
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 student projects 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 members have published

Student research projects have always been an integral part of the department's overall research agenda. Four honors students and three independent midshipmen research pursued projects. The honors thesis program affords the student the opportunity to participate in advanced research under the close mentorship of a faculty adviser. 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 second class of majors to do a significant capstone paper graduated from the department in 2006. 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 adviser. 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, often invited by the host institution. 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

Researcher: Associate Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez (co-author)

Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

This paper used a positive political theory approach to Supreme Court independence and applied that theory to the United States and to Argentina. It employed a spatial model and a two-step game. The paper asked: What are the institutional conditions for judicial autonomy? The key question was 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 and identifies the ideal point of the President as P, of Congress as C, and of the Supreme Court as SC. When the preferences of the

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

The Impact of the Evangelical Movement on the Brigade of Midshipmen

Researcher: Professor Charles L. Cochran

Sponsor: Office of Institutional Research, United States Naval Academy (USNA)

While the Evangelical movement was making a dedicated effort to increase its influence within the military and the service academies in particular, it has been more successful at U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA), as well as U.S. Military Academy (USMA), than at USNA. The study concluded that the diversity within the student body and its proximity to major urban areas such as Baltimore and Washington serves to mute the evangelical influence in a way that is different from Colorado Springs and West Point, both of which are more isolated. Evangelicals are having a greater impact in the Navy as a whole than they are at Annapolis. The administration at USNA has taken notice of problems at its sister academies and has wisely moved to reduce the impact on the Naval Academy.

The Struggle for Status: China Manages Its International Relations

Researcher: Associate Professor Yong Deng

Sponsor: USNA Sabbatical Leave Program

This book project investigated Chinese foreign policy after the cold war. In doing so, it developed a novel analytical approach and offered a comprehensive empirical study. The book consists of nine chapters. The Introduction outlined the research focus on international status and sketched out the main arguments and detailed China's status predicament and how the struggle for status has driven Chinese foreign policy. The following two chapters examined the origins of China's status denigration focusing on its illiberal polity and international fear of "China threat." This was followed by examination of Beijing's strategic partnerships with Russia, European Union, and India on the one hand, and its competitive relationship with Japan, on the other, in order to elucidate the multifaceted dimensions of China's great power diplomacy. An outline of China's regional diplomacy in Asia based on a focused study of its role in the second North Korean nuclear crisis was present(ed) Finally Taiwan's fit within China's overall strategy was examined leading to general findings on the implications of China's rise for United States' interests and great power politics in general.

An American Government Tool Box

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich

Sponsor: Rowman and Littlefield, Publishers

A research guide for students of American government by providing seminar questions, research approaches and sources of data. Each institutional or procedural module provides the kind of research a faculty member would like to present if they had two hours with each student.

Al Qaeda-Directed or Inspired Attacks: The case of 7/7 & 7/21/02 Subway Attacks in the UK

Researcher: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

Sponsor: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories (LLNL)

This study examined the key questions and informational needs that emerged in the days and weeks after the July 7th and July 21, 2006 London subway bombings. Dynamic network analysis was used to summarize relevant incoming information in order to determine as soon as possible whether the two attacks were al Qaeda-directed or inspired terrorist acts. The study identified the two-stage communication model as useful for understanding the behavioral pattern of al Qaeda-directed operations, and the usefulness of the concept of shared social scripts for analysts trying to quickly determine if a specific attack was an al Qaeda-led or al Qaeda-inspired

attack. The 7/7 attacks were judged to be al-Qaeda directed attacks several weeks before a video of one of the perpetrators at an al Qaeda training camp was made public. There was insufficient evidence to answer the question of whether the 7/21 attack was either an al-Qaeda led or inspired attack at the time the study concluded in early August, 2006.

Future Trends in Biotechnology in China

Researcher: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

Sponsor: Center for Technology and National Security Policy,
National Defense University (NDU), Washington, D.C.

Development of biotechnology has been one of the top priorities of the Chinese government since the 1980s. What has changed in recent years is that the Chinese government is now committed to developing the human and physical infrastructure needed to compete with Western firms for market shares of state-of-the-art civilian products and processes. The study developed ways to monitor recent biological technology trends across several sectors in China, and analyzing the dual use implications of these trends for the capabilities of the Chinese military. A key finding from the study has been to document how many of the trends in this sector mirror more general trends in a highly globalized world. Conclusions and projections about future trends are complicated by the rapid pace of change among many different types of actors, including transnational partnerships that span multiple nation-state borders. A four-fold classification scheme for monitoring different types of bio warfare proliferation concerns and trends in civilian biotechnology was developed to serve as an analytical framework for evaluating the future significance of current dual use trends worldwide.

Identifying Emerging Threats in Global Society

Researcher: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

Sponsor: National Defense University (NDU), Washington, D.C.

This project has been ongoing as a two-year “Proof of Concept” analysis of a classified multi-sensory cultural computer model designed to identify emerging threats throughout the global society. Researcher has participated as a political subject matter expert to assess model performance in identifying and monitoring emerging threats.

The Psychology of Terrorism: Towards a Multi-Disciplinary Conceptual Architecture.

Researcher: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

Sponsor: National Defense University (NDU), Washington, D.C.

This research related to the identification of social science concepts that can contribute to the war on terrorism and suitable for addressal at a future conference. It followed from a presentation in the Pentagon to the Joint Task Force on explosive devices.

Biowarfare and Biotechnology in China

Researcher: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

Sponsor: National Defense University (NDU), Washington, D.C.

This study mapped dual use biotechnology trends and the implications of these trends for the Chinese military and draws on previous research in 2003 on trends in dual-use biotechnology in South Africa. Study funded by the Center on Technology and National Security Policy, National Defense University, Washington, D.C.

Poland after the Elections

Researcher: Professor Arthur E. Rachwald

Sponsor: United States Department of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research

Research paper and presentation at workshop, “Poland after the Elections,” for the purpose of developing a United States Government strategic perspective on the impending November, 2005, elections in Poland.

What Women Want from Information Technology (IT): Voices from Western Asia

Researcher: Assistant Professor Deborah L. Wheeler
Sponsor: Information Technology for Change

This project formed part of a global effort to understand paths to empowerment that information technology is, or could provide women in Asia. Five other investigators from Asia all contributed chapters. The end result was a composite report that may reappear later as an edited volume. All authors met in Bangkok, Thailand to present preliminary chapters and other participants from the academic and international development communities were invited. The exchanges in Bangkok were then reintegrated into each author's analysis. The methods of investigation are field work and ethnography, archival research, content analysis of the press, and survey research/quantitative analysis.

Information Society in the Middle East: Recipe for Democratization?

Researcher: Assistant Professor Deborah L. Wheeler
Sponsor: Lynne Rienner Press

This book length manuscript preparation has traced the origins of Information Society in the Arab World from Pre-Islamic times to the present. It has been examining the relationships between state based projects to control information, to build national identity, and to bolster regime legitimacy via media and communications technologies. Contrasted with these centrist projects will be signs of media and information powers diffusing to citizens. This book examines four case studies in which citizen empowerment via information technology illustrate the chances for democratic change in the region.

The methods of investigation include field work and ethnography, archival research, content analysis of the press, and survey research/quantitative analysis.

A Moratorium on the Death Penalty?

Researcher: Professor Priscilla H. M. Zotti
Sponsor: Naval Academy Research Council (NARC)

The overarching goal of this study was to contribute to the understanding of the litigation and policy decisions concerning the Eight Amendment to the United States Constitution and the death penalty. This research was a step in understanding precedentially and historically what conditions need to exist for a moratorium to be possible. Furthermore, this research analyzed public support for such a movement and attempt to glean whether or not there was support, and, if so, why.

Independent Research

The Appointment and Removal Process for Judges in Argentina: The Role of Judicial Councils and Impeachment Juries in Promoting Judicial Independence

Researcher: Associate Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez

This paper explored the conditions that allow Judicial Councils and Impeachment Juries to promote judicial autonomy. In theory, Judicial Councils and Impeachment Juries intervene in the appointment and removal of judges in order to reduce executive control over court composition, thereby promoting judicial autonomy. Using the case of Argentina at the federal level and at the sub national level, this paper demonstrated that competitive politics enhances the capacity of Judicial Councils and Impeachment Juries to bolster judicial autonomy. Inter-party competition provides incentives for the executive to develop a meaningful system of checks and balances, which includes an independent judiciary that can check executive power. In contrast, monolithic party control – defined as a prolonged period of unified government under a highly disciplined party – permits the executive to maintain a monopoly on power and thereby control judicial appointments and removals.

Violence and the Disintegration of Democracy in Central America

Researchers: Associate Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez and Midshipman 1/C Paul Angelo, USN

This research focused on the construction of law in Central America and the impact of gang violence on the rule of law. In particular, it dealt with governmental responses to mounting gang violence. The thesis was as follows: the *mano dura* policies adopted by the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Honduran, and Nicaraguan governments to counter the rise of the Central American *maras* was detrimental to the rule of law in Central America, as the policies have restricted access to justice for impoverished youth and have granted security officials unchecked, authoritarian powers that impinge on the rights of civilians and foster official impunity. Subsequent to the completion of this research, it has been submitted to the Journal *Latin American Perspectives* for consideration as a professional article.

The Rule of Law and Courts in Democratizing Regimes

Researcher: Associate Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez

This forthcoming book chapter explored and assessed the literature on the rule of law in nascent democracies across the globe. The fortification of the rule of law is increasingly seen as a necessity for third wave democracies. The past decade has witnessed a growing recognition by political scientists that an independent judiciary can bolster both political and economic development. This recognition is central to the young but growing body of literature that addresses how emerging democracies build the rule of law and autonomous courts. As nations struggle to consolidate democracy, we have witnessed a surge of promising new scholarship on the conditions under which the rule of law emerges and endures. This movement in academia has accompanied the emphasis by influential sources of development funds, including the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, on the importance of independent judicial systems that have the capacity to encourage investment, protect rights, and bolster democracy.

Managing Dangers and Thinking Strategically: China and the Second North Korean Nuclear Crisis

Researcher: Associate Professor Yong Deng

This research argued that Beijing's active role in the second North Korean nuclear crisis was, in fact, a culmination of its painstaking diplomacy, bilateral and multilateral, toward the peninsula through the 1990s. While its immediate concern was to prevent further escalation, the leadership of the People's Republic of China has never lost sight of its strategic interests. For better or worse, China's diplomacy is closely tied to its preferences on the Northeast Asian order. Such linkage is hardly surprising given the pivotal role the Korean Peninsula has always played in China's security environment. China has calibrated its role with an ultimate objective to ensure a Korean peninsula friendly to its interests and a great-power politics significantly less hostile to its rise. Specifically Beijing has sought to mold the Six-Party Talks into a multilateral instrument for removing the great power divisions and cultivating acceptance of its regional leadership role. The findings from this research were reported in paper: "China and the North Korean Nuclear Crisis: Managing Dangers and Thinking Strategically", International Studies Association (ISA) annual conference, San Diego, March 22-25, 2006.]

Providence: An American Revolution

Researcher: Associate Professor Howard R. Ernst

A multi-year project, providing an intellectual history of the Dorr Rebellion and a 19th century voting rights rebellion that took place in Rhode Island. The uprising involved federal troops, as well as state and local militia units throughout the region. At its core, the rebellion was an outgrowth of the century long struggle to expand suffrage (i.e., eliminate the land owning requirement for voting) and to adopt a state constitution based on the central principle of popular sovereignty. Persistent themes in American politics that are important to the case study include federalism (i.e., federal government's involvement in what many believed was an internal state issue), civil military relations (the clash between federal troops and state militias controlled by the insurgents), civil liberties (i.e., the use of martial law), civil rights (i.e., the role that racial and religious prejudices played in fomenting the conflict), and inherent tension between the competing desire for rule of law and popular sovereignty. The case serves as a heuristic tool to gain a more profound understanding of the nation's persistent struggle to achieve a governmental system that is simultaneously representative and responsible; democratic and deliberative; effective and limited.

Brian Lamb: A New Kind of Public Affair

Researcher: Professor Stephen E. Frantzich

A multi-year undertaking as the first full length biography of Brian Lamb, the founder of C-SPAN, this research capitalizes on Lamb's willingness to cooperate (or at least not thwart) a biographer. Lamb's story shows the impact of one person with a good idea on the American political process.

Introducing Information Literacy in an International Studies Curriculum

Researchers: Professor Eloise F. Malone, and Librarians Barbara Breeden and Debra Robinson

This project represented a portion of ongoing collaborative activities with the Nimitz Library staff to promote information literacy in the Political Science curriculum. As part of this project, a poster presentation was prepared for the International Studies Association (ISA) conference to illustrate information literacy (IL) competencies and techniques for curricular integration. A companion paper was prepared and posted on the ISA web for discussion and review.

Value Priorities of Japanese and American Service Academy Students

Researchers: Professor Eloise F. Malone and Associate Professor Chie M. Paik

The exceptional demands placed upon military organizations throughout the world today render comparative analysis of military culture and values important, particularly as defense policies become increasingly integrative and cooperative in order to combat global terrorism. Using an instrument designed to prioritize value orientations, this study examined value priorities of prospective officers at Japanese and American military academies. Findings suggest that Japanese students are more individualistic and self-directed and American students more benevolent and traditional than popular conceptions suggest. The study discussed the findings within the social and cultural contexts of the service academies and their societies at large. The study discussed the findings' implications for military relations with their respective civil societies and with each other. Accepted for publication by *Armed Forces and Society*.

The Transatlantic Relations: The View from Europe

Researcher: Professor Arthur L. Rachwald

This research focused on revision of the book originally published by McGraw Hill in 2004.

Infrastructure Development In Gaza Within A Hostile Geopolitical Environment

Researcher: Professor Rodney G. Tomlinson

This research examined 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 examined the extent of Israeli control and how this enables Israel to effectively control Palestinian management of Gaza. Gaza has no potable water resources of its own as its aquifers are polluted by seawater intrusion. Potable water is imported into Gaza from the Israeli national aqueduct at a current rate of 1200 liters per Israeli settler per day (settlers have greenhouses and truck gardens) and sixty-five liters per Palestinian per day. Once out of Gaza, Israel may well cease delivering the settler quota, thereby rendering greenhouse and truck gardening impossible. This creates the first half of a hostile geopolitical environment. The second half comes with control of electric power. Electricity flows like water and can be controlled in the same manner.

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

Researcher: Professor Rodney G. Tomlinson

This research has been ongoing and has focused primarily on maintaining the World Events/Interaction Survey data files and modernizing the update and retrieval programs and presentational models for re-introduction into the academic main stream. WEIS monitors systemic interaction (recalling a system consists of entities, with attributes, that *interact* within an environment). It originated to monitor high politics, the behavior of major powers. The international system has transitioned in ways that the WEIS approach appears to be a useful tool to monitor the state of affairs between nations and non-governmental groups (al Qaeda, etc.). The current effort focused on reviving programs and revising the historical data in preparation for an effort to commence collecting current events in a framework useful to detecting first indications of international actors departing from customary behavior.

Gender Sensitivity and the Drive for IT: Lessons from the Net Corps Jordan Project.

Researcher: Assistant Professor Deborah L. Wheeler

This article is based upon a presentation given at an applied ethics seminar at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in June of 2005. It uses a lessons learned and impact assessment of the Net Corps Jordan project conducted by the author in 2004-5 to assess the ways in which gender sensitive design can help information technology for development projects to meet their targets of empowering rural and poor women. The methods of investigation are field work and ethnography, archival research, content analysis of the press, and survey research/quantitative analysis. This peer reviewed article is forthcoming in the journal of *Ethics and Information Technology*.

Digital Governance and Democratization in the Arab World

Researcher: Assistant Professor Deborah L. Wheeler

This research project addressed a series of questions: To what degree is the Internet spreading in the Arab World and what factors are most commonly driving (or inhibiting) these processes of technological change? In what way is the Internet contributing to processes of political change in the region? And how is the authoritarian state intervening to regulate Internet use in an attempt to control the spill over effects of such use? What might be the longer term impacts of emergent Internet cultures in the region? It concludes that as access to the Internet increases in the region, a greater mass of citizens, from a wider set of social, political and economic backgrounds, will be able to experiment with the technology. The methods of investigation are field work and ethnography, archival research, content analysis of the press, and survey research/quantitative analysis. Resulting from this research has been a peer reviewed article forthcoming in the *Encyclopedia of E.Government*, September, 2006.

The Unintended Consequences of Technology for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties in the United States

Researcher: Professor Priscilla H. M. Zotti

This research explored the legal and non-legal side effects of two frequently used technologies, camera and imaging devices. The goal of this research is to generate a more thoughtful approach to technology in our society and the consequences for civil liberties, which inevitably arise. This article is currently on review with the journal *Criminal Justice Ethics*.

The Consequences of the Death Penalty: Is a Moratorium Probable?

Researcher: Professor Priscilla H. M. Zotti

This article traced the litigation and policy decisions surrounding the punishment of death. This research considers the precedential and historical significance of the death penalty and considers public support scores. The particular focus is quality of state provided counsel and the increased availability of DNA. This article is currently on review with the *Journal of Criminology*.

Midshipman Research Course Projects

A Study of the Re-valuation of the Chinese Yuan

Researcher: Midshipman 2/C James Mahan, USN

Adviser: Professor Eloise F. Malone

China's policy has been to intentionally prevent the appreciation of the Yuan in order to retain and further their export led growth. By using their surplus to buy up foreign currencies, and effectively keeping their exchange rate stagnant, China has become the second largest current account surplus country in the world, and the world leader in foreign exchange reserves. From America's perspective, a substantial revaluation of the Yuan would reduce China's excess surplus and bring the US deficit down to a manageable level. In addition, an appreciated Chinese currency would level off the US-China trade deficit and diminish the incentives for domestic firms to move their operations, and American jobs, overseas. This study examines and draws conclusions about Yuan revaluation and considers long term consequences for U.S. and Chinese relations.

A Roadblock to Justice: Ineffective Counsel in Capital Trials

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Shawna Wentz, USN

Adviser: Professor Priscilla H. M. Zotti

This research grew from Midshipman Wentz's interest in Constitutional Law and particularly civil rights and civil liberties. Her eighty-one page paper focused on the American death penalty with a focus on "ineffective counsel." This research traced the history of counsel in death penalty and complex litigation, the rise of wrongful convictions and the role counsel played, and lastly made recommendations for more effective legal counsel in these cases.

Detecting Malinger in State Courts

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Danielle Darby, USN

Adviser: Professor Priscilla H. M. Zotti

This research addressed the insanity defense, particularly the legal defense of temporary insanity with a focus on "faking" or malingering, believing that the insanity defense is used with some frequency and malingering is commonplace. Research findings indicate a much better use of medical expertise by courts and a more scientific approach to detection. This research included interviews with a USNA staff psychologist with expertise on malingering. The final work product, about 45 pages, compared medical tests, legal standards of defense, and case outcomes in the fifty states. Findings include suggestions for state reform.

Midshipmen Honors Projects

Violence and the Disintegration of Democracy in Central America

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Paul Angelo, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Rebecca Bill Chavez

This paper focused on the impact of gang violence on the rule of law in Central America. In particular, it dealt with the government response to mounting gang violence. The thesis is as follows: the *mano dura* policies adopted by the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Honduran, and Nicaraguan governments to counter the rise of the Central American *maras* are detrimental to the rule of law in Central America, as the policies have restricted access to justice for impoverished youth and have granted security officials unchecked, authoritarian powers that impinge on the rights of civilians and foster official impunity.

The Dragon on the Nile: China's Pursuit of Energy Security in Sudan

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Nicholas Freeman, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Yong Deng

This research addressed two sets of questions: one concerning China's oil interests in Sudan and the other about the broad issue of energy and national security as it relates to China. This undertaking identified the precise locations of the Chinese oil fields, their geographical proximities to the war-torn regions, the numbers of Chinese military and civilian personnel in Khartoum, the scale of the Chinese weapons supplies, and the nature of China's economic and political support to the Sudanese government. In accounting for the Chinese approach, the researcher devised an analytical framework drawing on literature in International Political Economy on economic statecraft, building on major studies in Chinese foreign policy to establish a conceptual baseline in evaluating Beijing's behavior. Thus, the findings on the mercantilist calculations behind China's energy policy are compelling, underscoring the multifaceted challenges that China poses for the United States interests in Africa. More importantly, they show that effective management of issues of global governance, Africa's future, and China's rise must entail dealing with the new reality of energy competition.

Growing Pains: An Analysis of the Implementation of Homeland Security in Maryland and Virginia

Researcher: Midshipman 1/C Evan L. Shockley, USN

Adviser: Associate Professor Howard R. Ernst

This paper explored the response of two states to security taskings in a post 9/11 America. Generally, it sought to determine the level of coordination between the federal, state, and local governments and the extent to which politics played a role in the formulation and implementation of homeland security. More specifically, this project explored the early stages of homeland security, finding questions researchers should be looking into in the future when more data is available. To answer these questions, two states, Maryland and Virginia, were selected because of their demographic similarities and political differences, thereby composing an excellent case study. The paper concluded that Maryland and Virginia reacted similarly to the threat of terrorism, yet because it was still in the early stages of development, it was too soon to determine how well coordinated local, state and federal levels are and to what extent politics was involved in homeland security.

Midshipmen Capstone Projects

Terrorism Conference Paper Contest

Researchers: Midshipmen 1/C Ryan Hefner, Luke Donahue, Michael Baliko,
Lindsay Chittenden and Robert Myers, USN

Adviser: Professor Helen E. Purkitt

Terrorism Conference in November, where midshipmen presented their preliminary research results and received immediate feedback/comments from Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories terrorism experts, who had also served as mentors for specific paper topics. The winners in the paper contest, Midshipmen Hefner and Donahue, received an all expense paid trip to Q Division, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory during November, 2005, where they presented their research results and received briefings about several programs underway to monitor terrorism and nation-state proliferation trends. A third midshipman paper from this class by Michael Baliko, was requested by several senior military officers. Midn. Baliko presented his capstone paper and some revised slides at an Asymmetric Warfare Conference. Based on external peer reviews, four papers, including these were selected for inclusion in a joint Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory/U.S. Naval Academy Research Report funded by Lawrence Livermore.

Publications

Journal (Refereed) Manuscripts

BERUBE, Claude G., Lieutenant, USNR, Senior Instructor, "Battling Budgets, Interest Groups and Relevancy in a New Era: The ship-of-the-line USS Pennsylvania, 1837," *Naval History*, (2006).

An evaluation of the need, including congressional debate, for the largest ship-of-the-line during the transition period in the Navy from sail-powered to steam-driven warships.

CHAVEZ, Rebecca Bill, Associate Professor, "Democracy Challenged: Latin America in the Twenty-First Century." *Taiwan Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 1, Number 1 (July 2005).

This article assessed the strength of democracy in Latin America today. Democracy appears to be unraveling across much of the region. Although all Latin American nations with the exception of Cuba now regularly elect their leaders, democracy is fragile in much of the region. Political systems are floundering, economies have collapsed, and social structures are crumbling. Meanwhile, crime, corruption, and cynicism exacerbate the challenges facing democracy in Latin America. One need only turn to the violent civil war in Colombia, the political crisis in Venezuela, the social exclusion in Bolivia, and the insecurity of life in Mexico to see that the much-lauded democratic transitions of the 1980s have not yet produced consolidated democracy. Despite enormous strides in the direction of democratic rule, turbulence and volatility threaten Latin America's façade of stability. The real threat to democratic government in Latin America is not a reverse wave and a return to military rule but rather the gradual erosion of democratic institutions. It is the depth and the quality of democracy that are at stake. The myopic focus on elections is partly to blame for the fragility of Latin America's democratic scaffolding. Competitive elections have masked the fact that other essential components of democracy have not taken root. For instance, weak political institutions and the remnants of authoritarianism have resulted in illiberal democracies. This article outlines the major challenges to democratic consolidation in the region: social exclusion, inequality, failing economies, weak party systems, a lack of the rule of law, and violence.

ERNST, Howard R., Associate Professor, and Steven Finkel, "Civic Education in Post-Apartheid South Africa: Alternative Paths to the Development of Political Knowledge and Democratic Values," *Political Psychology: Journal of the International Society of Political Psychology*, Vol. 26, Number 3 (2005).

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. We present findings from a study conducted in 1998 that examined the impact of democratic civic education among South African high school students. Using a battery of items to gauge democratic orientations, including measures of political knowledge, civic duty, tolerance, institutional trust, civic skills, and approval of legal forms of political participation, we find that civic education had the largest effects on political knowledge, with the magnitude of the effect being approximately twice as large as the recent Niemi and Junn (1998) finding for the United States. Exposure to civic education *per se* had weaker effects on democratic values and skills; for these orientations, what matters are specific factors related to the quality of instruction and the use of active pedagogical methods employed by civics instructors. Further, we find that civic education changed the *structure* of students' orientations: a "democratic values" dimension, coalesces more strongly, and in greater distinction from a "political competence" dimension comprised of knowledge and civic skills, among students exposed to civic education than among those with no such training. We discuss the implications of the findings for our theoretical understanding of the role of civic education in fostering democratic attitudes, norms and values, as well as the practical implications of the results for the implementation and funding of civic education programs in developing democracies in the future.

Conference Proceedings and Papers

CURTIS, Will, Associate Professor, "Illusory Promises and Strategic Realities: Rethinking the Implications of Global Terrorism and Strategic Deterrence in a Post 9/11 World Order," Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Denver, CO, 27-29 October 2005.

This paper examined the implications of the change from deterrence in a world of bipolarity to strategic multi-polarity and the global terrorist threat for strategic deterrence. It then focus on the complexity of deterrence in this new strategic environment, the motivation for proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and finally, the geopolitical implications for world order.

DENG, Yong, Associate Professor, "The Emergence of the East Asian Community: Material and Ideational Influences," Watson Institute of International Studies, Brown University, RI, 3 June 2006.

This paper looked at the multilateral turn in China's foreign policy, focusing on its role in the Six-Party Talks on the North Korean nuclear crisis, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and regionalism leading up to the East Asian Summit. From a comparative analysis of China's multilateral diplomacy in Northeast Asia, Central Asia, and Southeast Asia, the paper draws out the main considerations and aspirations driving Beijing's regional diplomacy.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "U.S. Foreign and Defense Policy in an Era of Iraq," Conference on "Cooperation in an Insecure World, European Union of 25 as a Global Actor," German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP), Berlin, Germany, 13 July 2005.

This paper examined the complexities inherent in the United States and Europe relationship as the U.S. moves towards a preemptive foreign policy and Europe amalgamates and coordinates the foreign policies of its twenty-five constituent states.

PURKITT, Helen E. "Terrorists and International Networks," Annual Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, Toronto, Canada, 5 July 2005.

This paper identifies international networks as a major new type of international actor in international relations and discusses why theorists and researchers need to take incorporate networks in their analyses at actors and in some instances, as a new level of analysis. The paper provides illustration of the importance of several different types of networks in recent years.

PURKITT, Helen E. "Biotechnology and Proliferation Threats," International Nonproliferation Regimes under Pressure Forum of the American Political Science Association, 2 September 2005.

This paper revealed the complex issues related to the monitoring of potential proliferation threats with the extant technologies and operational strategies. It offered guidelines for improving existing and developing new strategies in a technological environment of chemical dual use.

PURKITT, Helen E. "The Security-Terrorism Nexus: Complexities of National and International Networks," International Studies Association Conference, San Diego, CA, 23 March 2006.

This paper identified and discussed key trends that make it impossible to monitor potential proliferation threats using existing control strategies and monitoring indicators. The paper concludes with several suggestions about how transparency strategies are essential for understanding future trends in dual use biotechnology.

Books and Monographs

BERUBE, Claude G., Lieutenant, USNR, Senior Instructor, A Call to the Sea: Captain Charles Stewart of the USS Constitution, Washington: Potomac Books, 2006.

The first biography of the life and career of an early U.S. Navy officer whose career is the only one to coincide with the creation of the Department of the Navy in 1798 to the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

COCHRAN, Charles L., Professor and MALONE, Eloise F., Professor, Public Policy: Perspectives and Choices, 3rd edition, Boulder, CO, Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006.

This is the third edition of a well received text in public policy. This edition reflected a major revision and updating to take into account the Bush Administration's deviations especially in such areas as budgetary and economic policies, income and wealth distribution, health care, crime, environment, housing and foreign policy. Data was updated and expanded with special emphasis given to the implication of the inequality in the distribution of income and its effect on American democracy.

ERNST, Howard R., Associate Professor, and Sabato, Larry, co-editors, The Encyclopedia of Political Parties and Elections, New York: Facts on File Publishing Company, 2006.

This book is a single volume, comprehensive (400,000 word) reference guide on political parties and elections in the U.S. Entries are original works written by more than 150 emerging and established scholars in the fields of political science and American political history.

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor (primary author), South Africa's Weapons of Mass Destruction, Bloomington, IN.: Indiana University Press, 2005.

The book offered an in-depth view of the secret development and voluntary disarmament of South Africa's nuclear, biological and chemical weapons program, Project Coast. For each case of the development or disarmament, the authors consider which theoretical framework—neo-realism, organizational politics, or political psychology—best explains the decision-making sequence and which questions or topics are not adequately addressed by any existing framework commonly used to analyze political decision-making. The study also used a comparative perspective to determine how similar South Africa's behavior was during the period when the country decided to embark on the covert development of Chemical, Biological, and Nuclear (CBN) weapons and missiles and then dismantle them. The study made use of archival evidence and an extensive number of interviews over a ten year period. The study draws a number of lessons that may be useful in future unilateral or multilateral efforts to dismantle CBN and related launch vehicle and outlines some residual proliferation concerns.

PURKITT, Helen E. "Biowarfare Lessons, Emerging Biosecurity Issues, and Ways to Monitor Dual-Use Biotechnology Trends in the Future," appears as International for National Security Studies (INSS) Occasional Paper 61, United States Air Force INSS, Colorado, United State Air Force Academy, September 2005.

This study summarized some patterns that emerged from recent investigations of the Iraqi covert biological weapons (BW) program in order to identify "lessons learned from Iraq's BW program" that may be useful for understanding future biological weapons proliferation threats throughout the world. The study also identified three important current issues in biosecurity in the United States and some trends in civilian biotechnology in the developing world that should be of greater interest to proliferation analysts in the United States. The original plan for this research was to assess the feasibility of a set of policy recommendations developed at the end of an earlier report. However, it soon became clear that researchers in the United States are focused on very different issues when they discuss current and future biotechnology research and proliferation issues. Consequently, this research focused on summarizing the key issues of concern to scientists in the developed world and key trends that may be developing.

Book Chapters

DENG, Yong, Associate Professor, “Reputation and the Security Dilemma: China Reacts to ‘the China Threat Theory,’” in Johnston, Alistair Iain and Robert Ross, (eds.), New Directions in the Studies of Chinese Foreign Policy, Stanford University Press, 2006.

Focusing on China’s reactions to “the China threat theory,” this chapter argued that states infer each other’s intentions based on reputation and a state’s threatening reputation undermines its international legitimacy, a pivotal factor determining its international environment. In the post-Cold War world of American unipolarity and great power peace, a state with such a negative security image leads to its social derogation and out-group status, which in turn intensifies fear of its power. And the impugned state will and can counter such negative reputation with rhetorical rebuttal and corresponding behavioral response. Indeed, Chinese policy elites quickly learned that this threat image could invite united hostility and exclusion from abroad. They have vigorously reacted to “the China threat theory” since 1995. An examination of Chinese interpretations and behavioral responses brings to focus the origins of China threat theory, key dimensions of China’s security perception, and sources of China’s “new” diplomacy.

DENG, Yong, Associate Professor, “Diplomatic Consequences,” in Steve Tsang, (ed). If China Attacks Taiwan: Waging War and Counting Cost, London: Routledge, 2006.

Taiwan has become a key marker, a litmus test for China’s international recognition as a legitimate rising great power. Such a conception of international status exacts prohibitive cost on a military solution to the problem. For mainland China, while the use of force may be the last resort, the *threat* of force is not. To the extent that the international community directly links Taiwan with China’s broad strategic choice, Beijing has found it all but impossible to insulate its coercive deterrence from its image-building as a peaceful, responsible power. To minimize the diplomatic cost of its military threat, mainland China has tried to lay the blame of unilateral provocations on the Taiwanese side. More importantly, it has brought the Taiwan issue into the center of its status politics in a more focused and proactive fashion than ever before, leveraging its growing status gains to strengthen international opposition to Taiwan’s attempts at de jure independence.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, “The Ambivalent Power: the United States and European Security and Defense Policy,” in European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), Stockholm: Swedish National Defense University Institute for European Studies, 2006.

This chapter examined the ambivalence of the United States when dealing with ESDP as it has developed and concludes that a cooperative approach on both sides of the Atlantic could result in an overall stronger defense for Europe on the continent and beyond.

MATTOX, Gale A., “The U.S. Tests Détente” in Samuel Wells (ed), The Strategic Triangle: France, Germany and the United States in the Shaping of the New Europe, Princeton: Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars, 2006.

The book discussed aspects of the strategic triangle of the United States, Germany and France. The manuscript is divided into Cold War phases with each section addressing the major strategic and foreign policy issues of the period. The chapter deals with U.S. policy in the 1970’s.

Books Edited or Reviewed

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor and Editor of the Annual Editions: World Politics 06/07, Sluice Dock, CN, McGraw-Hill/Dushkin, 2006.

This volume is the twenty-seventh edition of an annual collection of readings from a variety of sources that is designed to familiarize novice readers with the major current issues in international relations. The volume is divided into ten sections covering topical issues such as changes in the new world order, the world economy, proliferation concerns, and the role of international organizations, international law, and emerging global issues. The remaining sections examine key trends in each major world region. The annual volume is used in several hundred universities, colleges, and high schools in the US and a few foreign countries, to acquaint students with contemporary trends in the international system.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H. M., Professor, review of Constitutional Law: Examples and Explanations (Allan Ides and Christopher N. May), Law and Courts Book Review, vol. 15, No. 8 (August 2005). ISSN 679-681.

This review considers a constitutional treatise that teases out legal instruction through hypothetical examples. This was part of a special edition considering all the major constitutional law texts.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H. M., Professor, review of Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism: Criminological Perspectives (Mathieu Deflem (ed)), The Law and Politics Book Review, Vol. 15, No. 6 (June 2005), 501-3.

This book is a collection of eleven essays concerning terrorism and counter-terrorism in terms of social control, crime, and law. The book addresses methodological issues of terrorism research, data sets, the theoretical foundations of terrorism research and ideology and security.

ZOTTI, Priscilla, H. M., Professor, review of September 11, 2001: A Turning Point in International and Domestic Law? (Paul Eden, Therese O'Donnell), The Law and Politics Book Review, July, 2006.

This book contains a series of essays published after September 11th considering the legal aspects of fighting the war on terrorism. The book considers both domestic and international law, the role of the World Court in fighting terrorism, and the generalized role of law as a tool of policy.

Essays

BERUBE, Claude G., Lieutenant, USNR, Senior Instructor, "The Loss of the Steamship San Francisco," Encyclopedia of U.S. Crises and Disasters, 2006.

BERUBE, Claude G., Lieutenant, USNR, Senior Instructor, "The Loss of the Steamship Arctic," Encyclopedia of U.S. Crises and Disasters, 2006.

ERNST, Howard R., Associate Professor, "More Will Power, Less Wishful Thinking Needed for Bay Cleanup," Bay Journal, Vol. 15, Number 10, (2005).

This essay outlines the philosophical and practical flaws that exist within the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Program. The essay goes on to suggest alternatives to the current management regime and suggests ways to move toward a more effective management approach.

ERNST, Howard R., Associate Professor, "Take a 1,000 Year Lease on the Bay," Bay Weekly, Vol. 12, Number 23, (2005)

This essay describes the eco-centric approach to environmental stewardship and explains the central role of government for those who adopt such an approach.

TOMLINSON, Rodney G., Professor, "Geopolitics as the Environmental Element of the General System Perspective on International Relations," Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, UK, 16 March, 2006.

This essay argued that the field of geopolitics has progressed well past the Heartland Theories of Sir Halford MacKinder and into the more general theses related to the conditioning factors of environments in general. This notion closely resembles concepts long held by general systems theorists (GST) as they account for environmental impacts operating at the system and subsystem levels. So, in sum, Geopolitics and General Systems are synonymous in that Geopolitics fits within the systemic framework. This benefits proponents of GST since Geopolitics has greater name recognition and face credibility.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H. M., Professor, "Zobrest v. Catalina Foothills School District (1993)," in Timothy Arnquist, (ed) CQ Press Encyclopedia of the First Amendment. Washington, DC: 2006.

This brief essay discussed the impact of this particular Supreme Court case on the First Amendment. The case entails a deaf student who requests the public school district to pay for a sign language interpreter to attend private parochial school with him and translate all his classes, even religion class.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H. M., Professor, "Rankin v. McPherson (1989)," in CQ Press Encyclopedia of the First Amendment, Timothy Arnquist, (ed) Washington, D.C. CQ Press, 2006.

This brief essay discusses the impact of this particular Supreme Court case on the First Amendment. The case entails a clerical worker in Houston, Texas who made the comment, "If they go after him again, I hope they get him" in reference to the assassination attempt on President Reagan. She was subsequently fired from her job.

Internet and Video Publications

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Technology and the Teaching of Political Science," www.apsa.org, 2005.

An online summary of the technology and teaching track of the American Political Science Association's Teaching Conference.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, Online Book Review, The Digital Person, on CHOICE, May 2005.

A review of Solov's book on the challenges of privacy in an age of electronic databases.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, Online Review, "The Woodward and Bernstein Watergate Papers," on CHOICE, August 2005.

A web site review of an internet finding guide to the Watergate papers.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, Online Review, "Congress Online," on CHOICE, December 2005.

A review of Dennis Johnson's analysis of the opportunities and challenges facing Congress' use of new technology.

Technical Reports

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., "A Critical Analysis of the Maryland Voluntary State Civics and Government Standards"

A systematic analysis of proposed Maryland civics curriculum with a detailed, comparative content analysis of the glossary terms.

TOMLINSON, Rodney G., Professor, "Classroom Utilization at U.S. Naval Academy Spring Semesters, A Comparison of 2001 & 2006."

This study focused on classroom-type spaces only, replicating portions of the researcher's 2001 study. Data elements were rationalized to enable direct comparisons between years. In 2001, USNA had 206 operable classrooms in various configurations; the Michelson and Chauvenet renovations reduced this total to 156, a diminution of 50, which is partially offset by addition of twelve classroom-labs and assorted reconfigurations of existing facilities. Classroom largesse at USNA, in contrast to civilian institutions, so evident in 2001, remained in 2006. Scheduling/utilization remain nearly identical. Depending on period, utilization in the Spring of 2006 for the Mon-Wed-Fri (MWF) schedule ranged from 72% (2001 = 44%) first period up to mid-80% in periods 2,3,4,5 (75%-82%), declining to 66% (62%) for 6th period. The Tue-Thu (TuTh) schedule lurks about 60% across the full day for both 2006 and 2001; the lower figure appears, in part, due to Groups 1 and 2 disciplines moving to laboratories, implementation of more lab-classrooms, and reduction in reserving classrooms (as had been done in 2001) just in case one might want to move from lab to classroom. It suggests that more non-lab courses, particularly among Group 3 majors in 2nd and 1st class years, might be scheduled into TuTh schedules to exploit higher vacancy factors.

Presentations at Professional Meetings and Conferences

CURTIS, Will, Associate Professor, "National Security Law in a Changed World," American Bar Association, Standing Committee on Law and National Security Conference, Crystal Gateway Marriott, Arlington, VA, 3-4 November 2005.

DENG, Yong, Associate Professor, "International Status and the Logic of Chinese Foreign Policy," On invitation of the 92nd Washington Asia Forum Asian Studies Center, School of International Service, American University, Washington D.C., 18 October 2005.

ERNST, Howard R., Associate Professor, "Political Interests, Bureaucratic Culture, and Environmental Degradation: Lessons from the Chesapeake," University of Maryland, Center for Environmental Studies, Frostburg, MD, 27 October 2005.

ERNST, Howard R., Associate Professor "The Politics of Deception: The Misuse of Computer Modeling in Environmental Assessment, the Case of the Chesapeake Bay Program," St. Mary's College and EPA Office, Eastport, MD, 15 November 2005.

ERNST, Howard R., Associate Professor, Keynote Address, Maryland Water Monitoring Council, 11th Annual Conference, Linthicum, MD, 11 November 2005.

ERNST, Howard R., Associate Professor, "The Problems Facing the Management of Complex River Systems", Talbot River Protection Association, Public Lecture at the Avon Theater, Easton, MD, 19 October 2005.

ERNST, Howard R., Associate Professor, "The Regional Politics of the Chesapeake Bay," Bay Weekly Forum on Living Waters, London Town, MD, 1 June 2005.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Teaching Congress Through Visualization," Dirksen Center, Peoria Illinois, Congress in the Classroom Program, 30 July 2006.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "A Vector Analysis of Legislative Decision-Making," Dirksen Center, Peoria Illinois, Congress in the Classroom Program, 31 July 2006.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "The Citizen and the Constitution," Maryland We the People Program, Wheeling, WV, 22 July 2005.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "The Citizen and the Constitution," West Virginia We the People Program, Wheeling, WV, July 29, 2005.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "Representative Government Across Cultures," MOSAIC (U.S./ Russian Teacher training program), Annapolis, MD, 30 November 2005.

FRANTZICH, Stephen E., Professor, "The Role of Civic Education in Citizen Development," Testimony before the Maryland State Senate, 18 February 2006.

GARRETT, William P., Associate Professor, "Academic Program at the U.S. Naval Academy," USNA Alumni, Class of 1947 and spouses on current status of the academic program, June 2005.

GARRETT, William P., Associate Professor, "Academic Program at the U. S. Naval Academy," U.S. Naval Postgraduate School International Officer's Program on status of the USNA academic program, June 2005.

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "U.S. and NATO: Issues and Challenges," Conference on NATO: New Tasks and Responsibilities, Residence Palace sponsored by NATO Secretary General, 11 July 2005, Brussels, Belgium. (paper)

MATTOX, Gale A., Professor, "Changing Perceptions in German Security Policy," German Studies Association Annual Conference Panel discussant, October 2005, Milwaukee, WI

PURKITT, Helen E., Professor, "Al Qaeda-directed or inspired attacks: The Case of 7/7 and 7/21/02 Subway Attacks in the UK," IED Joint Task Force VCT, The Pentagon Washington D.C., 27 January 2006.

RACHWALD, Arthur R., Professor, "Culture and Politics of Russia," Civic Forum Workshop, Annapolis, MD, 1 April 2006.

ZOTTI, Priscilla H. M., Professor, "Flashpoints in the War on Terrorism: The Home Front. Urban America: Domestic Terrorism and the Tension of Civil Liberties." Research Presentation and Lecture at The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, October 2005.