

Political Science Department

Professor Gale A. Mattox
Chair

Political Science Department faculty members and students have undertaken substantial research over the past academic year. Their scholarly interests have been broad and reflect the diversity of the faculty and the midshipmen. From honors students to independent research conducted under the guidance of the faculty, midshipmen have advanced their own expertise and written ability. The faculty research has enhanced the excellent quality of classroom teaching in the department and benefited both faculty knowledge and student understanding of the fields in which the faculty conduct their research.

Student research projects have always been an integral part of the department's overall research agenda. Four honors students and three independent research projects were pursued. 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 the department faculty, where it is critically judged and evaluated.

In addition, the first class of majors to do a significant capstone paper graduated from the department in 2005. They spent a semester working on independent research on a number of topics in small groups of not more than 12 students with a faculty advisor. The research required the development of scholarly skills and intensive writing. The midshipmen presented the capstones orally in their individual seminars to encourage development of presentation skills.

Not only did the faculty produce a number of books and scholarly articles in peer-reviewed journals, there were several awards for their publications. An additional 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 the 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 they study.

An overview of department scholarly presentations and publications reveals a deep commitment to research by students and faculty. The knowledge and excitement of research produces invaluable dividends in the classroom, where faculty draw on their knowledge to educate and stimulate students and midshipmen expand their written and oral skills in preparation for careers in naval service.

Sponsored Research

A Theory of the Politically Independent Judiciary

Researchers: Assistant Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez,
Dr. John Ferejohn and Dr. Barry Weingast (Stanford University)
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This paper uses a positive political theory approach to Supreme Court independence and applies that theory to the United States and to Argentina. It employs a spatial model and a two-step game. The paper asks: What are the institutional conditions for judicial autonomy? The key question is incentive-compatibility. When do judges have incentives to cave rather than issue rulings that challenge the government? When the executive and legislative branches are united against the courts, the courts typically cave. In contrast, under divided government, judges are

likely to challenge the state. Our spatial model assumes a one-dimensional policy space. When the preferences of the President and Congress are close together for a sustained period, the Court is likely to cave. If the gap between the President's preferences and Congress's preferences is large, the Court can more easily challenge state policies.

**Fellow Travelers out of the Periphery:
The Politics of International Status and Sino-Russian Strategic Partnership**

Researcher: Associate Professor Yong Deng
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

Many scholars have noted that China and Russia do not quite fit into the liberal great power group dominating the post-cold war world politics. But how has this shared status disadvantage shaped their mutual relationship? Both Russia and China find themselves at the outlier positions vis-à-vis the U.S.-led Western great power group and resent the ambiguity and suspicion that define their relationship with the West. Both see greater acceptance by the West and integration into the global mainstream as critical for their great power aspirations. While then partnership does not represent a realistic or desirable bloc alternative to the West, they see it as an essential international leverage to a revisionist agenda. Both are discontented, non-status quo rising powers. The partnership strengthens their hands with the West, in seeking recognition of legitimate great power status without unduly sacrificing core interests, and in effecting necessary changes to the discriminatory features of the world order. Status politics is inherently trilateral, with the United States and its Western allies in a decisive role in shaping the Sino-Russian partnership.

Citizen Democracy: Political Activists in a Cynical Age

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich
Sponsor: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers

The second edition of this widely adopted text includes 6 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.

We the People

Researchers: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich and Jack Bartlow (Juniata College)
Sponsor: Center for Civic Education

A complete revision of the most widely used civics education text in the world. This six section text serves as the basis national competitions on constitutionalism in the U.S. and (in translated versions) in over 20 countries around the world. The researchers were responsible for a complete revision of 13 chapters (out of 40) and on the editorial review board as one of three people (Prof. Frantzich) directing the overall project. Detailed chapter outlines are complete and research and writing has commenced.

American Government the Political Game

Researchers: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich and Stephen Percy (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Sponsor: AtomicDog Publishers

The development of an interactive online and hard copy American government textbook to be published in mid-2005. This 600 page text is in final draft form with 50 of the 70 interactive segments developed. Prof. Frantzich has the primary responsibility for 13 of the 24 chapters and all the interactive segments.

FP130 Ethics Assessment

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

Sponsor: Naval Academy Ethics Center

A pre- and post-test analysis of ethical skills and knowledge among student in the course American Government and Constitutional Development taught to all plebes. Using the goals for ethical learning in FP130 developed in our 2003 grant, this project is designed to determine the degree to which participation in the course facilitates those goals. A detailed research plan has been established. Specific measurement tools were created for and applied during the academic year.

Independent Research

Gulliver's Troubles Revisited: The Administration's Gulliver Complex and the Geopolitical Implications for World Order

Researcher: Associate Professor Willie Curtis

This study uses Jonathan Swift's allegory of Gulliver's Travels to examine the geopolitical implications for U.S. foreign policy in the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorists attacks on the United States. In Jonathan Swift's allegory, the sleeping Gulliver awoke to discover himself firmly tied down by Lilliputians. Unlike Gulliver, the Bush Administration in its first term in office felt that it should not allow itself to be bound up by multilateral constraints, treaties, international legal regimes or norms to constrain its responses to terrorists threats and the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Clearly, the Administration concluded that terrorists and rogue leaders will not accept the same legal constraints on their behavior, nor will they see legal constraints on behavior as mutually advantageous.

Illusory Promises or Strategic Realities: A New Look at Deterrence in a Post 9-11 World Order

Researcher: Associate Professor Willie Curtis

Objective is to examine the nature of deterrence in a world of strategic multipolarity in which the term 'strategic multipolarity' refers to an international order in which an increasing number of smaller regional powers and non-state actors will obtain access or possession of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Thus, this project starts with the premise that strategic multipolarity does not reflect the conventional perception of a multipolar international order, rather, the system is multipolar because of the distribution of nuclear weapons, and weapons of mass destruction(WMD) by illiberal states and potentially non-state actors (i.e. global terrorists organizations). Indeed, one may conclude that the resulting international system consist of even more poles posing a policy dilemma of whether a strategy based on mutual assured destruction (MAD) can provide credible deterrence in the emerging world of strategic multipolarity.

China and International Human Rights: Regaining Lost Ground?

Researcher: Associate Professor Yong Deng

Employing either an "issue-specific" or a material bargaining approach, relevant studies in both political science and the China field are oblivious to the potent and persistent impact of human rights on overall Chinese international relations. China's immediate international pariah status following the Tiananmen Massacre in June 1989 underscores the power of human rights as a source of Beijing's isolation, insecurity, and foreign policy predicament. Precisely how do human rights contribute to China's outlier position vis-à-vis the status group of democratic great powers? How does overcoming the political boundaries motivate Chinese human rights diplomacy and strategic choice? Human rights constituted the political origin of China's inferior international status after the cold war. From Beijing's perspective, the rights-respecting great power community conferred China an inferior position treating it with discrimination, suspicion, and bias. In response, China launched its own human rights diplomacy.

The Internet and Youth Participation

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich

This is an extensive analysis of poll data from the 2000 and 2004 elections to determine the degree to which Internet access and usage affects political participation, especially 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, 2002) indicated that for the general population heavy internet usage *retarded* political interest and participation.

Brian Lamb: Political Entrepreneur

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich

The biography of Brian Lamb, the founder of C-SPAN, explores the strategies of innovation in the political setting.

Covert Biowarfare Programs: Lessons from the Past and Current Trends in Biotechnology

Researcher: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

This study analyzed current information about efforts by the International Atomic Energy Agency and USG to locate biowarfare research and development in Iraq and civilian biotechnology trends in the developing world to assess the feasibility, desirability, and future potential for a set of policy proposals generated by an earlier study of civilian biotechnology trends in the developing world. The final report is available from International Atomic Energy Agency at the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Lessons from Iraq, Emerging Biosecurity Issues, and Ways to Monitor Dual Use Biotechnology Trends in the Future

Researcher: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

The study discusses lessons learned from efforts by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the USG to locate biowarfare research and development in Iraq and recent trends in civilian biotechnology research in the developing world to evaluate the feasibility, desirability, and possible effectiveness of proposed ways to understand emerging dual use biotechnology proliferation issues in the future.

Infrastructure Development in Gaza in A Hostile Geopolitical Environment

Researcher: Professor Rodney G. Tomlinson

This research examines the challenges facing the Palestinian Authority as it assumes political control of Gaza, but does so in the shadow of a hostile geopolitical environment. While Israel may be ceding direct political/policing authority it will remain in control of two infrastructure resources, water and electric power. This paper examines the extent of Israeli control and how this enables Israel to effectively control Palestinian management of Gaza.. This paper argues that permanent peace in the Holy Land can only be achieved when politics can encompass the technology of water making (and electric generation) into the peace plan and suggests means by which this might be accomplished in Gaza as the test bed for economical water and energy creation.

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

Researcher: Professor Rodney G. Tomlinson

This research is ongoing and focuses primarily on maintaining the World Events/Interaction Survey data files. Since August, 2003, over four months of coded events (July – October 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 three 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. An evaluation is underway to determine whether to include the data extraction and modeling programs on the website. 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.

Analysis of the Mainland Chinese Leadership

Researcher: Professor Rodney G. Tomlinson

The Chinese Leadership project contains some of the most versatile and complete biographies of the Chinese leadership of the Mao and Deng Xiaoping era. The files have been demothballed with a view to placing it on the “ISI” website for public access. It contains many features not generally available, including tracking the rise and fall of leaders and political factions. It covers an important era of Chinese politics that should be further scrutinized. The trend towards liberalization noted in 1991 ceased with the removal of some progressives in 1992 but major changes appeared in 1994 with significant liberalization in the economic realm, which is reflecting into the political leadership. Some younger conservatives appear to be compromising with economic realities, thereby heralding a subtle move towards greater liberalization

Midshipman Capstone Projects

Every Political Science major (152 in Class of 2005) completes a major capstone project during First Class year.

Midshipman Research Course Projects

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

Researcher: Midshipman 2/C Paul Angelo, USN

Adviser: Assistant Professor Rebecca B. Chavez

Throughout the 20th 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, encouraged efforts to secure rights and protections for indigenous peoples. After encountering a barrage of domestic obstacles, Indian populations appealed to international actors and have since solidified their presence in the international realm. The focus is the circumstances and the manner in which indigenous people have emerged as an international force, and considers the role of economic globalization as a stimulus that challenges and then motivates indigenous groups. By examining the October 2003 protests and riots in Bolivia, the paper 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.

The Euro's Impact on the European Monetary Union

Researcher: Midshipman 1/c Andrew Mawdsley, USN

Adviser: Professor Eloise F. Malone

In 1991 representatives of EU signatories met in Maastricht (The Netherlands) to promote a larger and more dynamic market. France's representative proposed a monetary union, a single currency to make Europe's markets more efficient and help offset the costs of eastward enlargement. A common currency would also further integrate the German market with the rest of Europe. The final Maastricht Treaty achieved a monetary union but failed to accomplish the overriding goal of greater European integration. This project explored the consequences of the common currency on EU integration. It asks if a traditional economic tool did actually address Europe's political problems. Today most of the European Union operates with one currency (Denmark, Great Britain and Sweden remained outside) though the objective for political union remains illusive.

Common Indicators and Signatures of Covert Biological Weapons Programs

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C James Sauls, USN

Adviser: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

This paper focuses on the difficulties of attempting to assess whether or not a certain country is running an active biological weapons program. By concentrating on countries with known or suspected programs several possible signatures for covert biological weapons programs become apparent through comparative analysis. These signatures are not indicators of guilt or innocence but rather indicators of probable covert programs. Indicators suggest that both India and Pakistan probably have covert biological weapons programs. The results of this project were presented at the 12th Annual Research Results Conference in October 2004.

Smallpox as a Biological Weapon: Threat and Vaccine

Researcher: Midshipman 2/C Lindsay Chittenden, USN

Adviser: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

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. The methods employed were survey of literature and expert interviews. This study 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. The results of this study were presented as a paper at the ISSC Conference, Washington, DC in October 2004.

Freedom without Justice: An Analysis of the Enemy Combatant Cases

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Kaitlyn O'Connor, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Priscilla H. M. Zotti

This research is an outgrowth of Midshipman O'Connor's interest in Constitutional Law and particularly presidential power. The emphasis on *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, *Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, and *Rasul v. Bush* is the doctrinal development of the law and its reach to the current scenario, the facts leading up to the enemy combatant definition in the Administration, and an in depth analysis of the Supreme Court's response. In addition she has included information concerning reactions around the world to both the Bush Administration's handling of enemy combatants and the Supreme Court's response. Her conclusion focuses on the lasting impact and precedential value these cases may or may not have

Midshipman Honors Projects

An Emerging Dilemma: Balancing Health Privacy and Progress

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Patrick Daly, USN

Adviser: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich

This study examined the implications of electronic health records for individual medical privacy as the U.S. government strives for adoption of a National Health Information Infrastructure (NHII). The NHII, through the creation of electronic health records and an interoperable networking of health providers, seeks to bring American medicine into the "Information Age." President Bush signed an executive order creating a national director position for NHII at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and has allotted over \$200 million for the NHII program development. Yet, revisions to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) known as the Privacy Rule and Security Rule pose difficulties for maintaining medical privacy while simultaneously harnessing new technology. Privacy groups argue that proposed rules violate Americans' Fourth Amendment Rights, while HHS holds that these disclosures are necessary in order to deliver effective quality care and for the public good. It is clear that the government leadership role will be critical in overcoming the challenges of adopting NHII in the light of such privacy concerns among stakeholders including patients, healthcare providers, public health officials, and policy makers. This study examines the health privacy regulations as they relate to electronic health records to determine the nature of disclosures of personal health information to the government. This study concludes that certain legislative and regulatory outcomes that preserve medical privacy are necessary for public support of the electronic health records by 2010 as called for by the U.S. President.

United States National Security Redefined: A Unilateral Security Regime or Preemptive Realism?

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Jonathan J. Lushenko, USN

Adviser: Commander Kevin J. Haney, USN

Since the Terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 (9/11) the world has seen dramatic changes in the way the United States confronts threats to its national security. Before Al Qaeda attacked the American homeland the United States was accustomed to waging reactionary war. In addition, the combination of American military power, economic prowess, and political will safeguarded the US from rouge attacks. The ability of the U.S. to prevent terrorist attacks on American soil dissolved after the World Trade Center towers collapsed. In response, the Bush Administration has altered traditional notions of national security. The US government and military has grown to embrace the idea of preemption to protect its borders and citizens from terrorist attacks. Although the Bush Administration has come under some fire for action in Afghanistan and Iraq, it has stayed the course and is resolve in hunting down terrorist before they reach American ports and cities. This paper attempts to explain the actions of the American military and governmental leadership in the context of a political theory.

Enlarging NATO: How to Balance Threats and Win New Allies - Three Case Studies of NATO Enlargement

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Jaan Roos, USN

Adviser: Professor Gale A. Mattox

The honors thesis addresses one of the main questions of international relations - how different actors choose allies and how those alliances behave. To establish the theoretical framework, the author explores alliance definitions and theories, including balance of power and balance of threat. NATO, the most powerful contemporary alliance, provides empirical data for the research. The study considers whether NATO was the best option to provide security for its members and suggests that the Allies need to devote more resources to NATO. To arrive at this finding, the study tests three case studies -- Poland, Estonia and Bulgaria. The key variables discussed are political and economic reform, civil-military issues, military reforms, participation in international cooperation and relations with other international actors. The findings demonstrate that while political and economic reforms are

mostly independent from NATO, Alliance membership provides a major incentive for civil-military reforms, military reforms and international activities.

The Russian Orthodox Church and Democratization of Russia

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Samuel Boyd, USN

Adviser: Professor Arthur R. Rachwald

The purpose of the study was to assess the progress of democracy in Russia under President Putin, who begun a drive to centralize power in Moscow in an effort to subordinate all independent social and political institutions. In the center of Putin's scrutiny is the Russian Orthodox Church that after seventy years of atheistic oppressions is again striving to become a defining institution of the Russian nation. An empirical analysis of the available data indicates that the democratization processes in Russia are not hindered by the Church's resentment of religious pluralism, Western influence and secularism.

Publications

Journal (Refereed) Manuscripts

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, (ed), "From the Guest Editor," an overview essay in a special edition of *White House Studies*, "The Presidency, the Navy, and the War on Terror," Volume 4, Number 2, December 2004, pp. vii-xvi.

This essay provides an overview of eight articles collected from fellow experts on the theme of "The Presidency, the Navy, and the War on Terror."

CHAVEZ, Rebecca B., Assistant Professor, "The Evolution of Judicial Autonomy in Argentina: Establishing the Rule of Law in an Ultrapresidential System," *Journal of Latin American Studies*, August 2004, pp. 451-478.

This article uses a diachronic study of Argentina to explore how Latin America can build the rule of law. It demonstrates 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 paper's theoretical framework uses competitive politics to explain the emergence of the rule of law and applies the framework to the Argentine case over time.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca B., Assistant Professor, "Divergent Experiences with the Rule of Law: A Comparative Analysis of Chile and Argentina," *Latin American Essays*, pp. 18-19.

Chile and Argentina are neighbors in the Southern Cone of Latin America, yet their experiences with the rule of law are worlds apart. Although the two nations share the Spanish colonial legacy, the civil law tradition and both underwent transitions from harsh military rule, they have been on opposite ends of the judicial autonomy continuum for most of their histories. Chile has had more success than Argentina in establishing a strong rule of law that includes a judiciary that is independent of the executive branch.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "September 11th and the Bush Presidency: Rally-Round the Rubble," *White House Studies*, Volume 4, Number 2, pp. 217-230.

An empirical analysis of the presidential popularity data associated with and following the terrorist attacks of September 11th. Like previous national emergencies, the president's public support improved dramatically among all groups in the population. President Bush maintained high popular support well after September 11th, especially among Republicans.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Technology and the U.S. Congress: Looking Back and Looking Forward," *Information Polity*, 2004, pp. 103-113.

An historical analysis of the U.S. Congress use of computer technology, emphasizing the organizational, personal and political consequences. Emphasis is on portraying Congress as a "typical" social institution in its reaction to new technology.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, and Finkel, Steven, "Civic Education and the Development of Political Knowledge and Democratic Orientations in Post-Apartheid South Africa," *Political Psychology*, June, 2005, pp. 13-17.

Despite the proliferation of civic education programs in the emerging democracies of Latin America, Africa and Eastern Europe, there have been few recent evaluations of the effectiveness of civics instruction in achieving changes in democratic orientations among student populations. Findings from a study conducted in 1998 that examined the impact of democratic civic education among South African high school students.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, and Ernst, Tracey, "The Promise and Pitfalls of Differentiated Instruction for Undergraduate Political Science Courses: Student and Instructor Impressions of an Unconventional Teaching Strategy." *Journal of Political Science Education, APSA's Teaching Journal*, January-April, 2005, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 39-57.

Current education research suggests that pedagogical differentiation (*i.e.*, tailoring instruction to each student's learning style, readiness level, and interest) helps to optimize individual student learning. (This strategy has been championed by the National Research Center at the University of Virginia Curry School of Education and applied to primary and secondary classrooms for over a decade, but it has never been formally applied to the undergraduate classroom.) This article discusses the potential use of differentiated instruction for undergraduate political science classes and presents the results of a case study in which the principles of differentiated instruction were applied to a public policy course taught to 35 undergraduates at the University of Virginia during the spring of 2000.

Books and Monographs

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, ed. and author, "The Presidency, the Navy, and the War on Terror," a special edition of *White House Studies*, Volume 4, Number 2, December 2004.

This special edition of the journal *White House Studies* consists of a total of nine articles, assembled and organized around the theme of "The Presidency, the Navy, and the War on Terror."

DENG, Yong, Associate Professor and Fei-ling Wang, eds and authors., China Rising: Power and Motivation in Chinese Foreign Policy, Rowman & Littlefield, 2005.

Published in “Asia in World Politics” series, this edited volume examines the motivational structure behind China’s foreign policy and sketches out the broad parameters in China’s strategic choice. The various chapters take a close look at China’s drive for international status, ruling party-state security calculations, foreign image concern, multilateral institutional interests, nationalism, handling of globalization, relations with the United States, Taiwan factor, interactions with the international human rights norm, and war on terrorism. Taken together, the book probes beneath contemporary developments to identify the underlying patterns in China’s struggle to manage its rise in world politics.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, Citizen Democracy: Political Activists in a Cynical Age, 2nd edition, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2004.

A completely revised and updated set of cases studies on civic engagement. Five new chapters, including one focusing on civic engagement by young people, have been added to the text.

PURKITT, Helen E. Professor, ed. Annual Editions: World Politics: 04/05. Dubuque, IA: Mc-Graw-Hill/Dushkin, 2005.

This collection of 37 reprint articles from a variety of sources covers a broad range of thematic and Professor regional topics. Original overview essays and articles cover the New World Order, the World Economy, Weapons of Mass Destruction, International Organizations and Global Issues and all of the regions of the world. The readership ranges from high school students through graduate students and reflects, shared interest in understanding important contemporary trends in world affairs.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H. M., Associate Professor, Injustice for All: Mapp v. Ohio and the Fourth Amendment, New York: Peter Lang Publishers, 2005.

The book provides a broader perspective on rights and liberties useful in understanding the constitutional grants and limits of power typically presented in an introductory American politics course. It weaves together the story of Mapp v. Ohio and its players, the 1960s as the crime control decade, and the Supreme Court and its agenda. The book gives a glimpse into the policy agenda of the 1960s and how the change of course that takes place with respect to criminal justice, (from search and seizure law to Miranda and the Fifth Amendment and Gideon and the Sixth Amendment), may be ripe for alteration again. This book uses archival and original sources to formulate a detailed analysis of the case of Mapp v. Ohio and its implications for the criminal justice system, to the Fourth Amendment, and for policing.

Book Chapters, Book Reviews, and Other Contributions

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, “Ironing Out Reelection: George W. Bush and the Politics of Steel,” in *George W. Bush: Evaluating the President at Midterm*, edited by Bryan Hilliard, Tom Lansford, and Robert P. Watson, State University of New York Press, 2004, pp. 85-104.

This chapter analyzes the political and economic calculations behind the steel tariff policy of the George W. Bush administration. A free-trader by conviction, then Governor Bush agreed during the 2000 general election campaign to impose steel tariffs on foreign nations. Bush was seeking electoral votes, but in less than two years time, the policy ended up alienating far more domestic constituents and foreign governments than anticipated, and thus was scrapped.

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "Strong Moral Character Is Essential for a President to Be Successful," in *Debating the Issues: American Government and Politics*, edited by Robert P. Watson, Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 2004, pp. vii-xvi.

This chapter makes the case that strong moral character, more than foreign and domestic policy accomplishments, is what 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 Mt. Rushmore, or in a similar vein, than those who lack it.

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "Book Discussion: Jean Bethke Elshtain's *Just War against Terror: The Burden of American Power in a Violent World*," *Journal of Military Ethics*, Volume 4, Number 1, 2005, pp. .

In this piece, the strengths, shortcomings, and implications of Jean Bethke Elshtain's *Just War against Terror: The Burden of American Power in a Violent World* are discussed.

DENG, Yong, Associate Professor and Moore, Thomas G., "China Views Globalization: Towards a New Great Power Politics?" *The Washington Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 3, Summer 2004, April/May, pp. 117-136. Reprinted in Annual Editions: World Politics 05/6, 26th edition, Dushkin/McGraw-Hill, 2005.

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. Specifically globalization as manifested in interdependence, multilateralism, and nontraditional, transnational threats, has raised Chinese awareness of common, comprehensive security.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, written testimony to the U.S. House Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans Oversight, "Field Hearing on Chesapeake Bay Restoration," Annapolis, MD, 13 December 2004.

<http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/archives/108/testimony/2004/howardernst.htm>

Given at the invitation of the subcommittee chairman Congressman Wayne Gilchrest, the testimony identifies the current failures within the existing Chesapeake Bay restoration effort and recommends specific reforms. Following the hearing, Congressman Gilchrest announced that he would undergo a two-year process to reform and revamp the EPA's existing Chesapeake Bay Program.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, "Why the Chesapeake Isn't Getting Better," *Washington Post*, 17 October 2004, p.B5.

This editorial makes the connection between the environmental conditions of the Bay and the political process that is responsible for environmental protection. It identifies both flaws in the bureaucratic structure and apathy with the interest group community as sources of the problem.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, book review, "For Better or Worse: How Political Consultants are Changing Elections in the United States," *Choice*,

http://www.ala.org/ala/acrl/acrlpubs/choice/choicereviews/ChoiceReviews_online.htm

This is a review of a major study on the role of political consultants in modern campaigns discussing both the advantages and disadvantages of campaign professionalization.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, book review, "Congress Online: Bridging the gap Between Citizens and the Representatives," *Choice*, http://www.ala.org/ala/acrl/acrlpubs/choice/choicereviews/ChoiceReviews_online.htm.

A review of an empirical study outlining the "best practices 'in Congress' applications of computer technologies.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H. M., Associate Professor, "State Action." *Encyclopedia of Civil Liberties in America*. David Schultz and John R. Vile, (eds.), M.E. Sharpe, Inc. Publishers, 2004, pp. 897-900.

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

ZOTTI, Priscilla H. M., Associate Professor, "United States v. Sokolow", *Encyclopedia of Civil Liberties in America*. David Schultz and John R. Vile, (eds.), M.E. Sharpe, Inc. Publishers, 2004, pp. 1011-1015.

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." *Encyclopedia of Civil Liberties in America*. David Schultz and John R. Vile, (eds.), M.E. Sharpe, Inc. Publishers, 2004, pp. 386-389.

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

ZOTTI, Priscilla H. M., Associate Professor, book review of *Guns, Crime, and Punishment, in America*. By Bernard E. Harcourt (ed.). *Law and Courts Book Review*, vol. 14, No. 4, April 2004, pp. 897-907. ISSN 1062-7421.

This review considers the excellent scholarly work concerning the policies initiated to control a variety of aspects of gun control. Essays range from the problems of gangs, hand gun regulation, and the Second Amendment.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H. M., Associate Professor, book review of "Hard Lessons: Reflections on Governance and Crime Control in Late Modernity." Richard Hil and Gordon Tait, eds. *The Law and Politics Book Review*, Vol. 14, No. 10, October 2004, pp. 772-775.

This book's thesis expounds on the irony of the criminal justice system. Attempts at controlling crime often times have the opposite effect. Comparative in nature, the essays compare crime control policies in Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and the United States.

Presentations at Professional Meetings and Conferences

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "George W. Bush vs. John F. Kerry: What to Expect on Election Night 2004," Washington Workshops Foundation Seminar, Washington, DC, 15 October 2004.

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "The Inaugural and Second Term of George W. Bush," Washington Workshops Foundation Seminar, Washington, DC, 15 January 2005.

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "Inauguration Day Panel Discussion," U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD, 20 January 2005. (Panel discussion)

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "The Presidential Election of 2004," Washington Workshops Foundation Seminar, Washington, DC, 23 June 2004.

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "The Presidential Election of 2004," Washington Workshops Foundation Seminar, Washington, DC, 24 July 2004.

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "U.S. National Security and the War on Terror," Florida Atlantic University, Fort Lauderdale, FL, 18 March 2005. (Panel discussion)

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "U.S. National Security and the War on Terror," Florida Atlantic University, Boynton Beach, FL, 18 March 2005. (Panel discussion)

BRATTEBO, Douglas M., Assistant Professor, "U.S. National Security and the Middle East," Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL, 19 March 2005. (Panel discussion)

CHAVEZ, Rebecca B., Assistant Professor, "Achieving Transitional Justice in Latin America: The Role of Independent Judges," Judging Transitional Justice: An Interdisciplinary Conference on New Democracies' Coming to Terms with Their Past, Center for the Study of Democracy and Center for Global Peace and Conflict Resolution, Irvine, CA, 31 October 2004.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca B., Assistant Professor, "The Appointment and Removal Process for Judges in Argentina: The Role of Judicial Councils and Impeachment Juries in Promoting Judicial Independence," Middle Atlantic Council on Latin American Studies Conference, Richmond, VA, 9 April 2005.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca B., Assistant Professor, Conference on "Thomas Jefferson and the Meaning of Liberty," Charlottesville, VA, 18 June 2004.

CURTIS, Willie, Associate Professor, "Gulliver's Troubles Revisited: The Administration's Gulliver Complex and World Order," Annual Joint ISSS/ISAC Conference: *Examining the Role of the United States in a Changing World*, Washington, DC, 29 October 2004.

DENG, Yong, Associate Professor, "China and Xinjiang," in the series on "Flashpoints in the War on Terrorism", School of Professional Studies in Business and Education, Baltimore, MD, 4 April 2005.

DENG, Yong, Associate Professor, "Fellow Travellers out of the Periphery: The Politics of International Status and Sino-Russian Strategic Partnership," American Association for Chinese Studies 46th Annual Conference, Williamsburg, VA, 23 October 2004.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, WPFW 89.3, *Earthbeat* (Washington, D.C.'s Pacifica Radio Station), interview regarding the state of Chesapeake Bay politics, 26 July 2004.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, "Overcoming Obstacles to Environmental Challenges." 2005 Environment Virginia: Environmental Strategies for One Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, 12 April 2005. (Keynote Presenter)

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, "The Political Life of Environmental Goals: Lessons from the Chesapeake Bay," First National Conference on Ecosystem Restoration, Section Title, Defining Success and Setting Objectives: Structural and Institutional Issues, 2004.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, "The Essence of Human Nature: Personal Morality and Politics," City of Annapolis Civility Conference: "Promoting the Common," 24 October 2004. (Keynote Presenter)

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, "The Chesapeake Bay: A Collective Action Problem." Testimony to the 2004 Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans at a special oversight hearing in Annapolis, MD, U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Recourse, 13 December 2004.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, "Political Interests, Bureaucratic Culture, and Environmental Degradation: Lessons from the Chesapeake," New York, NY, 1 November 2004.

ERNST, Howard R., Assistant Professor, "Chesapeake Bay Blues: Why the Voluntary Approach to Environmental Protection Has Not Worked," Ashland, VA, 8 July 2004.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Citizenship and the Constitution" Northeast Regional We the People Conference, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, 14 July 2004.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "A Vector Analysis of Congressional Decision-Making," Congress in the Classroom Teacher Seminar, Peoria IL, 22 July 2004. (Keynote Speaker)

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Citizenship and the Constitution", New York Center for Civic and Law-related Education, Saratoga Springs, NY, 6 August 2004.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Citizenship and the Constitution," Maryland Center for Civic Education Centerville, MD, 7 August 2004.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Summary of the 2004 Center for Civic Education Scholar's Conference", Santa Monica, CA, 22 March 2005.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Teaching Civic Involvement Through Stories," Conference on Civic Education Research, Reno, NV, 27 September 2004.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Civic Education Narratives," American Political Science National Conference on Teaching, Silver Spring, MD, 21 February 2005.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, “The Challenge of Youth Citizenship” Keynote Speaker, Hamline University Board of Trustees retreat, Naples, FL, 25 February 2005.

MALONE, Eloise F., Professor, “Information Literacy Skills”, Maryland Library Association Meeting, 23 September 2004.

MALONE, Eloise F., Professor, “Information Literacy”, University of Baltimore Mini Conference on Information Literacy, 10 March 2005. (Panel participant)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, “The Evolution and Roles of the German Military”, Conference on *Germany’s New Roles in the International Arena*, U. of Richmond, Virginia Commonwealth University and World Affairs Council of Richmond, Richmond, VA, 15 April 2005. (Panel participant)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, “A New Beginning? NATO After President Bush’s Visit”, WIIS Policy Forum, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, DC, 7 March 2005. (Chair and presenter)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, “U.S. Troops Abroad: Short Term Goals and Long Term Implications”, Baltimore, MD, 15 December 2004.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, “Domestic Sources of Foreign Policy”, ISAC/ISSS Annual Conference, Washington, DC, 30 October 2004. (Chaired panel and co-chair of conference)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, “The Fight Against Terrorism”, Hungarian NATO Atlantic Youth Organization International Conference, Budapest, Hungary via video teleconference from Annapolis, MD, 30 August 2004.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, “NATO and Challenges to Transatlantic Relations”, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, 30 July 2004.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, “The U.S. Perspective on Europe’s Global Role – Partner or Competitor?”, German Council on Foreign Relations, Berlin, Germany, 6 July 2004.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, “NATO and the Challenge of Enlargement”, The Center for Transatlantic Relations, Conference on *NATO on the Road to Istanbul*, Washington, DC, 11 June 2004.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, “NATO in a New Era”, U.S. Institute of Peace USIP Speakers’ on International Affairs in the Post-Cold War Series, Easton, MD, 26 October 2004.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, “Changes and Challenges in the Atlantic Alliance,” USIP Speakers on Terrorism Program, Charlestown Speakers’ Series, Towson, MD, January 2005.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, “Changes and Challenges in the Atlantic Alliance,” USIP Speakers on Terrorism Program, Charlestown Speakers’ Series, Easton, MD, January 2005.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Dealing with Allies: the Impact of the Split over Iraq," USIP Speakers' on Terrorism Program, William Hill, MD, March 2005.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "The U.S. War on International Terrorism," USIP Speakers' on Terrorism Program, Londerry, MD, March 2005.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "Suppliers of Dual Use Biotechnology Equipment," final presentation as a Summer Scholar to members of Q Division, NAI, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, Livermore, CA, 6 August 2004.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "What's Over the Biotech Horizon in the Developing World: Recent Updates", presentation on trends in dual use biotechnology in the developing world to CIA and State Department experts working on WMD or African issues, 8 September 2004.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "Covert Biowarfare Programs: Lessons form the Past and Current Trends in Biotechnology", 12th Annual Research Results Conference, McLean VA, 26 October 2004.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "Africa and the War on Terrorism," Flashpoints in the War on Terrorism, Baltimore, MD, 18 April 2005.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "Trends in Dual Use Biotechnology in the Developing World" presentation to members of the National Intelligence Community and analysts or managers from CIA and State Department, CIA Headquarters, McLean, VA, 8 September 2004.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H. M., Associate Professor, "Making the Least Dangerous Branch More Understandable", Conference on Civic Education Research, Reno, NV, 22 September 2004.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H. M., Associate Professor, "Making the Least Dangerous Branch More Understandable", Southwest Political Science Association Conference, New Orleans, LA, 7 March 2005.