The Foley Institute welcomed Dr. Harold Clarke to Washington State University in October 2006 to engage the WSU community on the topics of terrorism, British responses to terrorism, and the role of public opinion in the process. Clarke, currently holds the Ashbel Smith Chair in the School of Social Sciences at the University of Texas at Dallas. He is a member of the Political Science Advisory Panel of the National Science Foundation, serves as the editor-in-chief of *Electoral Studies*, and is the former co-editor of *Political Research Quarterly*. His national and international reputation for scholarly excellence focuses on the political economy of public support for democratic political systems, yet also extends to his work in survey research methods and time series analysis.

In the feature event of Clarke’s WSU visit, Clarke spoke to more than 150 students, faculty, and staff on how citizens of the United Kingdom (UK) have changed their public policy priorities since the terrorist attacks on 9/11 (U.S.) and July 7, 2005 (UK). Unsurprisingly, UK citizens now regularly rank security-related issues related to terrorism highly, along with traditional concerns (for example, social security and health care). It appears that this ‘new issue’ agenda is not transitory, but has become an ongoing feature of British politics. Clarke also speculated that the change in attitudes might well affect the outcome of future elections in the UK.

Clarke’s visit also included a seminar in which he outlined cutting edge online survey techniques used to decipher the public opinion data from the 2001/02 British Election Study funded by the Economics and Social Research Council (UK).
During the past year, the Foley Institute for Public Policy and Public Service successfully managed another full set of on-campus programming events and helped over 50 WSU students to gain internships in key government agencies, the U.S. Congress, the Washington State legislature, and non-profit organizations. The Institute continued its organizational and financial support for specialized colloquiums on environmental policy, gender issues, and national security policy, and awarded scholarships and fellowships to 15 outstanding WSU graduate and undergraduate students.

Headlining our programming schedule were a number of events in keeping with our foci on International Affairs and Globalization, National and Congressional Policymaking, and Environmental and Natural Resource Policy. October 2005 found us in Spokane, Washington as lead sponsor of a major conference on Global Oil Depletion. Washington Governor Christine Gregoire’s opening day speech kicked off two days of discussions by national and international leaders and scholars on current and future energy needs, alternative paths to energy sustainability, and the prospects for transforming oil dependent economies over the next ten to twenty years. Former Attorney General for the Bush Administration, John Ashcroft, lectured on “National Security and Civil Liberties in the 21st Century” to an audience of 700 people in our 4th Annual Foley Spring Public Affairs Lecture on the WSU Vancouver campus. The Ashcroft keynote was preceded by a full day of events covering the tension between terrorism and civil liberties that featured such key participants as former U.S. Senator from Washington State, Slade Gorton, and U.S. District Attorney Karin Immergut. March of 2006 also found us wrestling with concerns over the inroads that political correctness has made onto American college campuses in the past few years. Donald Downs from the University of Wisconsin and David French of the Alliance Defense Fund joined Professor Mitch Pickerill of WSU in a forum titled “Don’t Say That! Free Speech and Political Correctness on Campus.” At about the same time we also hosted a discussion on “Politics and the Press” featuring Warren Hoge, the New York Times Foreign Affairs Correspondent at the United Nations. Arun Gandhi, grandson of Mohandas Gandhi, graced us with his presence in September 2006, speaking to more than 1500 students, faculty, and community members attended on “Nonviolent Responses to Terrorism.” We were fortunate to host many, many more public events throughout the last year, including a forum on “Religion in the Public Square” among other things. Read on and you will get more details on the year’s happenings.

As always, we are constantly striving to imbue all our work with meaning and excellence, and to continue embellishing our reputation as a leader in exploring public policy issues of critical importance to the Northwest region and the nation as a whole.
Science, Technology, the Environment, and Democracy

Year 4 of the STED Lecture Series featured three distinguished professors in the fields of hazard and disaster research. The lecture series is co-sponsored by the Foley Institute and WSU's Environmental Studies Colloquium Group (ENSCOG).

Kathleen Tierney: Disaster Relief & Development of Disaster Research

Dr. Kathleen Tierney, Professor of Sociology and Director of the Natural Hazards Center at the University of Colorado at Boulder, visited the Foley Institute and Washington State University in November. During her visit, Dr. Tierney delivered a fascinating public lecture to over eighty undergraduate students, graduate students, and professors. She spoke about the sociological study of disaster research. It has been critiqued for resistance to new theoretical developments, and Dr. Tierney discussed ways of bringing disaster sociology into the mainstream.

Dr. Tierney also gave a presentation to WSU’s Environmental Studies Colloquium (ENSCOG). ENSCOG is a multi-disciplinary group composed of faculty from a wide range of academic disciplines and select advanced graduate students which focuses on addressing environmental issues through interdisciplinary research.

Dr. Tierney has over twenty five years of experience conducting research on social and behavioral responses to extreme events and is the author of dozens of publications. Her other current and recent research includes studies on risk communication, the business impacts of disasters, and the use of information technologies in disaster response. She holds an M.A. and Ph.D. in Sociology from Ohio State University.

Charles Perrow: Visits WSU in March

Yale Emeritus Professor of Sociology and renowned disaster scholar Charles Perrow will visit the Pullman campus on March 27-28 to deliver a public lecture entitled, “Disasters Evermore? Reducing our Vulnerabilities to Natural, Industrial, and Terrorist Disasters.”

Dr. Perrow is currently a visiting scholar at the Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford University. An organizational theorist, his current research focuses on U.S. vulnerabilities to natural, industrial, and terrorist disasters. Perrow serves on a National Academy of Science panel on the possibilities of certifying software. He received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of California, Berkeley.

Diane Vaughan: Lecture in April

The final lecture in the STED series will occur in April. Diane Vaughan will present a lecture dealing with the Columbia Space Shuttle accident and address the question of bridging the gap between theory and public policy.

Dr. Vaughan is a professor in the Department of International and Public Affairs and the Department of Sociology at Columbia University. She specializes in the sociology of organizations, culture, science and technology, ethnography, and analogical theorizing. Key parts of her work examines mistakes, misconduct, and disaster the “dark side of organizations”. She holds a B.A., an M.A., and a Ph.D. in sociology from Ohio State University.
Professor Don Dillman is recognized internationally as a major contributor to the development of modern mail, telephone, and Internet survey methods.

In 1970, he was the founding coordinator of WSU's Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) Public Opinion Laboratory (1970-1973), one of the first university-based telephone survey laboratories in the United States. His book, *Mail and Telephone Surveys: The Total Design Method* (1978), was the first to provide detailed procedures for conducting surveys by these methods, and was recognized in 1990 by the Institute for Scientific Information as a "Citation Classic." It has been cited in more than 4,000 scientific publications.

In 1991, he was appointed (under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act) as the senior survey methodologist in the Office of the Director, U.S. Bureau of the Census, a position he held until 1995. In this position he provided leadership for the development of new questionnaire designs and procedures for the 2000 Decennial Census and other government surveys. This and related work on other federal agency surveys led to his receiving the Roger Herriot Award for innovation in federal statistics in September 2000.

Dr. Dillman holds three degrees from Iowa State University (B.S. Agronomy, 1964; M.S. Rural Sociology, 1966; Ph.D. Sociology, 1969). He came to Washington State University in 1969 as an assistant professor and has served the University as Chair of the Department of Rural Sociology (1973-81) and Director of the SESRC (1986-1996).

Throughout his 38-year career at Washington State University, Dr. Dillman has maintained an active research program on the improvement of survey methods and how information technologies influence rural development. He has served as investigator on more than 80 grants and contracts worth approximately $11 million, and written 10 books and more than 200 other publication. His current research emphasizes how visual design and layout influences respondent answers to self-administered surveys.

He was the 2001-2002 President of the American Association of Public Opinion Research. Other significant accomplishments include being selected as a Fellow in Class I (1980-83) and advisor to Class XI (1990-93) of the Kellogg Foundation's National Fellowship Program; President (1984-85) of the Rural Sociological Society and recipient of its Excellence in Research Award (1998); election as a Fellow by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1987) and the American Statistical Association (1995); and 2002 recipient of the Society for Applied Sociology Lester F. Ward Award for Distinguished Contributions to Applied Sociology. In 2003, he received the American Association of Public Opinion Researchers (AAPOR) Award for Exceptionally Distinguished Achievement, and in 2006 the Helen Dinerman Award for career contributions to innovative research and methodology.

At Washington State University, he was the 1985 presenter of the Distinguished Faculty Address; 1994 recipient of the College of Liberal Arts Distinguished Achievement Award; 1995 winner of the University Sahlin Faculty Excellence Award for Research; and 2002 recipient of the Eminent Faculty Award, WSU's highest faculty honor.

Since 1980, Dr. Dillman has presented seminars at more than 30 universities throughout the United States, and lectured in numerous countries around the world. He was Guest Professor at the German Center for Survey Methods and Analysis in Mannheim, Germany in 1985, 1987, and 2001, and has served frequently as an instructor at the University of Michigan's Annual Summer Survey Institute since 1988. He presents short courses regularly on designing surveys and has delivered nearly 100 keynote or other major invited addresses to organizations and conferences. He has also served as a consultant on survey design to many government agencies and private organizations in the United States and abroad.

Dr. Dillman was raised on an Iowa farm and was married in 1964. Dr. Joye Jolly Dillman is a professor in the Department of Human Development at Washington State University.
In my paper entitled “The Nez Perce Tribe vs. Elite-Directed Development on the Lower Snake: The Struggle to Breach the Dams and Save the Salmon,” I focus on the debate over the long-term management of the lower Snake River basin, home to the Nez Perce Indians. Their ancestors successfully managed the basin for countless generations, but over the past two centuries Euro-American development activities have drastically degraded the region’s natural resources.

Today, the Nez Perce want their 28 million acre traditional homeland to once again be home to healthy rivers and strong anadromous fish runs. Their traditional management approach is rooted in a small-scale, highly egalitarian, and democratic society. In their efforts to influence resource management policy, the Nez Perce confront numerous non-native elites with overwhelming social power drawn from a very large-scale politically and commercially organized society. These political and commercial elites are determining what happens to the resources in the lower Snake basin.

My approach empirically examines the power differentials between the Nez Perce, non-Native citizens, and individual elites. Preliminary research suggests that relatively few individuals and the institutional structures they direct are the most influential human agents who, because of their power, are in a position to significantly influence decisions on the future of the Lower Snake River dams and related watershed resources.

These institutional structures are linked by personal power networks that effectively mean that the power of particular individuals is greater than the formal structures might suggest. Elite individuals participate on various corporate and civil boards that cross-cut and link important businesses, government agencies, and even non-governmental organizations, policy-formulating think-tanks, or local and national conservation groups.

It can be argued that both the Nez Perce and the ordinary, non-Native citizens living within the lower Snake River basin face an unequal power relationship in this current social, cultural, economic, and political policy-making struggle.

My most recent project is entitled “The Globalization of Indigenous People and Salmon in the Polar Regions of the World.” I aim to interrelate historical processes and the scale and complexity of varying rates of global-scale commercial integration in the polar regions of the world. Dramatic changes from direct drivers such as global land use and oceanic change, and indirect drivers such as demographic, sociopolitical, economic, and cultural factors in the United States, Canada, Norway, Russia, Chile, and Tasmania reveal critical intersections in the socio-cultural autonomy of indigenous people and the survival of important keystone species at the risk of possible extinction, such as salmon.

The polar regions of the world have one of the last remaining populations of autonomous indigenous people and salmon. However, recent incorporation of indigenous people into a system of global capitalism have reduced the sustainability of both traditional indigenous cultures and salmon. This new economic system of global capitalism, referred to here as “globalization” has not brought unprecedented prosperity to most indigenous peoples in the polar regions of the world, nor has it fostered resilient populations of naturally reproducing wild salmon.

Therefore, the global problem is this: how do we maintain social-ecological sustainability of salmon and autonomous indigenous people with increases in socio-economic growth in global capitalism? And, more specifically, how is socio-economic growth in global capitalism an elite-directed process that concentrates wealth and power and socializes costs to society and environment?

Benedict Columbi (PhD, Washington State University 2006) is an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Idaho State University. He conducts research in ecological and applied social-environmental anthropology.
Over the past several years the internship program has increased in numbers and we have had a number of astounding successes in the placement of Washington State University students in a variety of prestigious positions.

In the past year we have placed students in various United States Congress positions, the United States Embassy in Germany, the United Nations, the Canadian Consulate, the Washington State Legislature and the New York State Legislature, Democratic and Republican campaigns offices, as well as various on campus internships with agencies such as the Washington State University Police Department, Student Legal Services, and International Programs, to name just a few.

With the increasing importance and support the University is placing on practical experience, the program has been able to grow in leaps and bounds.

One monumental success has come with the increased number of students representing Washington State University in the Washington State Legislature. In 2002 and 2003 we only placed one student in the Washington State Legislature, however, with increased publicity and support, in 2005 we had nine WSU students selected to work in this prestigious internship program!

In 2006, we were again pleased to have four students represented, as well as four more for this 2007 spring session. One of our newest interns, Karissa Dixon, spring 2007, explains how beneficial being selected for this internship has been in the short time she has been an intern:

“I have learned more from the few workshops about real life politics than I ever did in any of my Political Science classes. It feels good to complete tasks that actually help my representative. I have also been visiting every judiciary committee meeting and tracking bills on topics I am interested in. It has been a great opportunity even in the few weeks I have been working here.”

Both our students and the state legislature have benefited greatly from having our WSU students represented in the past several years.

Ian Morrison, Washington State Legislature intern in spring 2005, explains how much the support of the internship program has helped him:

"The Foley Institute opened doors that I never imagined into the political realm. With their advice, encouragement and assistance I was able to learn how Olympia really works as an intern with a Washington State Senator," he said.

Ian now works as a governmental affairs consultant at one of Olympia's largest firms, representing municipalities from across Washington before the Legislature.

"I believe one of the keys to my success is the skills and knowledge I acquired as an intern with the help of the Foley Institute."
Foley Scholarship and Fellowship Winners

The following WSU Students were awarded undergraduate scholarships and graduate fellowships for the 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 academic years. Each has exhibited strong academic performance, as well as a determined dedication to public service.

### Thomas S. Foley Scholarships

2005-2006
- Chelsea Bloomberg: Piano Performance
- Megan Carper: English
- Jordan Gaine: Political Science
- Michael Lukins: History
- Lindsey Niuman: Psychology
- Adrianne Wesoloski: Sociology
- Ali Zbib: Mechanical Engineering

2006-2007
- Gretchen Dole: Genetics and Cell Biology
- Sarah Kah: Sociology and Spanish
- Lindsey Kimble: Human Nutrition
- Leah Masten: Communication Broadcasting
- Mallory Sanders: English
- David Tobey: Genetics and Cell Biology

### Thomas S. Foley Summer Fellowship

2005
- Xianghong Feng: Anthropology

2006
- Hasan Buker: Political Science

### Thomas S. Foley Fellowship

2005-2006
- Jessica Crowe: Sociology

2006-2007
- Ingrid Bego: Political Science
- Ana Ocampa-Gomez: Environmental Engineering

### John and Ardith Pierce Scholarship

2005-2006
- Ian Morrison: Political Science and History

2006-2007
- Sharon Bumala: Public Affairs

### Scott and Betty Lukins Fellowship

2005-2006
- Rita Abi Ghanem: Plant Pathology
- Tetyana Lysak: Political Science
- Brent Oneal: Clinical Psychology

2006-2007
- Lia Nogueira: Agricultural Economics

### Burlington Northern Santa Fe Foundation Graduate Fellowship

2005-2006
- Cori Brewster: English
- Arina Gerseva: Sociology
- R. Justin Houghman: Higher Education Administration

2006-2007
- Steven Edburg: Engineering Science

### Alice O. Rice Graduate Fellowship

2005-2006
- Nazmul Al Mamun: Mechanical Engineering
- Sarah A. Wagner: Health Policy and Administration

2006-2007
- Shushanik Makaryan: Sociology
- Tyler Pounds: Materials Science Engineering
The annual Foley Public Affairs Lecture and Policy Symposium at Washington State University’s Vancouver campus features Pulitzer Prize winning journalist and national best selling author Seymour Hersh as the keynote speaker.

Hersh received his Pulitzer Prize in international journalism for his coverage of the My Lai Massacre during the Vietnam War. Hersh has published books on a wide range of topics including his recent books on John F. Kennedy, and Gulf War Syndrome.

He has also written extensively on current events in Iraq including Abu Ghraib, the tension between the U.S. and Iran, and the most recent conflict in Lebanon involving Israel and Hezbollah.

In addition to Mr. Hersh, the 2007 symposium will include a presentation by William Schulz, the Executive Director of Amnesty International USA, who will speak in the afternoon.

The symposium occurs annually and has featured major political figures from both ends of the ideological spectrum. Last year, the event featured former U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft. As part of the symposium, an expert panel including former Senator Slade Gorton, U.S. Attorney for Oregon Karin Immergut, and Oregon ACLU leader Candace Morgan and WSU Professor Cornell Clayton discussed civil liberties in a post 9/11 world.

This year’s symposium will take place on April 4, 2007.