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# Political Science Department

Professor Gale A. Mattox  
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 Department faculty has set the pace for scholarly research to enhance and support its high standards of teaching. 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 and honors research.

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 to present scholarly papers. 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.

Nine students conducted research course projects either as independent projects or as honors projects, each working with a faculty member guiding and overseeing the research. 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 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

Sponsors: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC) and Replogle Fund

This research examined the close working relationship of President Kennedy and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan during Kennedy's presidency. The project has benefited from the support of three NARC Grants, which enabled the researcher to make research visits to the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston. The final visit to that facility in May 2004 was funded by the Replogle Fund. The next stage in this project will be to complete the manuscript and to secure a publishing contract.

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

Researcher: Assistant Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez

Sponsors: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC) and Stanford University Press

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 considered whether the democratic process itself can be used to strengthen formal institutions relative to their informal counterparts. It argued that institutional

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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 coupled 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 explored the validity of the theory in three different ways.

Following manuscript revisions in 2003, Stanford University Press published the book in April 2004.

### **The Faculty Survey of 2001: The Academy and its Critics**

Researcher: Professor Charles L. Cochran

Sponsor: Naval Academy Office of Institutional Research

This study is based on survey data collected in 2001-2002 from the civilian and military faculty at the U.S. Naval Academy and from a national sample of 32,840 faculty members at 358 colleges and universities. Survey results were analyzed to determine if there is support for the thesis put forward in John Miller's article in the *National Review* that civilian faculty produce graduates less prepared for a military career than if they did not have tenure and comprised a smaller percentage of the entire faculty.

The data does not support Miller's thesis. On the contrary, the study found the civilian faculty serves to enhance academic standards and practices. The Miller article reflects an intensely suspicious attitude toward tenured civilian faculty and maintains that a gulf exists between the training of officers and civilian faculty. Although Miller's article proceeds mainly by innuendo and non sequiturs, it should not go unchallenged as there is evidence in the literature that this anti-civilian bias is not merely one writer's view.

### **A Longitudinal Study of Value Priorities of Military Service Academy Students**

Researchers: Professor Charles L. Cochran and Professor Eloise F. Malone,  
and Associate Professor Chie M. Paik (USNA Language Studies Department)

Sponsor: The Spencer Foundation

This study investigated the impact of socialization at the U.S. Naval Academy on college students' values priorities. Past studies have indicated that Americans, when compared internationally, generally place higher priority on values of independence, autonomy and self-direction and lower priority on values of conformity and tradition. Service academies present a unique subculture within the United States. Does a service academy as an institution attract students of certain value priorities? Do value priorities change over the time a student spends at a service academy? Do patterns of value priorities link to students' success or failure at a service academy? Do patterns of value priorities vary with gender, ethnic identity, political orientation, or religious association? Such questions provide the impetus for the present proposed study. This study provided an understanding of institutional values characterizing future American military officers.

### **Reputation and the Security Dilemma: China Reacts to the "China Threat Theory" Better than Power: International Status in Chinese Foreign Policy**

Researcher: Associate Professor Yong Deng

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

China's explicit concern about its international status is striking. In Chinese discourse and conception, international status is more desirable than power. Status is the value that secures China's core national interests. China's status is disadvantaged by its material power weaknesses and outlier social standing vis-à-vis the United States and other democratic great powers. Beijing's status politics has focused on boosting its legitimacy as a responsible rising great power through

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enhancing international identification and acceptance. Yet disadvantaged social standing and perceived status immobility have also fueled frustrated nationalism and discontent with the international status quo. Overall the Chinese political elite seem to understand that the costs-benefits balance clearly favors the path of responsible power over a confrontational strategy. But the difficulty in balancing power politics with status interest means that a great deal of uncertainties will persist in China's international character.

### **We the People**

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

Sponsor: Center for Civic Education

The manuscript is a complete revision of the most widely used civics education text in the world. This six section text serves as the basis for national competitions on constitutionalism in the United States, as well as in over 20 countries around the world (in translated versions). This author is responsible for a complete revision of 13 chapters (out of 40) and sits on the editorial review board as one of three people directing the overall project. Detailed chapter outlines are complete, and the research and writing have commenced.

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

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

Sponsor: AtomicDog Publishers

The research involves the development of an interactive online and hard copy American government textbook to be published in late 2004. This 600-page text is in its final draft form with 50 of the 70 interactive segments developed. This author has the primary responsibility for 13 of the 24 chapters and for all of the interactive segments.

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

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich

Sponsor: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers

The work involves the creation of the second edition of *Citizen Democracy: Political Activists in a Cynical Age*. The second edition of this widely adopted text includes six updated chapters and five new chapters. The updates include extensive web references and a special focus on the role of young people as civic activists.

### **FP130 Ethics Assessment**

Researchers: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich and Assistant Professor Douglas M. Brattebo

Sponsor: Naval Academy Ethics Center

This study involves a pre- and post-test analysis of ethical skills and knowledge among students in the Naval Academy's U.S. Government and Constitutional Development course (FP130). Using the goals for ethical learning established in the course, this project was designed to determine the degree to which participation in the course facilitated those goals. A detailed research plan has been established. An on-going project, specific measurement tools are being created for application during future semesters.

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

Researcher: Professor Barbara Harff

Sponsor: Political Instability 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 postdate cases that occurred between 1955 and 1998 with

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75-80% accuracy. It provides the basis for an annually-updated global watch list used by the U.S. 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.

### **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. Co-edited with Mary Arndtson, the book is 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 project, the researcher focused on the dramatic changes occurring in Europe as it adapted to the challenges of the post-Cold War era, with a particular emphasis on the impact of the 9/11 tragedy for the traditional security structures in Europe. A review of the wide-range of security paradigms was undertaken and their applications for the continent were considered. The project will continue, ultimately resulting in a book manuscript.

### **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 author reviewed emerging trends in dual use bio-technology in the developing world. Field research was conducted during a trip to South Africa and ongoing research projects were identified. To date, the study has been briefed to African analysts at OSD/African Affairs, DIA, at the White House via a Pentagon session and to two senior officials involved in counter-proliferation programs at the National Defense University (NDU). One goal in this on-going project is to generate interest in new, emerging threats that are currently falling between the cracks of different organizational portfolios in the U.S. government.

The topics of three midshipmen independent research projects this year were inspired by the findings and new proliferation concerns learned through this research effort.

## **Independent Research**

### **The Failure to Govern Oneself:**

#### **Partisan Learning and Clinton's Flawed Presidential Transition**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Douglas M. Brattebo

In 1993 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 position as Clinton might benefit from knowing a thing or two about the theory of party learning as it applies to presidential transitions.

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## **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 impose tariffs (ranging from 8% to 30%) on various steel imports into the United States. This research investigates the domestic and foreign politics relating to the decision, and then discusses possible effects on the President's re-election bid in 2004.

## **Strong Moral Character is Essential for a President to Be Successful**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Douglas M. Brattebo

This work investigates whether strong moral character, more than foreign and domestic policy accomplishments, separates presidents widely acclaimed as "great" from those who are ranked as merely "good" or "above average." Although moral character is a complex subject, those presidents who possess it are more likely to be memorialized on a Mt. Rushmore, or in a similar vein, than those who lack it.

## **The Evolution of Judicial Autonomy in Argentina: Establishing the Rule of Law in an Ultrapresidential System**

Researcher: Assistant Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez

This research used a diachronic study of Argentina to explore how Latin America can build the rule of law. It demonstrated that the construction of the rule of law is not a linear process and explains why Argentina has undergone key moments of regression away from as well as progress toward autonomous courts. The theoretical framework of the work used competitive politics to explain the emergence of the rule of law and applied the framework to the Argentine case over time. It focused 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 research traced the roots of the weak rule of law in Latin America to Iberian colonialism and the civil law tradition. It then presented Argentina's formal constitutional rules that, on their own, suggest a high degree of judicial autonomy. Next, it demonstrated 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. The remainder of the research focused on the theoretical framework and application of that framework to the Argentina case.

## **Public Policy: Perspectives and Choices**

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

The goal in this on-going project is to ultimately produce a text that contains as up to date research on various topical areas as possible, while providing an analytical context to assess how political actors approach the problem. The research is well underway.

## **China Views Globalization: Toward a New Great Power Politics?**

Researcher: Associate Professor Yong Deng and Thomas G. Moore (University of Cincinnati)

This research traced the evolution of mainstream views on globalization among top Chinese leadership and leading strategic researchers in civilian think tanks and academic institutions in the past decade. Globalization was first embraced out of economic necessity, but has been increasingly viewed as a force that can be managed to improve China's political status and security interests in world politics. Specifically globalization as manifested in interdependence, multilateralism, and nontraditional, transnational threats, has raised Chinese awareness of common, comprehensive security. More importantly, this process has facilitated China's status quo orientation under the U.S. hegemony, insofar as globalization restrains U.S. power, constrains the balance-of-power logic behind great power politics, and advances China's international status. Chinese experience with globalization as a "democratizing" force for international relations raises the possibility of peacefully contested change in lieu of the single-minded, zero-sum power struggle characterizing traditional great power politics.

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### **Preserving the Brocade: The Diplomatic Consequences of China's Use of Force on Taiwan**

Researcher: Associate Professor Yong Deng

To assess the diplomatic consequences of a militarized conflict, this study first established what the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) leadership values most in its foreign relations. For the fourth generation CCP leadership, the overriding strategic goal is to match China's material power with legitimate great power recognition in the international community. Such conception of China's international status cannot tolerate the "loss" of Taiwan. Yet a war on a democratic Taiwan would signal a practice of old power politics and intensify the security dilemma against China. This means that the diplomatic costs of military confrontation are extremely high. Applying Thomas Schelling's insight on the deterring effect of the "fear of consequences," the research suggests that deterrence against Beijing's unilateral use of force to change the status quo is quite robust. As Beijing's coercive tools are much less efficacious than in the past, the CCP leadership will likely seek to rely more heavily on non-violent means, including aggressive diplomatic pressures, to influence cross-strait relations in its favor.

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

Researcher: Assistant Professor 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 student evaluations 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. The study concludes by discussing how differentiation can complicate issues of fairness and grading policies.

### **The Encyclopedia of Political Parties and Elections**

Researchers: Assistant Professor Howard R. Ernst and Larry Sabato (University of Virginia)

The goal of this project is to produce a comprehensive (400,000 word) reference guide on political parties and elections in the United States. The *Encyclopedia of American Parties and Elections* will be published by Facts-on-File for academic libraries in the summer of 2005. It will be a single volume, A-Z encyclopedia that will include 450-550 entries, ranging in length from 400 to 2,000 words per entry. Entries will be original works written by emerging and established scholars in the fields of political science and American political history. For this project, the Naval Academy researcher is serving as the acting editor (*i.e.*, recruiting scholars, creating and maintaining the project's website at [www.partieselections.com](http://www.partieselections.com), and editing each entry). To date, over 125 contributors have been registered. Over 500 of the headwords have been assigned and entries for 50 terms have been received.

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## **The Internet and Youth Participation**

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich

This study involves an extensive analysis of poll data from the 2000 and 2002 elections to determine the degree to which Internet access and usage affected political participation, with an emphasis on the effect among youth. Given the growing dependence on the Internet, it is important to determine which Internet usage is correlated with political interest, political information gathering and specific types of political behavior. Earlier analysis by the researcher (*Cyberage Politics 101*, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers in 2002) indicated that, for the general population, heavy internet usage *retarded* political interest and participation.

## **Challenges and Change for Alliances**

Researcher: Professor Gale A. Mattox

As an ongoing research project on the nature of alliances, theory and practice, this effort reviews the literature on alliances and their impacts on security during the Cold War. This work attempts to develop new approaches to the topic - given the changed nature of the threat and the evolution of alliance relations. The focus has primarily been on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), but the research has also included the bilateral alliances with the United States.

## **Hydro-Politics in the Holy Land**

Researcher: Professor Rodney G. Tomlinson

This research examined the nexus of science and politics in the search for solutions in Palestine. It traced water politics since 1875, leading towards a conclusion that permanent peace in the Holy Land can only be achieved when politics can encompass the technology of water-making into a comprehensive peace plan. Water-making has always been prohibitively expensive but that is changing due to a recent technological breakthrough. This technology, which can generate electricity by the hundreds and thousands of megawatts could well make the deserts bloom and literally “electrify” the Holy Land and drown the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in reservoirs brimming with fresh water. Just a decade ago this would have been a pipe dream, but it is not such anymore. A science and engineering team at the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, has perfected a facility called an “Energy Tower” that generates electricity and makes fresh water from seawater without air pollution.

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

Researcher: Professor Rodney G. Tomlinson

This research is on-going and focuses primarily on maintaining the World Events/Interaction Survey (WEIS) data files. Since August, 2002, over six months of coded events (January - 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 examining the correlation between analyst-coded events data and machine-coded event streams from the Kansas Event Data System.

## **Two to Tango: Prosecuting Both ‘Briber’ and ‘Bribee’ in Lesotho**

Researcher: Associate Professor Stephen D. Wrage

This teaching case allows students to explore what happened when the eight million dollar Lesotho highwaters dam-building project was discovered to be riddled with corruption. It outlines the principal figures, their interests and their actions when the attorney general of Lesotho decided to press charges - not only against the official who took bribes, but also against the 14 multinational corporations alleged to have paid them.

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## Midshipman Research Course Projects

### **Integration and the Indian: The Impact of Indigenous Resistance to Globalization in Latin America on the International Community**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Paul Angelo, USN

Adviser: Assistant Professor Rebecca B. Chavez

Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the international community consistently overlooked indigenous demands for rights and recognition. International policymakers and world leaders frequently insisted that indigenous concerns were domestic matters - a tendency that, in many ways, tacitly permitted the subjugation of indigenous populations throughout the world. In the 1990s, Indian groups began to contest institutions that did not serve their interests and, as a result, encouraged efforts to secure rights and protections for indigenous peoples. After encountering a barrage of domestic obstacles, however, Indian populations appealed to international actors and have since solidified their presence in the international realm. The focus of this research study was the circumstances and the manner in which indigenous people have emerged as an international force. More specifically, it considered the role of economic globalization (*i.e.*, neoliberalism) as a stimulus that challenges and then motivates indigenous groups. By examining the October 2003 protests and riots in Bolivia, which culminated in the ousting of democratically elected President Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, this study comments on the international implications of an emerging Indian voice and highlights the challenges that the international community may soon face if the treatment of the world's indigenous populations is not soon addressed.

### **Economic Integration and Conflict Resolution in the Irish Region: Lessons from the Past, Prospects for the Future**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Jeffrey J. McLean, USN

Adviser: Professor Eloise F. Malone

The researcher executed an empirical analysis (via an OLS regression) on economic integration in the Irish region. An analysis of conflict resolution was incorporated into the study, with an over-arching goal to assess lessons learned from the past. The data collection and analysis also allowed for some suggestions to be made on the prospects of the Irish region in the future.

### **The Genetically Modified A&P: Agribusiness and Policy in the Global Marketplace**

Researcher: Midshipman 2/C Douglas Robb, USN

Adviser: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

This paper addressed: "What are the most important issues surrounding genetically modified (GM) agriculture and why did the European Union institute an importation ban on GM crops?" and its corollary, "Do genetically modified organisms (GMO) pose a unique security hazard (traditional or non-traditional), either now or in the future, to consumers or sovereign states?"

Genetically modified crop production has soared since 1990. These new "Frankenfoods" account for over one half of all U.S. agriculture output. Although accepted by American consumers, both governments and consumers in the European Union, which recently instituted an importation ban on all genetically modified crops, have denounced GMOs. The developing world - remains split as to the harm these GMOs present. Many African countries are hesitant to accept American GM food aid, as these genetically modified harvests might make their agriculture exports less attractive to their primary trading partners in Europe. Other nations, such as South Africa, have already begun to reap the benefits of agricultural biotechnology. While the U.S. appeals to the World Trade Organization to repeal the E.U. ban and deem its policy of labeling genetically modified products to be a violation of free trade, the debate extends far beyond legal and economic issues. This research examined other apprehensions regarding genetically modified crops - from health anxieties of GMOs to environmental trepidations to cultural biases against these so-called "unnatural" foodstuffs. This research effort characterized the security element of agribusiness and speculated on how it may unfold in the coming years. It also explored possible solutions to the hindrance of allowing GMOs in *all* open markets where other answers have failed.

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### **Smallpox as a Biological Weapon: Threat and Vaccine**

Researcher: Midshipman 2/C Lindsay Chittenden, USN

Adviser: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

Sponsor: U.S Air Force (USAF) Institute for National Security Studies (INSS)

Smallpox is a virus that has afflicted humans from the beginning of history. It has also been a pathogen utilized for biological warfare and developed extensively throughout the Cold War. In the last few years, an increasingly large amount of attention and money has been directed toward fears of bioterrorism. Despite the eradication of smallpox over twenty years ago, alarm at the possibility of smallpox attacks has generated continued interest in the disease. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the level of threat this virus poses as a biological weapon and the vaccination approaches in place to curb the threat. Surveys of the literature were undertaken, and interviews with experts in the field were scheduled. The findings of the research concluded that there is probable cause to promote greater preparedness for bioterrorism involving smallpox. The American population is very vulnerable to this deadly disease. Current vaccination programs are a good start, but probably not the answer. Research and innovation combined with international oversight may be a safer direction for the future.

### **Indicators of Covert Biological Weapons Programs**

Researcher: Midshipman 2/C James Sauls, USN

Adviser: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

Sponsor: U.S Air Force (USAF) Institute for National Security Studies (INSS)

Due to organizations such as the United Nations and treaties such as the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) countries are not willing to admit to having offensive biological weapons programs. This research project examined six foreign nations and created a list of possible indicators for covert biological programs. It showed similarities among these countries that are suspected of running biological weapons programs. These countries include South Africa and Russia, used as historical examples, and India, Pakistan, Libya, and Iraq, as modern examples. When a scientist in a country announces that he has made progress and found a new disease or found a new incurable type of the disease, red flags automatically go up. Despite the scientist's benign explanation that he is trying to create a better vaccine, there is no documented need for these new super-viruses other than harmful intentions. The theory has been verified by several experts in microbiology. Similar examples to this study need to be investigated and tracked in the hope of perhaps providing a blueprint for decrypting future programs or likelihood of programs.

### **The Success of Sanctions: Iraq and South Africa**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Casey Swindler, USN

Adviser: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

In an effort to determine why sanctions have been successful in some cases but not in others, this research considered a variety of variables over two case studies: Iraq from 1990-2003 and South Africa from 1962-1994. The study included a qualitative analysis of each case, as well as the collection of data for operationalized variables which were identified as important factors in the success or failure of economic sanctions. The goal was to identify which variables are most critical in determining the success of sanctions. In particular: Can economic sanctions succeed in changing the policies of target nations to meet sender demands, without confounding influences such as military force or domestic unrest in the target nation? The two studies provided nations with widely differing circumstances, and outcomes which allowed for an examination of a wide range of variables over time. The varying circumstances between the two cases helped highlight the important variables which allowed United Nations sanctions against South Africa to succeed while the same sanctions failed in Iraq. The driving forces behind successful sanctions are primarily the economic diversity of the target nation, and third party assistance to the target, as well as economic and military pressures.

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### **The Lessons and Implications of PDD-25 for Future Humanitarian Intervention Policy**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Lindsay George, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Stephen D. Wrage

Presidential Decision Directive 225 was the product of an interagency review of policy toward humanitarian interventions. It was undertaken after the American withdrawal from Operation Restore Hope which in turn followed the 3 October 1993 events known by the phrase "Black Hawk Down" and it set a list of eighteen criteria to be met before U.S. forces would be committed to a humanitarian mission. They reflected the profound doubts regarding such missions, both in the military and in the American public following the Mogadishu mission. The criteria were created, according to Richard Clarke of the National Security Council, as an attempt "to save humanitarian intervention." Paradoxically, their impact was essentially to rule out American military participation in such missions. This effect was demonstrated the next year in relation to the genocide in Rwanda where no American intervention beyond shielding the departure of American personnel from Kigali was seriously contemplated.

This research studied the ways the policy community reacted to the Somalia and Rwanda cases. It follows the sequence of events forward through Kosovo in 1999 and through events since September 11, 2001. It finds that a sustainable and balanced policy on humanitarian intervention is extraordinarily difficult to establish and in fact has not yet been achieved.

### **Virtual War**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Adam Gengler, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Stephen D. Wrage

This research catalogued and assessed the impact of changes in technology on the prosecution of air war by U.S. forces. It focused on Operation Allied Freedom, the 1999 campaign over Kosovo, to examine the ways that precision guided munitions, real-time intelligence, streamlined air tasking orders and other developments altered the ways that the war was conducted, but also the ways that it was perceived by the public in the United States and in Europe. The study used Michael Ignatieff's concept of "virtual war" to capture the nature of a war in which there is little need to mobilize the public, to make large sacrifices as a society, to endure the loss of American lives or to expend great amounts of fiscal or political capital. The researcher found reason to be concerned that "virtual" wars will be undertaken and pursued with less caution and reluctance than traditional wars have been, and that they will receive a less complete public audit than past uses of force.

### **The Current Status of the Death Penalty**

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Diana Roach, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Priscilla H.M. Zotti

The purpose of this research was to investigate: Does death penalty reform in the United States minimize the number of innocents who are convicted and sentenced to death? Do strict sentencing regulations impact death penalty sentencing rates? Do standards of public defense effect death penalty sentencing rates and exoneration rates? Does mandatory DNA testing in death penalty cases result in fewer errors?

These questions were answered by first creating a data set classifying each exoneration since 1973 based on the mistakes which led to the exoneration. Next, an examination of the individual death penalty statutes within each of the fifty states and the federal justice system was undertaken to determine which programs were most effective at minimizing the sentencing of capital punishment of innocent people wrongly convicted. It is expected that the numbers of people wrongly convicted and sentenced to death (since the 1976 reinstatement of the death penalty) will determine effectiveness. (i.e., The lower the number of people wrongly sentenced to death, the more effective the reform programs.) A ratio was constructed consisting of the total number of inmates on death row and the total number released within each state, to control for variations in death row population between each state.

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Ten possible factors were discovered to have impacted at least one of the death penalty exonerations. These factors are:

- A. Inadequate Defense Counsel: Counsel had very little or no experience with death penalty cases or the defendant acted as his/her own attorney.
- B. No DNA or forensic testing: The evidence was never, or incorrectly, compared to DNA or forensics from the defendant.
- C. Prosecution of the mentally disabled: The accused had an IQ less than 72 or was mentally incompetent to stand trial.
- D. Prosecutorial Misconduct: The prosecution committed an illegal act in the course of the investigation and/or trial.
- E. Police Misconduct: The law enforcement committed an illegal act in the course of the investigation and/or trial.
- F. Reliance on circumstantial evidence: The case was made on the basis of weak circumstantial evidence which was later proved to be inconclusive or wrong.
- G. False Testimony, New Evidence: Expert or witness testimony was later proven to be false or new evidence was found which negated the previous evidence used in trial.
- H. Another person confessed: The real assailant later confessed to the crime.
- I. True criminal convicted: The real assailant was later tried and convicted of the crime.
- J. Judicial Mistake/Misconduct: The judge or court erred in a crucial decision during the trial.

Each exoneration case was coded with at least one of the causes of exoneration provided above, but most cases had multiple causes of exoneration that had a significant impact on the course of the death sentence.

## Publications

### Journal (Refereed) Manuscripts

DENG, Yong, Associate Professor, "Multipolarization and Globalization in Chinese Foreign Policy," *Harvard China Review* Fall, 2003, pp. 18-22.

The paper appeared 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, pp. 4-5.

This article offers an analysis of the role of C-SPAN as a component in civic education. An invited article for the Carl Albert Center Journal, it outlines the potential for using C-SPAN programming in creative ways to help counter public cynicism.

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## Books and Monographs

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor, *The Rule of Law in Nascent Democracies: Judicial Politics in Argentina*, Stanford University Press, 2004.

This book, which is based on over a year of fieldwork and more than 200 personal interviews, explores how nascent democracies construct the rule of law. It argues that the balanced dispersal of political power is a necessary condition for the rule of law. Political parties are a key mechanism for the fragmentation of political power. The rule of law results in part from a balance of power between at least two political parties, neither of which sustains monolithic control, meaning that no highly disciplined party sustains control of both the legislative and executive branches. Party balance and low party discipline create a climate in which a system of overlapping horizontal accountability agencies can emerge. When political power is dispersed, the executive is unable to obstruct such a system and may even see advantages in creating agencies with the autonomy and resources necessary to control the abuse of power. This study also addresses patterns of power in the economic and societal realms. These theoretical propositions are supported by a diachronic study of Argentina at the federal level along with a synchronic comparison of two Argentine provinces, San Luis and Mendoza.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, and Gurr, Ted R., *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 was 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 ethno/political mobilization; and of chapter 7, a comparative assessment of the international context of four cases of ethnic conflict.

## Book Chapters

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "Federalizing Airport Security is a Necessary Response to Terrorist Threats," in Tom Lansford and Robert P. Watson, eds., *Targeting Terrorism*, May 2003.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor, "The Construction of the Rule of Law in Argentina: A Tale of Two Provinces," in *Comparative Politics*, Vol. 35, no. 4, July 2003, pp. 417-435.

This work utilizes the theoretical potential of subnational comparison to shed light upon the challenges facing third-wave democracies. Scholars of democratization have argued that many new democracies are illiberal and at risk of breakdown, generally meaning elections and other democratic mechanisms are only partially embedded or not embedded at all in the rule of law. While almost all democratic scholarship recognizes the importance of the rule of law, there is virtually no literature that discusses how it emerges. This report used a provincial level comparison to address this gap in the literature. A comparison of San Luis and Mendoza showed that electoral democracy can yield the rule of law under conditions of competitive politics. It explained variation in judicial autonomy across the two neighboring provinces as a function of inter-party competition. Effective party competition and low party discipline create a climate in which an autonomous judiciary can emerge.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor and S. Burgess, "The Secret Program: South Africa's Chemical and Biological Weapons," in *The War Next Time: Countering Rogue States and Terrorists Armed with Chemical and Biological Weapons*, Alabama: Maxwell Air Force Base: United States Air Force Counter Proliferation Center, November 2003, pp. 7-8.

This article provides is an attenuated case study of South Africa's former covert bio-chemistry program called "Project Coast" based on a monograph published by the authors in 2000, and on a forthcoming book by Helen Purkitt and Steve Burgess entitled, *South Africa's Weapons of Mass Destruction*, that will be published by Indiana

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University Press in 2005. The article covers the evolution of the program and documents that the former South African covert program developed a range of pathogens from agents found in nature to novel processes and procedures used to develop genetically modified new pathogens. The loose oversight of the program led to allegations of extensive corruption by senior managers. The program head, Dr. Woulter Basson, was not convicted of any of charges in the most expensive criminal trial in South Africa. Several policy lessons related to chemical and biological agents in the Southern African region are discussed.

## Books Edited or Reviewed

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "From Center to Edge: The Politics and Policies of the Clinton Presidency," *White House Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 2, May 2003.

This is a comprehensive book review of William S. Berman's book on the Clinton presidency.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "The Campaign Continues," *Choice*, March 2004, pp. 1372-1373.

This is a book review that analyzes the assertion that American politics have turned into a process of continuous campaigning that does not stop on election day.

## Essays, Discussion Papers and Working Papers

DENG, Yong, Associate Professor and Moore, Thomas G., "China Views Globalization: Towards a New Great Power Politics?" *The Washington Quarterly*, Vol. 27, no. 3, April/May 2004.

The essay traces the evolution of mainstream views on globalization among top Chinese leadership and leading strategic researchers in civilian think tanks and academic institutions in the past decade. Globalization was first embraced out of economic necessity, but has been increasingly viewed as a force that can be managed to improve China's political status and security interests in world politics.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "Risk Assessment and Early Warning," in "Threats: Anticipating Genocidal Violence," *Option Papers Drafted for Conference Workshop at the Stockholm International Forum 2004*, Stockholm: Regeringskansliet, January 2004, pp. 9-12.

This work specifies six risk factors and uses them to identify 13 countries with current or recent armed conflicts that are at highest risk of genocide and politicize. It also discusses the possible use of this analysis by international policy-makers.

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), August 2003, p. 234

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

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "International Cooperation to Prevent Chemical and Biological Weapons Terrorism: A Summary of the February 2001 Wilton Park Conference," *The Wiltonian*, June 2003, pp. 2-3.

This article summarized themes of a conference on how to cope with global bio-chemical threats that was attended by a variety of participants including academics, government officials, journalists, police and other law enforcement officials. Key themes included: the critical components that should be included in any risk assessment of the probability terrorists will use biochemical weapons; the 21<sup>st</sup> Century as the age of biology and implications for

counter-terrorism activities; the need for biotechnology companies to more vigorously support counter-terrorism efforts; and the need to increase cooperation among countries in North and South and to resolve differences over the Australia group export control arrangements.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H.M., Associate Professor, in *Readings in Criminal Law and Justice*, Priscilla H. M. Zotti (editor), Boston: Pearson Custom Publishing, 2003.

This book was developed for use in the Naval Academy's Criminal Law and Justice course (FP397), and it has been adopted as a common text across several course sections. Two of the essays in the text were written by this researcher.

## Encyclopedias

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "Coattails," "Lend-Lease," and "Square Deal," Michael A. Genovese in *The Encyclopedia of the American Presidency*, April 2004.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor and Chavez, Pablo L., "Gerald Gunther," in *The Scribner Encyclopedia of American Lives* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 2004, pp. 33-37.

This piece discusses the impact and importance of the late Gerald Gunther, a leading U.S. legal scholar. In particular, it analyzes his importance for First Amendment thought in the United States. The piece traces Gunther's life beginning with his childhood in Germany and his years as a student at Columbia and Harvard Universities. It then turns to his career, which he began as a law clerk for Judge Learned Hand and then for Chief Justice Earl Warren, during which time he worked on the seminal *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. From 1962 until his death in 2002, Gunther was an active and influential member of the Stanford Law School faculty.

COCHRAN, Charles L., Professor, "Richard McGarrah Helms: Director of the CIA from 1966-1973," in *The Scribner Encyclopedia of American Lives*, Vol. 6. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 2004, pp. 225-227.

This work is a biography of Richard Helms, who was appointed Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) by President Lyndon B. Johnson. Helms came from a very affluent background and attended elite institutions before joining the intelligence community during WW II. His career as the Director of the CIA placed him in the center of controversy. In the first instance, he refused to allow former President Richard Nixon to use the CIA to help cover up Watergate. This ultimately cost him his job. However it was later discovered that Helms did put the CIA at the service of Presidents who wanted to violate the CIA's charter by spying on Americans. The biography is an assessment of his life and career in intelligence.

COCHRAN, Charles L., Professor, "Henry Gonzalez," in *The Scribner Encyclopedia of American Lives*, Vol. 7. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 2004, pp. 184-186.

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 President Ronald Reagan for the Iran Contra Scandal and President George Bush for aiding Saddam Hussein with agricultural credits and chemical transfers that ultimately helped strengthen his position before Operation Desert Storm.

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MALONE, Eloise F., Professor, "Robert Patrick Casey," in *The Scribner Encyclopedia of American Live*, Vol. 6, (New York: Thompson) 2004, pp. 86-87.

This is a biographic sketch of two-term Pennsylvania governor Robert P. Casey whose anti-abortion views caused him to be denied the opportunity to speak at the Democratic National Convention in 1992.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H.M., Associate Professor, "State Action," in *Encyclopedia of Civil Liberties in America*, David Schultz and John R. Vile, eds., M.E. Sharpe, Inc. Publishers, 2004.

This essay outlines the origins and current understanding of the legal construct entitled "state action." This particular legal qualifier affects the reach of the Fourteenth Amendment equal protection clause.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H.M., Associate Professor, "United States v. Sokolow," in *Encyclopedia of Civil Liberties in America*, David Schultz and John R. Vile, eds., M.E. Sharpe, Inc. Publishers, 2004.

This essay explains the Supreme Court decision in *United States v. Sokolow* which litigated the so called 'drug courier profile.' The implications of the Court's decisions are considered.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H.M., Associate Professor, "United States v. National Employees Treasury Union," in *Encyclopedia of Civil Liberties in America*, David Schultz and John R. Vile, eds., M.E. Sharpe, Inc. Publishers, 2004.

This essay explains the Supreme Court decision in *United States v. National Employees Treasury Union*. The case involves honorarium restrictions for federal employees.

## Internet, CD-ROM or Video Publications

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, and Schier, Steve, *Congress Games and Strategies*, hard copy and interactive Web edition, Atomic Dog Publishers, Spring 2003.

This Web-based 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 text encourages students to apply their knowledge at 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.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "A Civics Mosaic," Center for Civic Education, CD-ROM, 2004.

This work is an interactive CD-ROM PowerPoint presentation (50 slides, 150 images) designed to conceptually outline the nature of politics and the comparative method of analysis. The presentation can be used by educators in the United States and in Russia to explain the inherent characteristics of representative government.

## Presentations at Professional Meetings or Conferences

BONFILI, David, LT, USN, "Transformation and the Use of Power", McCormick Tribune Foundation Contignz Conference Series, Wheaton, IL, 22 April 2004. (Panel chair)

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "Strained Echoes of Harry S Truman and the Marshall Plan: George W. Bush and the Reconstruction of Iraq," First Annual Harry S Truman Legacy Symposium, Key West, FL, 13-16 June 2003.

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "Savrola: An Early Expression of Churchill's Philosophy on Life," Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Philadelphia, PA, 28-31 August 2003. (Panel discussion)

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BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "Building Democratic Peace," Florida Atlantic University's Presidential Symposia Lecture Series on the *Presidency and National Security*, Boca Raton, FL, 4 -5 March 2004.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor, "A Theory of the Politically Independent Judiciary," American Political Science Association Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, 28 August 2003.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor, "Democratization in Latin America," Government Department Colloquia Series, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA, 24 October 2003.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor, "Ultrapresidentialism and Democracy," Middle Atlantic Council on Latin American Studies, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, PA, 20-21 February 2004.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor, "Latin American Courts and Positive Political Theory," Annual American Political Science Association Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, 29 August 2003. (Panel organizer and chair)

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Assistant Professor, "Political and Social Institutions in American Political Life: The Federalist Papers and Tocqueville," seminar organized by Utah State University Institute of Political Economy, Seattle, WA, 25-28 September 2003.

COCHRAN, Charles L, Professor, "Analysis of Information Sources and Attitude Formation among Midshipmen: Pedagogical Response," 45<sup>th</sup> Annual International Studies Association Convention Montreal, Canada, 18 March 2004.

CURTIS, Willie, Associate Professor, "The Illusionary Promise: Deterrence and Statecraft in a World of Strategic Multipolarity," ISSS/ISAC Joint Conference: Theory and Security Questions at the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA, 31 October 2003.

CURTIS, Willie, Associate Professor, "The Illusionary Promise: Deterrence and Statecraft in a World of Strategic Multipolarity," International Studies Association Convention, Montreal, Canada, 18 March 2004.

CURTIS, Willie, Associate Professor, "Guliver's Troubles Revisited: The Bush Doctrine of Preemption and World Order," International Studies Association Convention, Montreal, Canada, 19 March 2004.

DENG, Young, Associate Professor, "The Diplomatic Consequences of China's Use of Force on Taiwan," Conference on "The Military Balance and Decision-making Across the Taiwan Strait," St. Anthony's College, Oxford University, England, 28 February 2004.

DENG, Young, Associate Professor, "Better than Power: International Status in Chinese Foreign Policy," Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, 4 June 2004.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, "Applied Differentiation in the Political Science Classroom," American Political Science Association Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, 29 August 2003.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, "Marine Policy and Environmental Politics Science," American Political Science Association Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, 29 August 2003. (Panel discussant)

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, "Environmental Efficiency vs Environmental Effectiveness," Annapolis, MD, 9 September 2003. (Discussant)

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Citizenship and the Constitution," Idaho We the People Institute, Boise, ID, 15 July 2003.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Citizenship and the Constitution," New Jersey Center for Civic and Law-related Education, Rutgers, NJ, 31 July 2003.

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FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Citizenship and the Constitution," Maryland Center for Civic Education Centerville, MD, 1 August 2003.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Citizenship and the Constitution," Ohio We the People Summer Institute, Columbus, OH, 4 August 2003.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Citizenship and the Constitution," Northeast Regional We the People Institute, Boston, MA, 7 August 2003

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Citizenship and the Constitution," Council for Citizenship Education, Saratoga Springs, NY, 8 August 2003.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "The Citizen and the Constitution," Center on Civic Education Scholar's Conference, Los Angeles, CA, 22-25 January 2004.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "A Vector Analysis Congressional Decision-Making," Congress in the Classroom Teacher Seminar, Peoria IL, 22 July 2003. (Keynote speaker)

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Congress and the Media," University of Colorado, Bolder, CO, 11 November 2003. (Invited lecture)

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "The Challenge of Youth Citizenship," Close-Up Foundation Television Program, C-SPAN, 3 December 2003.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "The Challenge of Youth Citizenship," Maryland Congressional Conference on Civic Education, Annapolis, MD, 10 January 2004. (Keynote speaker)

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "The President and His Advisors," National Youth Leadership Forum, Annapolis, MD, 24 February 2004.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "What if They Held an Election and No One Came?" Maryland Law Related Education Board Meeting, Maryland Bar Association, Baltimore, MD, 28 March 2004. (Keynote speaker)

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, and Gurr, T.R., "How to Strengthen International Responses to Mass Killings," in the seminar: "Is There No End to Genocide," organized by the Frederick Ebert Foundation, Washington, D.C., October 2003.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "Genocide in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century," opening lecture in the 2003-2004 series: "Especially for Students," Clark University, Worcester, MA, 18 November 2003.

HARFF, Barbara, Professor, "Risk Assessment and Early Warning," Stockholm International Forum on Preventing Genocide: Threats and Responsibilities, Stockholm, 27 January 2004.

MALONE, Eloise F., Professor and ROBINSON, Deborah (USNA Nimitz Library), "Teaching Portfolios: Telling the Story of Personal and Programmatic Excellence," sponsored by the Maryland Library Association, Ocean City Md., 6 May 2004.

MALONE, Eloise F., Professor and HARMON, Alan (USNA Institutional Research Office), "Data Archiving: Approaches, Issues and Recommendations," Workshop on Responsible Conduct of Research in Psychological Science sponsored by the American Psychological Association, 13-14 April 2004.

MALONE, Eloise F., Professor, Richman, Alvin and Nolle, David, "The Impact of 9/11 On How Americans View Foreign Affairs: Evidence from National Surveys," 2004 Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, Montreal Canada, 17-20 March 2004.

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MALONE, Eloise F., Professor and COCHRAN Charles L., Professor, "Analysis of Information Sources and Attitude Formation among Midshipmen: Pedagogical Response," 2004 Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, Montreal Canada, 17-20 March 2004.

MANDERNACH, Christopher, LT, USN, "Transformation and the Use of Power," McCormick Tribune Foundation Contigney Conference Series, Wheaton, IL, 22 April 2004. (Panel chair)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Enlargement," NATO on the Road to the Istanbul Summit Conference, Transatlantic Institute of The Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C., 11 June 2004.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Bugs, Drugs and Thugs: Dealing with Transnational Threats," given by Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Dr. Paula Dobriansky, 12 May 2004. (Organizer and Q&A moderator)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Transatlantic Relations in the Post Cold War Era," Tucson Committee on Foreign Relations, Tucson, AZ, 18-19 February 2004.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "NATO's Evolution after the Cold War," Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIR), University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, 30 January 2004.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "U.S. Troop Presence in Europe: Past and Future," The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, 15 December 2003.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Problems of Transatlantic NATO Relations," Committee on Foreign Relations, Minneapolis, MN, 4 December 2003.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Grand Strategy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century," International Security Studies/International Security and Arms Control Annual Conference, Army War College, Carlisle, PA, 31 October 2003. (Round table chair)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Baltic Regional Security Challenges," Transatlantic Institute Conference of The Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C., 23 July 2003.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Europe's Global Role from a U.S. Perspective," in the German Council on Foreign Relations workshop for the conference: "Which Role for Europe in World Affairs?" 10 July 2003.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "What's Over the Biotechnological Horizon? Some Recent Trends in Biological R&D in the United States and South Africa," Politics and Technology at the 19<sup>th</sup> International Political Science World Congress, Durban, South Africa, 30 June 2003.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "International Political Economy and National Security Implications of the Biotech Revolution," ISS Section Panel: "Thinking Strategically about Biological and Chemical Weapons," International Studies Association Annual Conference, Montreal, Canada, 19 March 2004.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H.M., Associate Professor, "Will there be a Death Penalty Moratorium? Public Opinion and the Death Penalty," Annual Convention of the Southwestern Political Science Association, Corpus Christi, TX, March 2004.

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