons of Mass Destruction**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Meredith Piper, USN

Adviser: Professor Gale A. Mattox

The combination of demand from determined proliferants, the potential for limitless supply from current nuclear powers – namely Russia and the former Soviet Republics – and the apparent ease from which they can be taken, proves the United States faces an enormous leadership challenge to ensure worldwide security by utilizing both nonproliferation and counterproliferation tools. Current treaties and arms control agreements do little to stem the flow of WMD, and some articles literally support the spread of many technologies and programs for peaceful usage. Much of this technology, however, can be easily used for weapons development, and it is this dual-use element that makes traditional arms control so difficult.

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US efforts must move past this focus, and instead center on ways to prevent the spread of WMD at its source through a well-funded and heavily enforced nonproliferation program. Despite US and international efforts, supply protections, and technical hurdles for WMD program development and sustainment, the proliferation of essential components will continue. One reason for the ease of proliferation is dual-use technology made available through peaceful scientific development. The knowledge base is continually expanding and if the United States wishes to promote second tier development, it must support technological advancement. It is because of this eventuality – the paradox between wanting to promote economic and cultural expansion and the fear that develops because of it – that strategic counterproliferation must be carefully examined as a viable part of US foreign policy.

### **The Bosnia and Kosovo Crises: Lessons Learned**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Karl Salum, USN

Adviser: Professor Gale A. Mattox

As the key player in solving the Bosnian and Kosovo conflicts, NATO should be preserved as an effective security organization in Europe and possibly strengthened to take on international roles. Research material consisted of numerous books and articles by scholars and policy makers, as well as government documents and basic texts by various international and non-governmental organizations. The research reviewed NATO's role in solving the Bosnia and Kosovo crises and the Alliance's role in the post-war development. Based on this historical review, lessons learned from the conflict were drawn.

### **Social and Economic Factors Contributing to the Rise of Islamist Terrorism: A Comparative Study of Six Countries**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Timothy Shanley, USN

Advisers: Professor Barbara Harff and Captain Matthew Valiquette, USMC

This paper analyzes militant Islamist terrorism and its dynamics since 1970. In studying this topic, it was hoped that, through the methods described below, it will be determined why this type of terrorism is occurring and why certain countries produce more of these terrorists than others. It is argued that Islamist terrorism stems from an increase in the level of exposure to the West in Middle Eastern nations, the lack of economic prosperity and unequal resource distribution, as well as the secularization of society with the introduction of democracy. To test this argument, six Middle Eastern countries were compared and contrasted. These countries, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen contrasted with Jordan, Bahrain and Qatar, have contributed to terrorism in different ways. The former have produced a large number of Islamic terrorists while the latter have produced few, if any, terrorists. The data compiled show that militant Islamist terrorism has risen in its intensity compared to non-Islamist based terrorism, since 1970. In addition, in terms of level of exposure to the West, Yemen was the country with the least exposure, yet still is responsible for contributing heavily to Islamist terrorism (disproving my hypothesis). Also, in reference to level of economic development, Jordan was the anomaly in that it was less developed than Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Finally, when measuring the level of democratization since 1970, Jordan and Bahrain, both countries which do not contribute heavily to Islamist terrorism, were first (tied for most democratized) and third most democratized (because of the tie) again disproving the original hypothesis that countries transitioning to democracy produce the most Islamist terrorism.

### **Making Yourself Heard: The Relationship Between Terrorists and the Media**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Craig Thedwall, USN

Advisers: Professor Barbara Harff and Captain Matthew Valiquette, USMC

This study asks the questions, "Why are some terrorist attacks reported by the media, while others are not?" and "What factors affect the amount of attention a terrorist attack receives?" Previous studies on this subject determined that the media both aids and hinders terrorists by acting as a force multiplier and greatly increasing the terrorists' audience. However, the specific actions of terrorists and their results in the media have not been adequately studied. In order to answer these questions, the author created a data set describing the reporting practices of 57 world newspapers on significant terrorist incidents (US State Department) for the year 2001. The resulting analysis, using bivariate correlations and regression analysis, conclude that the two most significant factors in the relationship between terrorists and the media are

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the numbers of victims and the use of suicide bombing. Other factors, such as the nationality of the victims or religion of the perpetrator, proved to be far less important than these two primary factors.

## Publications

### Journal (Refereed) Manuscripts

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "The Failure to Govern Oneself: Partisan Learning and Clinton's Flawed Presidential Transition," *White House Studies*, Volume 3, Number 3, August 2003.

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.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca B., Assistant Professor and Bill, James A., "The Politics of Incoherence: The United States and the Middle East." *Middle East Journal*, Vol. 56, No. 4: 562-575, August 2002.

The world today is caught in the midst of fundamental incoherence. Old systems tear and unravel while new systems have not yet formed to take their places. The challenge of incoherence is especially acute in the Middle East where gaps, divisions, and inequities prevail. United States foreign policy has not yet succeeded in addressing the issue of revolutionary change. This article lists seven specific policy recommendations that are designed to assist American policymakers meet this challenge.

CURTIS, Willie, Associate Professor, "National Missile Defense: A Retreat from Dr. Strangelove or How I Learn to Stop Worrying and Love MAD," *New England Law Review*, Vol. 36, No. 4, New England School of Law, Boston, MA, pp. 795-803, Summer 2002.

The acquisition of WMD by states of concern (rogue) or potentially other non-state actors have changed the nature of the strategic game. In the new strategic game, rogue challengers possessing WMD and delivery systems complicate U.S. deterrence goals. The issue of National Missile Defense (NMD) must be placed in the proper context. The new post-Cold War strategic environment is different; therefore a new context and new perspectives must guide United States policy makers in developing a proper response to the new threats. In this article, the argument for deploying a limited national missile defense system is advanced. First, the current reliance on Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) as a basis for deterring the emerging threats posed by development and spread of WMD and the means of delivery by ballistic missiles is based on illogical assumptions left over from the Cold War era. Second, the ABM Treaty perpetuated MAD, and while it was the best arrangement during the Cold War, its utility in the decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century may be limited. Third, deployment of a Limited National Missile Defense system would enhance deterrence and provide 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.

CURTIS, Willie, Associate Professor, "Report of the Committee of Experts on Nation Rebuilding in Afghanistan," *New England Law Review*, Vol. 36, No. 4, New England School of Law, Boston, MA, Summer 2002.

With the destruction of the Taliban regime, the international community is turning its attention toward the establishment of an interim government consistent with the Bonn Accords, and the identification of a process for selecting a more long-term governing arrangement. The November 30 meeting of twenty-five experts was held as part of the "Intermediate Sovereignty" Project. Specific objectives for nation rebuilding were formulated and a discussion of the role of the concepts of intermediate sovereignty was discussed. Conclusion was that "The lesson to be learned

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from previous attempts at nation building is not that all such efforts should be eschewed, but that they must be well-funded, subject to enforceable objectives via conditionality of aid and sanctions, and subject to strong and focused leadership. There is no question that rebuilding failed states such as Afghanistan is politically and economically costly and fraught with unforeseen peril. However, if the United States fails to assume a leading role in such a mission it runs the risk of winning the military conflict, but failing to secure a meaningful or lasting peace.

DENG, Yong, Associate Professor, "Multipolarization and Globalization in Chinese Foreign Policy," *Harvard China Review*, Spring/Summer, 2003.

The paper appears as part of the special issue on "globalization and China" in *Harvard China Review*. It traces the Chinese discourse on multipolarization and globalization focusing on how the Chinese mainstream analysts have reconciled the seemingly incompatible objectives of supporting an anti-hegemony cause and of embracing a U.S.-led world order. China has embraced economic interdependence as critical for its economic national rejuvenation. What is noteworthy is the new Chinese "new" thinking that explores how globalization has reconfigured power such that security dilemma and competitive power politics can be reduced and how China's own foreign policy choices can facilitate the peaceful rise of China.

FRANTZICH, Stephen, Professor, "C-SPAN=CIVIC EDUCATION," *Extensions*, the Journal of the Carl Albert Center, Spring 2003.

An invited article in a special edition focusing on the variety of ways established organizations seek to improve civic education in an environment of increasing public cynicism.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "No Lessons Learned from the Holocaust? Assessing Risks of Genocide and Political Mass Murder Since 1955," *American Political Science Review*, Vol. 97, pp. 57-73, February 2003.

This article reports a test of a structural model of the antecedents of genocide and political mass murder. A case-control research design is used to test alternative specifications of a multivariate model that identifies preconditions of geno-/politicide. The universe of analysis consists of 126 instances of internal war and regime collapse that began between 1955 and 1997, as identified by the State Failure project. Geno-/politicides began during 35 of these episodes of state failure. The analytic question is which factors distinguish the 35 episodes that led to geno-/politicide from those that did not. The case-control method is used to estimate the effects of theoretically specified domestic and international risk factors measured one year prior to the onset of geno-/politicide. The optimal model includes six factors that jointly make it possible to distinguish with 74% accuracy between internal wars and regime collapses that do and those that do not lead to geno-/politicide. The conclusion uses the model to assess the risks of future episodes in 25 countries.

WRAGE, Stephen D., Associate Professor, "Prospects for Precision Air Power," *Defense & Security Analysis*, Vol. 19, No. 2.

This article studies the record of uses of force in the air campaigns over Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iran and particularly charts the emergence of greatly elevated ethical norms regarding discrimination and proportionality. (The same article appeared in a slightly different form in the January issue of *Current History*.)

ZOTTI, Priscilla H.M., Associate Professor, "The Presidential Succession Act," *Magill's Choice: U.S. Laws, Acts, and Treaties*. Salem Press, Pasadena California, March 2003.

This article first discusses the history of the Presidential Succession Act, U.S. Code Title 3, Section 19. This 1947 Act, designed to close the loopholes of the constitution, solves some problems but generates others. There are still some scenarios of presidential succession, which are not clear in constitutional or statutory construction.

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## Conference Proceedings

FRANTZICH, Stephen, Professor, "Computers and the U.S. Congress: A Forty Year View," *Conference Proceedings of the Democratic Governance and ICT Conference*, Copenhagen Denmark. Available at: [www.polforsk.dk/demolCT](http://www.polforsk.dk/demolCT).

This report is an analysis of Congress' experience with information technology, placing it in the context of general theories of technological impact. Special emphasis is given to outlining the mismatch between technological imperatives, the congressional perspective and how the two compete to create a more realistic set of applications and utilizations of technology.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "Preconditions of Genocide and Politicide: 1955-2001," with contributions by Ted R. Gurr and Michael Lustik," prepared for the State Failure Task Force, August 2002, 26 pages.

An in-house report on the research described in (4) above, with current data and some new analyses, written for and distributed to a policy audience.

## Books and Monographs

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, Chesapeake Bay Blues: Science, Politics, and the Struggle to Save the Bay, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2003.

The Chesapeake Bay restoration effort has been touted as the nation's premier environmental restoration program. For over two decades it has brought together federal agencies, state governments, local jurisdictions, and a myriad of citizen-based environmental groups in an unprecedented collaborative effort to restore the nation's largest estuary. Yet, the Chesapeake Bay and the living systems it supports remain in dismally poor condition, with many of the Bay's once thriving fisheries on the decline and its water quality impaired by chronic pollution problems. This study addresses the Chesapeake Bay as a political problem, revealing how the political process has often worked against scientific innovation, public concern for the Bay, and the efforts of numerous environmental advocates, producing a steady flow of sub-optimum environmental policies. The work shows that the forces driving environmental degradation in this country are sown deeply into the political soul of America, posing menacing challenges for those fighting to restore large ecosystems like the Chesapeake Bay. The book serves as a political roadmap for future action, suggesting how a more successful political course of action is needed to "Save the Bay."

FRANTZICH, Stephen, Professor, Cyberage Politics 101: Mobility, Technology and Democracy, Peter Lang Publishers, Summer 2002.

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.

FRANTZICH, Stephen, Professor, (co-author), Congress Games and Strategies, hard copy and interactive Web edition, Atomic Dog Publishers, Spring 2003.

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. Atomic Dog is the foremost publisher of cutting-edge Web texts.

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FRANTZICH, Stephen, Professor, Embarking on the Journey to an E-Congress, Congressional testimony published as a committee print by the U.S. House Committee on House Administration after a 1 May 2002 hearing.

This work is an exploration of the opportunities and disadvantages of using technology to assure the continuing operation of the U.S. Congress after a terrorist attack or natural disaster which would make physical meeting in one place impossible. The analysis concludes that the major impediments are not technological, but rather political and organizational. The costs of diminishing the deliberative aspects of a face-to-face legislature would suggest that technology should only be used as a short-term stop-gap solution.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, and Gurr, Ted, Ethnic Conflict in World Politics, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2003.

This new edition of a book first published in 1994 points out the continuing challenges faced by multiethnic societies but gives closer attention to the evolution of more effective domestic and international policies for containing ethnic violence and repression. The first author is principally responsible for new chapters 1, on the implications of ethnic conflict for the international system, and 8, on the changing status of ethnic groups in international law and the evolving doctrine of humanitarian intervention. The first author also revised the case study of Chinese in Malaysia; did revisions of chapter 5, a theoretical model of ethnopolitical mobilization; and of chapter 7, a comparative assessment of the international context of four cases of ethnic conflict.

## Book Chapters

FRANTZICH, Stephen, Professor, "RepresNETation: Congress and the Internet," book chapter in James Thurber (ed) Congress and the Internet, Prentice-Hall Publishers, 1 June 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.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "A German-Born Genocide Scholar," pp. 97-112 in Samuel Totten and Steve Jacobs (eds.) Pioneers of Genocide Studies: Confronting Mass Death in the Century of Genocide, Westport, CN: Greenwood Publications, 2002.

This work is an invited autobiographical chapter that relates my personal experiences to my development as a scholar of genocide studies.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "Early Warning and the Prevention of Genocide," pp. 127-130 in Carol Rittner, John K. Roth, and James M. Smith (eds.), Will Genocide Ever End? Minneapolis: Paragon House in association with the Aegis Trust, 2002.

This mini-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.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, and Gurr, Ted, "Early Warning Systems: From Surveillance to Risk Assessment to Action," pp. 3-29 in Kevin M. Cahill, ed., Emergency Relief Operations, New York: Fordham University Press, for the Center for International Health and Cooperation, 2003.

Begins with a survey of organizations working on early warning of humanitarian crises and evaluates the approaches they use to early warning. The second half of the chapter summarizes the procedures and results of research done by Barbara Harff for the U.S. government to identify risk factors for genocide and politicide, including a roster of current high-risk countries.

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## Books Edited or Reviewed

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, review of "The National Environmental Policy Act: Judicial Misconstruction, Legislative Indifference, and Executive Neglect" by Matthew J. Lindstrom and Zachary A. Smith. *Choice: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries* (May 2002).

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, review of "Democratic Delusions: The Initiative Process in America" by Richard Ellis. *Choice: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries* (July 2002).

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, review of "Citizen McCain" by Elizabeth Drew, (Simon and Schuster) December 2002.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, review of "The Election of the Century" Stephen Wayne and Clyde Wilcox (eds.), (M.E. Sharpe) October 2002.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor and Editor of the "Annual Editions: World Politics 03/04". Sluice Dock, CN, McGraw-Hill/Duskin, 2003.

This volume contains 42 reprinted articles divided into 10 topical or geographical units related to international relations. Each section begins with an overview of key events and trends related to the unit and a list of relevant web links. Thirty-four of the 42 articles contained in the volume are new ones that have not been included in previous editions of Annual Editions: World Politics. Prof. Purkitt has been the editor of this annual volume since 1991/2. She provides annual updates for the set of readings, a related Topic Guide and companion PowerWeb publication (2000).

WRAGE, Stephen D., Associate Professor, "War Over Kosovo" *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*, Vol. 31, No. 3.

This book review of Bacevich and Cohen (eds.) *War Over Kosovo: Politics and Strategy in a Global Age* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2001) endorses the argument of several of the authors that precision warfare is extraordinarily effective yet has limits which should constrain policy makers as they choose to resort to force.

WRAGE, Stephen D., Associate Professor, "Ethics and Foreign Policy," *American Political Science Review*, forthcoming.

This book review of Karen E. Smith and Margot Light, (eds.) *Ethics and Foreign Policy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001) argues that academic writing on policy choices can be made more useful to those actually charged with making those choices and suggests ways more useful arguments may be structured.

## Technical Reports

BRATTEBO, Douglas M. Associate Professor, "Teaching the Presidency at the U.S. Naval Academy," *Presidency Research Group Report*, Volume XXV, Number 1 (Fall 2002).

This piece explores the many interesting aspects of teaching The American Presidency course at the U.S. Naval Academy. The piece is carried in the professional newsletter of presidency scholars in the United States.

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HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "State Failure Task Force Report: Phase III Findings," by Jack Goldstone, T. R. Gurr, Barbara Harff, Marc Levy, Monty G. Marshall, Robert Bates, Colin Kahl, Mark Woodward, Pamela T. Surko, and Alan N. Unger. McLean, VA: Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), June 2002 (to be posted in mid-2003 at <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu>).

This report includes a summary of the theory, methods, and results of empirical research on my model of the structural conditions of geno/politicide, "Fitting a Model of Genocide and Politicide," Also reports 45-year trends in the incidence of geno/politicide and discusses these episodes' relationship with other types of state failure.

## Letters

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, and S. Burgess, "South African Decision-making in Building and Dismantling Nuclear Weapons," letter in response to Peter Liberman's article in *International Security*, (Fall, 2002), pp. 186-191.

The letter describes several variable clusters that were not emphasized in Liberman's article but are crucial for understanding when, how and why South Africa developed covert weapons of mass destructions. Omitted variables include the central role played key outside nation-state powers, including the United States. Outside powers provided the initial wave of expertise and materials. A second set of variables that were important for understanding the dynamics of South Africa's decision to dismantle a secret nuclear weapons programs were bureaucratic politics in the former securocrats management system of the last two apartheid governments in South Africa. Another omitted variable cluster was several different types of political psychology variables.

## Encyclopedia

COCHRAN, Charles L., Professor, "Henry Gonzalez," *The Scribner Encyclopedia of American Lives*, Vol. 7, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 2003.

This is a short biographical sketch of Congressman Henry Gonzalez, the first Mexican American elected to the Texas Senate and first U.S. Congressman elected from Texas. He served from 1961-1998. He was most notable fighting on behalf of civil rights legislation and as Chairman of the House Banking Committee investigating the Keating 5 and the S&L scandal and crafting regulatory banking legislation. He also introduced impeachment resolutions against Ronald Reagan for the Iran Contra Scandal and George Bush for aiding Saddam Hussein with agricultural credits and chemical transfers that helped strengthen him before Operation Desert Storm. It will be published in August.

WEIDEN, David, Assistant Professor, "Northern Ireland," in *Legal Systems of the World*, ed. Herbert Kritzer, ABC-CLIO Publishers, 2002.

This article is an examination of the legal system of Northern Ireland. The role of the courts, solicitors and barristers, and other legal personnel are discussed, as well as the role of the Good Friday Agreement.

WEIDEN, David, Assistant Professor, "Law Clerks," in *Legal Systems of the World*, ed. Herbert Kritzer, ABC-CLIO Publishers, 2002.

This article is an overview of the institution of the law clerk. Law clerks in the U.S. are discussed, as are law clerks in other legal systems.

WEIDEN, David, Assistant Professor, "Planned Parenthood Association v. Ashcroft," in *Historical and Multicultural Encyclopedia of Women's Reproductive Rights in the United States*, ed. Judith A. Baer. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2002.

This short entry is a discussion of this important U.S. Supreme Court case regarding abortion.

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WRAGE, Stephen D., Associate Professor, "Rwanda: Hutu-Tutsi Conflict and Genocide in Central Africa," in *Encyclopedia of Modern Ethnic Conflicts*, Joseph Rudolph, Jr., editor, Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 2003.

The encyclopedia entry charts the historical, ethnographic and political origins of the Hutus' campaign of genocide. It suggests that there exists a general formula for preparing a population to commit genocide and demonstrates some of the salient steps in such a political program.

## Internet or Video Publications

FRANTZICH, Stephen, Professor, "A Vector Model of Congressional Decision-Making," [www.dirksencongressionalcenter.org](http://www.dirksencongressionalcenter.org), 2002.

This heuristic model is designed as a teaching tool with the goal of expanding student understanding of how competing influences affect a single decision by a member of Congress. The module raises a series of questions designed to help students better understand the complexity of decision-making in a political setting.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H.M., Associate Professor, "The Election Process in America," video, published by Goldhill Productions, Pasadena, California, November 2002.

This is part of the Just the Facts series which has won numerous educational video awards. This video concentrates on how and why elections are conducted in the United States. The presentation is both constitutional and political in nature. A discussion of the *Bush vs Gore* election results case is included.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H.M., Associate Professor, "Documents of Destiny," Volumes 1-3, video, published by Goldhill Productions, Pasadena, California, December 2002.

This is part of the Just the Facts series which has won numerous educational video awards. This is only volumes one through three. Volumes four through twelve will be published in 2003.

## Presentations at Professional Meetings and Conferences

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "Ironing Out Reelection: George W. Bush and the Politics of Steel," Assessing the Presidency of George W. Bush at Midpoint: Political, Ethical, and Historical Considerations Conference, University of Southern Mississippi-Gulf Coast, Gulfport, MS, 22-23 November 2002.

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "Karen Hughes: Once and Future Counselor to the President," Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Denver, CO, 26-28 March 2003.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor, "Informal Institutions and Judicial Politics," Informal Institutions in Latin America Conference, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, IN, 24 -25 April 2003.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor, "Bolstering the Courts in Latin America: The Evolution of Judicial Autonomy in Argentina," Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association Meeting, Boston, MA, 29 August-1 September 2002.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor, "Transitional Justice in New Democracies," Annual Midwest Political Association Conference, Chicago, IL, 3-6 April 2003. (Panel chair)

COCHRAN, Charles L, Professor and MALONE, Eloise F., Professor, "Contending Theories of International Political Economy," International Studies Association Conference, Portland, OR, 25 February -1 March 2003.

CURTIS, Willie, Associate Professor, "Statecraft, Terrorism and the Geopolitical Implications of the Bush Doctrine for

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United States Foreign Policy,” Performing Art Center, Robert Stockton College, Pomona, NJ, 3 October 2002.

CURTIS, Willie, Associate Professor, “Military Honor Codes and Civil-Military Relations,” Prince Georges County, Forestville Military Academy, St. Michaels, MD, 23-24 June 2002.

DENG, Young, Associate Professor, “Works Can Hurt: China and ‘China Threat Theory’,” Fairbank Center for East Asian Studies, Harvard University, 8-10 November 2002. (Panelist)

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, “Applied Differentiation in the Political Science Classroom,” American Political Science Association Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, September 2003.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, “Chesapeake Bay Blues: Science, Politics, and the Struggle to Save the Bay,” Interviewed by Mark Steiner in an hour-long live radio show on Baltimore’s NPR, Baltimore, MD, 21 April 2003.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, “Chesapeake Bay Blues: Science, Politics, and the Struggle to Save the Bay,” Interviewed by Michael Buckley in an hour-long radio interview on WRNR, Annapolis. The interview aired on WRNR in four segments, Annapolis, MD, 8 April 2003.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, “Chesapeake Bay Blues: Science, Politics, and the Struggle to Save the Bay,” Joined national environmental policy scholars to discuss comparative ecosystem restoration projects and presented the findings from my recent study of the Chesapeake Bay restoration effort. The University of Miami Center for Ecosystem Science and Policy Colloquium 2003, Coral Gables, FL, 22-24 January 2003.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, “Highlights of Voter Initiatives November 5,” Interview with Mary Deibel, Scripps Howard News Service, regarding the statewide ballot measures appearing on the 2002 ballot, Annapolis, MD, 28 October 2002.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, “Wave of Ballot Measures This Fall Veers Left: Fifty-three Initiatives Cover Cockfights, Class size, Marijuana Laws, and Pigs,” Interviewed by Abraham McLaughlin, Christian Science Monitor regarding the statewide ballot measures appearing on the 2002 ballot, Annapolis, MD, 18 October 2002.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, “Chesapeake Bay Blues: Science, Politics, and the Struggle to Save the Bay,” Presented the findings to elected officials from Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania at the Chesapeake Bay Commission Summer Meeting, Bethesda, MD, 5 September 2002.

FRANTZICH, Stephen, E., Professor, “Embarking on the Journey to an E-Congress,” U.S. Congress, Committee on House Administration, Washington, DC, 1 May 2002.

FRANTZICH, Stephen, E., Professor, “Understanding Congressional Decision-Making Through Vectors,” The Dirksen Center: Congress in the Classroom Annual Seminar, Bradley University, Peoria, IL, 30 July 2002.

FRANTZICH, Stephen, E., Professor, “The Citizen and the Constitution,” Maryland We the People Conference, Easton, MD, 7 August 2002. (Keynote speaker)

FRANTZICH, Stephen, E., Professor, “The Roles of the Citizen in American Democracy,” Northeastern Regional Conference of the Center for Civic Education, Northeastern University, Boston, MA, 4 August 2002.

FRANTZICH, Stephen, E., Professor, “The Role of the Citizen,” New York Center for Civic Education, Faculty Training Seminar, Skidmore College, 5 August 2002.

FRANTZICH, Stephen, E., Professor, “Citizen Democracy,” We the People Conference, Annapolis, MD, 15 September 2002.

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FRANTZICH, Stephen, E., Professor, "Congress and Information Technology: Forty Years of an Uneasy Partnership," Democratic Governance and Information Communications Technology (ICT) Conference (European Union Study Group on ICT), Copenhagen Denmark, 1 February, 2003. (Keynote speaker)

MALONE, Eloise F., Professor, "U.S. Canadian Security Cooperation: Implications for Quebec," 13<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference of the American Council for Quebec Studies, Mobile, AL, 24-27 October 2002.

MATTOX, Gale, A., Professor, "German Reactions to Post-9/11 and the 'War on Terrorism,'" Annual Conference of the International Society of Political Psychology, Berlin, Germany, 19 July 2002. (Panel chair, presenter and organizer of panel)

MATTOX, Gale, A., Professor, "NATO and U.S.-European Relations," World Affairs Council, Committees on Foreign Relations, Charlottesville, VA, 29 April 2003.

MATTOX, Gale, A., Professor, "Women in International Security: The Security Field and the Profession," St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, IN, 4 October 2002.

MATTOX, Gale, A., Professor, "The Prospects for European Security," Center for Peace and Security Studies, Georgetown University, Washington, DC, 24 March 2003. (Panel discussion)

MATTOX, Gale, A., Professor, "Western Europe's Attitude toward NATO – 'NATO Post-Prague,'" Annual Conference of International Studies Association (ISA), Portland, OR, 26 February 2003. (Roundtable chair, organizer and presenter)

MATTOX, Gale, A., Professor, "German-US Relations: Can They be Repaired?" World Affairs Council, Portland, OR, 26 February 2003.

MATTOX, Gale, A., Professor, "Peacekeeping and Military Operations Other than War: Causal Mechanisms and Empirical Effects," Annual Conference of International Studies Association (ISA), Portland, OR, 29 February 2003. (Panel chair)

MATTOX, Gale, A., Professor, "The New NATO: Challenges and Future Tasks for the Atlantic Alliance," Annual Conference on U.S. Foreign Policy Post 9/11: Challenges, Concerns and Opportunities in a Changed World and Student Conference on United States Affairs, SCUSA 54, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY, 20 November 2002. (Keynote panel member)

MATTOX, Gale, A., Professor, "The National Security Profession," U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY, 20 November 2002. (Luncheon speaker)

MATTOX, Gale, A., Professor, "Europe as a Global Actor: The New NATO – Challenges and Future Tasks for the Atlantic Alliance," and working group thereafter; "Europe in a Globalizing World" Sixth International Summer School on European Foreign and Security Policy, Berlin, Germany, 12 July 2002.

MATTOX, Gale, A., Professor, "The Role of Germany in the International Arena," panel participant at "Germany's Response to the War on Terrorism: Initiatives at Home and Abroad," Conference of American Bundestag Intern Network, Georgetown University, Washington, DC, 28 September 2002.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "South Africa's Past Bio-chem Program and Future Biological Threats to U.S. National Security," interview with Mike Wallace of CBS News, for 60 Minutes program, 3 November 2002.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "National Security Policies and Perception of National Security Interests: South Africa," Panel on Arms and Conflict in Africa, African Studies Association, Washington, DC, 5 December 2002.

WEIDEN, David L., Assistant Professor, "Bringing the Clerks In: Justices, Law Clerks and Opinion Writing at the U.S. Supreme Court," American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, Boston, MA, 30 August 2002.

WRAGE, Stephen D., Associate Professor, "General Dallaire and the Genocide in Rwanda," Annual Convention of the

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International Studies Association, Portland, OR, 1 March 2003.

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, Washington, DC, 17, 22, 24 and 29 June 2003.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H.M., Associate Professor, "The Unintended Consequences of Technology for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties in the United States," Southwestern Political Science Association Convention, San Antonio, TX, 16-19 April 2003.

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