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Speaker Foley Visits Washington State University

Thomas S. Foley, former United State ambassador to Japan and former Speaker of the U.S House of Representatives, brought his lifetime of public service and his knowledge of American government and international affairs to Washington State University on March 11 and 12, 2003. In a busy schedule of events, Ambassador Foley met with the Foley Institute advisory board, lunched with President Lane Rawlins and other leaders of the WSU community, taught undergraduate students about American politics, participated in a discussion about a budding new partnership between WSU and International Christian University in Japan, and spent time with old friends and supporters. In the evening, Foley spent two hours lecturing to and answering questions from a packed 300+ CUB Ballroom audience on issues ranging from American foreign policy, the situation in Iraq, the Bush presidency, and the electoral prospects for the national Democratic Party. He capped his visit the next day with an informal breakfast with WSU Provost Robert Bates and 20 current and former recipients of Foley Institute scholarships and fellowships.



Edward Weber, Thomas Foley and Bob Harder, Director of International Programs at WSU

Tom Foley seconds Bush on Saddam Hussein

By David Johnson (Reprinted with permission from the Lewiston Tribune)
The story below is dated prior to the war in Iraq.

Conceding that he sounded a bit like George Bush, former Speaker of the House and ambassador to Japan Thomas S. Foley Tuesday said Saddam Hussein is a deviant who no doubt squirreled away a "substantial stock" of weapons of mass destruction and may have the makings of nuclear armaments.

Foley also described United Nations inspections in Iraq as "ponderously slow" and the product of a "clever job" by Hussein to fracture the U.N. and leave the United States virtually alone among world powers.

Foley added that nothing short of the Iraqi leader exposing all his weapons and leaving the country would stop an inevitable battle.

"I don't think there's much to prevent a U.S. invasion of Iraq." And even if America fights alone, victory is not in question. But afterwards, he said, the situation is much less clear.

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The Foley Institute was established at Washington State University in 1995. The mission of the Institute is to foster Congressional studies, civic education, public service, and public policy research in a non-partisan, cross disciplinary setting.

Distinguished Professors

- The Honorable Thomas S. Foley,
Distinguished Professor of Government and Public Policy
- Don Dillman, Thomas S. Foley Distinguished Professor of Government and Public Policy
- Eugene Rosa, Edward R. Meyer Distinguished Professor of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy

Campus Advisory Board, 2003

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The Director's Desk

The 2002-2003 programming period was another exciting and productive year for the Foley Institute for Public Policy and Public Service. We organized and promoted more than 50 events on three WSU campuses, initiated a new Premiere Lecture Series along with two new colloquium series, and moved forward with our first publishing project on *Politics and Policy in Washington State* (in press, WSU Press).

Headlining our programming schedule were a number of events in keeping with our foci on International Affairs and Globalization, Congress, Environmental and Natural Resource Policy, and Civil Society and American Governance. The first annual Premiere Series Lecture was held in early March 2003. The new lecture series is designed to feature nationally and internationally prominent public officials and commentators on public affairs who have displayed a lifetime of commitment to public affairs and/or public service. The Honorable Thomas S. Foley inaugurated the new series with a speech on the state of affairs in Congress and extended commentary on American foreign policy. Benjamin Barber, the Kekst Professor of Civil Society at the University of Maryland, spoke at our Vancouver campus on "Preventive War or Preventive Democracy?" an exploration of how best to approach the war on terror and the reform of Afghanistan and Iraq, among other things. Gary Jacobson, a noted congressional scholar from the University of California, San Diego, became our third annual *Congress and Presidential Scholar* lecturer, following in the footsteps of Charles Jones and Barbara Sinclair. We were also fortunate to be graced with the presence of Michaela Wright from the European Union. She educated us on the dynamics of EU expansion involving Eastern European countries.

In terms of environmental policy, Terry Anderson, of the Political Economy Research Center and a Senior Fellow at Stanford's Hoover Institute, spoke on "Free Market Environmentalism," while noted environmental historian Donald Worster from the University of Kansas presented on the emergence of watershed democracy in the American West and the necessary value of historical studies for fully understanding public policy issues. Jürgen Hampel, University of Stuttgart, enlightened us on the European position toward the use of biotechnology in agriculture and food products. The Institute also established a new monthly *Environmental Studies Colloquium Group* that involves more than forty WSU professors and graduate students.

The Institute also ventured into the areas of Criminal Justice policy and Women's Studies. A regional conference in Spokane, Washington on *Racial Profiling* featured nationally known academic experts, think tank leaders, police officials from across the Northwest as well as California and Nevada. While most conference attendees were policy professionals, more than one-quarter were members of the eastern Washington, northern Idaho and Spokane communities. Under the able leadership of Amy Mazur of Political Science and Noel Sturgeon of Women's Studies, a new monthly colloquium series titled *Gendering Research Across Campuses (GRACes)*, was initiated. Both the GRACes and ENSCOG colloquium series will continue in the years to come.

In the coming year we will continue our programming efforts while adding an exciting new partnership with International Christian University of Japan. The new partnership will involve public policy conferences, joint book projects, and student and faculty exchanges, all of which are designed to make ICU, WSU and the Foley Institute centers of excellence in the area of Peace, Security and Conviviality.

In closing, thanks again to everyone who has helped to make this past year so successful. Together we have taken another big step toward promoting a greater understanding of the content and processes of public policy and the value of public service, thus fulfilling the Foley mission of enhancing the intellectual life of the Washington State University campuses and their surrounding communities. I am confident that together we have enhanced the reputation of the Foley Institute as a beacon for excellence within the Washington State University system and as a leader in exploring public policy issues of critical importance to the Northwest region.



Edward P. Weber

Racial Profiling Conference in Spokane, Washington



Pictured l to r: Jan Deveny, Rick Mendoza, Roger Bragdon, Ron Davis, Geoffrey Alpert, and moderator Mike Smith

With more than 84 organizations represented, the Racial Profiling Conference held at the WestCoast Grand Hotel in Spokane was February's biggest event. Law enforcement officers, scholars, politicians and citizens attended the forum to raise awareness about this issue including how best to prevent its occurrence.

Organizations came from across the state of Washington as well as Nevada, California, Oregon and Idaho were represented as 200+ people attended the two policy panels, lunch and a reception. The keynote speaker for the luncheon was Laurie Fridell. Fridell is the research director for the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) in Washington, D.C. The first panel of experts, included Michael Smith, Associate Professor, WSU Spokane; Lorie Fridell; Ronal Serpas, Chief, Washington State Patrol; and Hubert Williams, President of The Police Foundation in Washington, D.C. Moderated by Geoffrey Alpert, a professor and chair of the department of Criminology and Criminal Justice Department at the University of South Carolina, the panel focused on the national picture and the State of Washington, about what we know and what we don't know. They also outlined the issues critical to understanding racial profiling.

The second panel of experts was moderated by Michael Smith from WSU-Spokane. The panel included Jan Deveny, Director, Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; Roger Bragdon, Chief of the Spokane Police Department; Ron Davis, Captain in the Oakland, California Police Department and Chair of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) National Task Force on Racial Profiling; Geoffrey Alpert; and Rick Mendoza from the Hispanic Business Professionals Association in Spokane and chairman of the Spokane Police Citizens Advisory Committee. The panel discussed the community and political implications of biased policing, and virtually everyone agreed with Rick Mendoza's observation that "Perception outweighs reality. The one officer who makes a racial stop taints an entire department."

The racial profiling conference illustrated how research and practice can come together to address very serious social issues that relate directly to the importance of justice in a free society. In addition, the conference demonstrated that it is only through the extensive collaboration of researchers, practitioners and the community that such complex social issues will ever be solved.



Pictured l to r: Ronal Serpas, Laurie Fridell, Hubert Williams, Mike Smith, and moderator Geoffrey Alpert

Preventive War or Preventive Democracy? National Security in a World of Interdependence

by Carolyn Long

On April 30, 2003, Dr. Benjamin R. Barber, the Gershon and Carol Kekst Professor of Civil Society at the University of Maryland, spoke at the Washington State University Vancouver campus. Dr. Barber is also a Principal and Director of the New York office of Democracy Collaborative, an international consortium of leading academic centers, civil society organizations, distinguished scholars and seasoned practitioners committed to developing innovative approaches to strengthening the understanding and practice of democracy worldwide. He has written 17 books, including his classic *Strong Democracy* (1984) and the international best-seller *Jihad Vs. McWorld* (1995), which was updated in 2001 with a chapter reflecting on the events of September 11. He has published a many essays in national periodicals and political science journals, and in 1998 co-wrote the CBS/PBS ten-part series, *Struggle for Democracy*. His long list of international and national awards includes the Palmes Academiques (Chevalier) from the French government, the Berlin Prize of the American Academy of Berlin (2001), and the John Dewey Award (2003). He has also been awarded Guggenheim, Fulbright, and Social Science Research Fellowships. His new book, *Fear's Empire: Terrorism, War and Democracy*, was published in June 2003. He is currently working on another book project, *The Decline of Capitalism and the Infantalist Ethos*, to be published next year.

The main event of the Barber visit, sponsored jointly by the Foley Institute and the Associated Students of Washington State University Vancouver, was an evening lecture. Barber discussed "Preventive War or Preventive Democracy? National Security in a World of Interdependence" with an audience of over 150 students,

faculty, and community members. The lecture focused on how democracy and citizen participation were the keys to safety from terrorism in the post 9-11 world. Barber argued that "terrorists are powerless, and democracy is the remedy to powerlessness." He suggested that democracy was only possible from the bottom-up rather than the top-down, and that "democracy requires citizens and citizens require education." He added that democracy "is hard to impose at the barrel of a gun," which, he suggested, "only leads to anarchy, the quicker road back to tyranny than forward to democracy." The lecture was warmly received by the Vancouver audience and widely regarded as one of the campus' most successful community forums of the year. After the lecture, Barber met with audience members at an informal reception.

The lecture was preceded by a catered dinner, sponsored by the Foley Institute and the Department of Political Science's Program in Public Affairs. The 40 guests included representatives from the interfaith religious community, local multicultural associations, elected officials from southwest Washington, students, faculty, and staff from Washington State University. The guests were seated at tables of eight to create mini "civil societies," where they could share their perspectives on political issues of the day. It was a successful attempt to duplicate a concept championed by Barber and reflected in his CivWorld Citizens Campaign for Democracy, which connects the world's citizens through "bottom-up" civic strategies. The CivWorld mission encourages citizens to collaborate together to discover common purposes and craft appropriate responses that can be agents of change for a more democratic world.



Steve Crown, In-house Legal Counsel for the Microsoft Corporation inaugurated the new Business and Law Lecture Series in March, 2003. The lecture, titled "Microsoft and the Law: An Insider's Perspective" was attended by 300 people and was jointly sponsored by the Foley Institute and the WSU College of Business and Economics.



Jürgen Hampel is Senior Researcher at the Center of Technology Assessment in Baden-Wuerttemberg and lecturer at the University of Stuttgart in November, 2002. Dr. Hampel spoke on "Risks, Benefits and Moral Objections: Europe's Rejection of Agricultural Biotechnology." Pictured: Jürgen Hampel and Gene Rosa, Sociology, WSU.

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH COLLOQUIUMS

Environmental Studies Colloquium Group(ENSCOG)

One of the new “brown bag” groups on campus this year was the new faculty group called the Environmental Studies Colloquium Group (ENSCOG). Paul Hirt (History), John Kicza (Assoc. Dean, College of Liberal Arts), Gene Rosa (Sociology), and Ed Weber (Political Science) led the effort to bring together WSU faculty and selected graduate students in the College of Liberal Arts who work on environmental issues, and those faculty from other colleges who examine environmental issues from a humanistic or social scientific perspective. The series is serving as the principal vehicle for facilitating interaction among faculty and students and for the cross-fertilization of ideas in an informal setting. A complementary goal is to raise campus visibility of a strong, vibrant repository of expertise—social scientists and humanists conducting research on environmental matters. The expectation is that they may also find some interesting connections between and among faculty that may facilitate the kinds of interdisciplinary research proposals that WSU and other granting institutions are now supporting.

The colloquium began during the Spring 2003 semester with three panels devoted to “The Implications of Environmental Studies Research for Contemporary Public Policy Issues.” For each of the first two sessions, scholars were invited from WSU. The third session featured a nationally prominent environmental historian, Donald Worster from the University of Kansas.

Gendering Research Across the Campuses (GRACes)

Another new faculty group, called Gendering Research Across the Campuses (GRACes), brought together Washington State University faculty from all disciplines who conduct gender research. Meeting six times throughout the 2002-2003 academic year, the idea was to allow scholars to use an informal setting to build relationships and discuss their research interests.

The research colloquium started with three different panels on “Approaching Gender Research: A View from Across the Disciplines,” and finished with three more panels on “Interdisciplinary Issues in Gender Research.” For each session, three WSU scholars were invited, one from the Arts and Humanities, one from the Social Sciences, and one from the Natural Sciences. Each panelist was asked to prepare a brief presentation on the following questions: 1) How do you bring gender into your research? 2) Would you call your approach feminist? 3) Do you think that mainstreaming gender research in your area/discipline has or should happen? 4) Do other vectors of social inequality, outside of gender, appear in your research?

Some panelists this year were Amy Mazur, Political Science; Amy Mooney, Fine Arts; Sandy Cooper, Math; Judy Meuth, Women’s Studies; John Turpin, Interior Design; Jeannette Mageo, Anthropology; Stacia Moffett, Biology; Heather Streets, History; Julie Kmec, Sociology; and Tracy Skauer, Pharmacy.

Government and Politics in Washington State



The Foley Institute sponsored a day long conference in November 2003 in which scholars and political observers from across the state covered Washington State politics in depth. The three panels covered a variety of topics, including the Governor’s office, the role of the courts, the legislature, the budget crisis, environmental policy, the ballot initiative process and more. Conference proceedings will be published as an edited book volume by Washington State University Press (in press). Pictured is Nicholas Lovrich, WSU; Robert Herold, Gonzaga University and Washington State Rep. Jeff Gombosky (D-Spokane).



A breakfast was held for the Foley scholarship and fellowship winners so they could meet and speak personally with Ambassador Foley. Attending were from l. to r: Ole Sleipness, Wes Hendrickson, Natalie Salgado, Jason Winfree, Patrick Baumgartner, Mike McDonell, Peter Zornes, Tetyana Lysak, Stephen Zeigler, Stephanie Mizrahi, The Honorable Thomas Foley, Steve Shay, Jack McGuire, Chappell Henderson, Beth Welander, Keiko Kato, Steven Dyson, and Christina Herzog. Not pictured is Tae-hyun Kim.

2002-03 Scholarship and Fellowships

The following WSU students were awarded Undergraduate Scholarships for the 2002-2003 academic year. These students demonstrated strong academic achievement and a dedication to public service.

Thomas S. Foley Undergraduate Scholarship

Wes Hendricksen	International Business	Pullman
Nicole Ironside	Elementary Education	Pullman
Mitchel Lackey	Public Administration	Vancouver
Chad Taylor	Civil Engineering	Pullman
Beth Welander	Biology/Phys. Therapy	Pullman
Peter Zornes	Neuroscience	Pullman

John & Ardith Pierce Undergraduate Scholarship

Chappell Henderson	Political Science	Pullman
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Thomas S. Foley Graduate Fellowship

Tae-hyun Kim	Communication	Pullman
Steven Shay	History	Pullman
Michael McDonell	Clinical Psychology	Spokane

Alice O. Rice Graduate Fellowship

Firas Akasheh	Mechanical Engineering	Pullman
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Scott and Betty Lukins Graduate Fellowship

Stephanie Mizrahi	Political Science	Pullman
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Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Graduate Fellowship

Keiko Kato	Anthropology	Pullman
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2003 Summer Fellowships

Ben Columbi	Anthropology
Erin Otte	Political Science
Shushanik Makaryan	Sociology
Fiona Glade	English

Former Foley Fellow at Michigan

Ph.D. student Jason Winfree (BA 99 math and economics, WSU; MS statistics and Ph.D. economics May 2003) has accepted a tenure-track faculty position at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor to be a sports economist in their highly ranked program in sports management. Jason was a Foley Fellow in 2002.

In addition to his dissertation work in land use economics, Jason has applied empirical environmental economic techniques to explain the effect of player substitutes on baseball attendance.

Meet the 2002-2003 Scholarship and Fellowship Winners

"I am working on my doctorate in mechanical engineering, specializing in the area of computational material science, a multi-disciplinary field combining mechanics and material science. I will be graduating in the year 2005 and, as a foreign national, if given the chance, I would like to pursue an active research career in the US, working on the modeling and simulation of advanced new age materials."

—Firas Akasheh

"I expect to graduate in May 2004 with a degree in Political Science. I hope to study criminal law and eventually become a US attorney. My law degree will help me push policy through the legislative process to help foster a safer community."

—Chappell Henderson

"My graduation date is May 10, 2003. I will have a BA majoring in International Business with a minor in Spanish. I plan to study in the 'International and Comparative Law' concentration at the University of Washington School of Law starting this fall. With my law degree, I hope to work for a private law firm for a few years before running for elected office. I would like to help shape the public policy of Washington State and the United States for the next generation."

—Wes Henricksen

"I graduated from the Honors College at WSU in 2003 having earned a bachelor's degree in Elementary Education with a minor in German. I have been student teaching in a third grade classroom in Tacoma, WA and enjoying the challenge of working with at-risk students. However, starting in October 2003 I will be in Austria as an English Language Teaching Assistant sponsored by the Austrian American Education/Fulbright Commission."

—Nicole Ironside

"My expected graduation date is December 2003. I will have a Ph.D. in Anthropology. My research is about white-collar alcoholics who have alcohol dependence problems (e.g. liver disorder), however are not stigmatized as "alcoholics" by society. By focusing on the attitudes of women towards their husbands' drinking, the study reevaluates the current criteria of alcoholism which may be biased towards these men."

—Keiko Kato

"I am in the third year of an Interdisciplinary Ph.D. program with emphasis in communication at WSU. I received my masters' degree in journalism at The Ohio State University. For my dissertation, I plan to examine the global media's framing of science and global warming policy. I am also interested in the role of communication technologies in establishing and managing transnational environmental advocacy networks. I expect to graduate in the spring of 2004."

—Tae-hyun Kim

"I am a 42-year-old Public Affairs major at the Vancouver campus. I work full time as a Sergeant with the Camas Police Department, have a family, and attend WSU Vancouver part-time. I will graduate in the spring of 2004. My education will assist me with my career goals to advance to leadership positions within law enforcement."

—Mitch Lackey

"I will graduate with my Ph.D. in clinical psychology in June, 2004. Upon graduation I hope to pursue a career in developing effective treatments for children and adolescents suffering from psychological disorders."

—Mike McDonell

"In May 2004 I will be receiving a Ph.D. in Political Science. My area of research is counterterrorism policy. I am planning to teach at a university. In my dissertation I will be examining the application of policy models to the formation of counterterrorism policy, using media, legislative, and archival research to trace the development of such policies over the last 20-30 years."

—Stephanie Mizrahi

"I am a Ph.D. candidate at Washington State University in the History program, and I expect to graduate in 2004. My dissertation will examine the Montana Freemen to gain insights into the militia movements that surfaced in the last years of the 20th century."

—Steve Shay

"I graduated in May 2003 with a B.S. in Civil Engineering. In Fall, 2003, I will enroll in the M.S./PhD program in Structural Engineering at the University of California-Berkeley."

—Chad Taylor

"I will be graduating in May 2003 with a degree in Neuroscience. I am currently looking for a job in the medical field, to gain experience, which will make me a better applicant for medical school next year. This summer I will be finishing up a project for publication in Dr. Joseph Harding's neuroscience lab."

—Peter Zornes

EU Fellow: Michaela Wright

by Amy Mazur

In early March 2003, and for the 7th year in a row, the Foley Institute worked with the University of Idaho to co-sponsor a multi-day visit to the Palouse region by the 2002-2003 European Union Fellow from the University of Washington. The annual EU Fellow visit takes advantage of a program sponsored by the UW European Union Center at in which EU officials come to Washington to teach classes and to travel around the northwest region to talk about the EU. The program is also partially funded by the European Union. This year's Fellow was Dr. Michaela Wright, an official in the Directorate General of Science and Technology of the EU European Commission. Her specialty is fostering research collaboration with developing countries with a keen interest in agricultural programs and technologies.

Dr. Wright gave two lectures on the current efforts to enlarge the EU to include a number of Eastern European countries and on research issues in undergraduate political science classes. She also presented a luncheon seminar on the politics of EU enlargement to more

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Congressional and Presidential Scholar

By Mitch Pickerill



Gary Jacobson

In April 2003, The Foley Institute welcomed Gary Jacobson to WSU to give the third annual Congressional and Presidential Scholar Series lecture. Professor Jacobson is a professor of political science at the University of California, San Diego, and is considered one of the country's leading experts on national elections and Congress.

Over the past three decades, he has published many influential books and articles and won numerous awards.

Among his many publications, his widely read and cited book, *The Politics of Congressional Elections*, was recently published in its fifth edition. He is also a coauthor of *The Logic of American Politics* (2nd ed., 2003). He has served on the Board of Overseers of National Elections Studies (1985-1993), the Council of the American Political Science Association (1993-1994), and as Treasurer of the American Political Science Association. In addition, he has been a Fellow at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences since 1991.

Professor Jacobson's lecture was entitled "The Current Bush Presidency and the American Electorate." He assessed the impact of partisan polarization in the electorate on recent and future national elections. Based on his interpretations of extensive polling data, he explained that the 2000 presidential elections were conducted at the peak of a 30 year trend in partisan and ideological polarization within the electorate, and the election involved the highest level of straight-party voting in at least 50 years. According to Jacobson, the results of presidential elections as well as the close partisan division in Congress reflected deep ideological divisions within the electorate, and there were partisan disagreements on nearly every major policy issue the federal government faced. Consequently, most experts predicted gridlock in the federal lawmaking process.

The events of September 11, 2001, however, changed the mood among politicians and the electorate, and these partisan divisions dissolved. President Bush's approval ratings soared to 90 percent, and some polls showed that support for the president by Democrats went from 30 percent before September 11, to 80 percent afterwards. Additionally, public support for Congress and other government institutions grew. Professor Jacobson argued that after September 11, the president was almost universally seen as the defender of the nation, as opposed to an illegitimate president, and Congress was viewed as the institutional embodiment of democracy instead of as self-serving politicians. These developments helped the Republicans running for Congress in the 2002 elections in several important ways. In particular, Bush's popularity scared off many potential Democratic candidates, resulting in the weakest group of Democratic challengers in the modern history of congressional elections. Further, the war on terrorism shifted national policy debates from domestic issues to national defense and foreign policy, and the so-called war on terrorism could be blamed for the return of federal budget deficits. Republicans also benefited from redistricting, as they were successful in gerrymandering congressional districts to protect Republican incumbents and create new Republican-majority districts.

Since 2002, partisan divisions in the nation's capital have re-emerged, as illustrated by partisan differences over support for the war in Iraq, Jacobson explained. Immediately prior to the initiation of the campaign in Iraq, public opinion polls showed 93 percent of Republicans supported military action in Iraq without U.N. authorization, while only 53 percent of Democrats did so.

Jacobson concluded the lecture by analyzing what these developments might mean for the 2004 elections. In sum, he argued that Republicans seem to have the advantage in both the presidential and congressional elections of 2004. Comparing the current President Bush to his father, Jacobson noted that Bush the elder had high approval ratings but lost his bid for re-election. Nonetheless, he observed, Bush the son has learned from his father's mistakes and is unlikely to allow himself to be perceived as uncaring about the economy and other domestic issues. Also, unlike the first Gulf War, the war on terrorism will be ongoing, lasting into and beyond the 2004 elections, and thus foreign policy is likely to be a much more important election issue in 2004 than it was in 1992. Professor Jacobson also argued that although the partisan polarization of 2000 seems to have recently re-emerged, there are built in "structural advantages" that favor President Bush and congressional Republicans in 2004. In short, he argued that the "distribution of voters is more efficient" for Republicans than for Democrats. For instance, although the popular vote could once again be closely divided between Bush and the Democratic candidate, Bush has support in more sparsely populated states giving him the advantage in the Electoral College.

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than 25 faculty and graduate students in the Department of Political Science, and a second seminar to the College of Agriculture and Home Economics on research issues in agriculture.

In addition, Dr. Wright met with political science and sociology faculty as well as representatives from International Programs and the College of Liberal Arts to discuss further research opportunities involving Washington State University and the European Union. These meetings provided a productive means for communicating to a wider audience the details of ongoing research projects at WSU on relevant European Union projects—public policy in Eastern Europe (Dr. Lance LeLoup, Political Science), women's policy offices in Europe (Dr. Amy Mazur, Political Science), and American-Canadian political participation (Dr. Andrew Appleton, Political Science)—and the news that the scholarly comparative politics journal, *French Politics*, is currently housed at WSU under the direction of Andrew Appleton. In addition to discussing the politics of EU research funding, Ms. Wright shared her experiences of implementing gender mainstreaming programs in her unit at the European Commission. To underscore the success of her visit, many of those involved in the meetings plan to keep in contact with Wright after her return to Brussels.

Foley, continued from page 1

"We can't fight the war on terrorism without the cooperation of other countries," said Foley.

As much as he agrees with many of Bush's decisions, Foley said he questions the president's tact. He said Bush has politically bullied some nations and it could come back to haunt America once Iraq and the Korean threat take a back seat to continued international terrorism.

"The United States is the greatest power ever seen in the world...so I don't think we need to be blistering," said Foley, known during his 30 years in congress as a politician probe to conciliation and compromise.

Foley was at Washington State University most of Tuesday, speaking in classes and giving the inaugural address of what's being called the Foley Institute Premier Lecture Series. Headquarters for the Thomas S. Foley Institute for Public Policy and Public Service are on the WSU campus. Defeated for his seat in the House in 1994 by Republican George Nethercutt, Foley is now a public law and policy attorney in Washington, D.C.

The Democratic Party is suffering from lack of focus and funds and its future is in the hands of events yet to happen, Foley said. If the war in Iraq and against terrorism goes well and the economy turns around, Democrats probably won't gain much clout. But if all or some goes bad, Bush, like his father in 1992, could be vulnerable, said Foley. This, Democratic hopefuls continue to announce their intentions to run in 2004.

"In 1965 (when he first took office), the United States was a great power with great hopes of peace and prosperity," said Foley. "Now we're challenged by events not of our own making."

He said the 2001 attacks proved we are no longer isolated from violence simply by geography. On top of that,

America's relationship within the United Nations has become more tenuous. The U.N., said Foley, has a history of not being able to barter peace between major powers. For example, the U.S. fallout with France over Iraq promises to cause even more difficulties.

"In the case of France, a veto (of a new Iraq resolution) would be an unfriendly act" in the eyes of America, said Foley. Contrary to some critics who say France is only trying to protect its political and economic interests, Foley said he thinks the stand is genuine. He also dismissed critics who say the Bush administration is simply seeking Iraq's oil. "It's not all about oil or economics."

On the question of preemptive strikes, Foley said the Bush administration is indeed venturing into uncharted territory, "At one level, it's always been understandable that you don't wait for the imminent blow," Foley said. But since Iraq, in his estimation, doesn't present an imminent danger, Foley said the new American policy is geared toward stopping the possibility of future attacks.

"I think because we're there, we won't back off from Iraq."

As for Korea, Foley said the U.S. needs to establish direct talks with leaders there. The big question is whether Korea is flaunting its nuclear capabilities for possible war, or simply as an economic bargaining chip.

Foley said the United States has a new challenge because it's now the only real super-power in the world. And along with the power must go responsibility and a continuing effort to maintain an image of respect and caring among other countries.

"I think we have a challenge today not because of any weakness," said Foley, "but because of our overwhelming strength."



*Consumer advocate and potential 2004 Green Party presidential candidate **Ralph Nader** was at Beasley Coliseum in April 2003. Sponsored by The Thomas S. Foley Institute and the ASWSU Environmental Task Force, Mr. Nader spoke and answered questions from the 2500 people in attendance. Pictured is Mr. Nader (l) and Professor Paul Hirt, History, WSU.*



***Thomas R. Pickering**, former ambassador to six countries and the United Nations was in Spokane in February. Ambassador Pickering lectured on "China, Russia, and the United States: Challenges and Opportunities." In collaboration with Washington State University-Spokane Ambassador, Pickering was at the WestCoast Grand with a reception following. Pictured is Ambassador Pickering (r.) speaking with students during the reception.*

Learning from Experience: WSU and Collaborative Programs in Central and Eastern Europe

By Lance LeLoup

The fall of the Berlin wall in 1989 had a profound effect on the nations that had been under Soviet domination since World War II. Many faculty and students from the United States and Western Europe were drawn to this region in the 1990s, hoping to help in some way with the political and economic transition. Many collaborative programs were launched in the 1990s, some funded by the U.S. government, some the European Union, and others by private foundations and philanthropists. More than a decade after the collapse of the Soviet Union, what was the impact of these various aid programs and cooperative relationships? As the focus of developmental assistance moves eastward into Central Asia, what lessons have been learned in the last ten years that might be helpful when designing programs to work with a new set of countries?

That was the goal of a book published in 2002 and of a conference sponsored by the Foley Institute on February 10, 2003. The book is entitled, *East-West Cooperation in Public Sector Reform: Cases and Results in Central and Eastern Europe* (IOS Press, Amsterdam). It was co-edited by myself and two colleagues, Gyorgy Jenei from Hungary and Frits van den Berg from the Netherlands. The collection of essays and studies by scholars and practitioners from the United States and Europe provides perspectives from both East and West. As such it is the first volume to develop a set of assessment questions about what has worked and what has not. The result is a diverse and rich set of experiences and perspectives, some not without problems. The book addresses the question of the goals of cooperation—what are the benefits for East and West?—and studies the critical importance of cultural context in making programs succeed. The problem of “pseudo-cooperation” is addressed as well. Overall, the book mixes theory and practice in trying to find out what was successful or unsuccessful, and why.

The conference at Washington State University was entitled “Collaborative Programs with Post-Communist Nations: Experiences and Lessons.” It was an attempt not only to address the questions noted above, but to begin the process of forming a network of faculty, administrators, and students who have

been involved in some of these programs or might be in the future. I discovered, often by accident, that many of my colleagues from engineering, to physics, to education, to history had been on visits to Central and Eastern Europe or Russia and were working with colleagues there. The purpose of the conference was to try to find the cohort of WSU people with interests and experiences in this area to share their experiences and get to know each other. The conference succeeded at starting that process. We divided the half day conference into two parts. The first session examined American perspectives. I was joined on the panel by Paul Hirt of History and Walt Butcher from Agricultural Economics. The second session focused on international perspectives. That panel featured my European colleagues van den Berg and Jenei, brought to WSU by the Foley Institute, and Marina Tolmacheva, from History and the College of Liberal Arts. In addition, we had a group of special invitees from across the several WSU campuses who shared their own experiences with the panel and the audience.

The conference was stimulating and productive. Many colleagues met each other for the first time and shared the frustrations as well as the success stories of their collaboration with universities and colleagues in this region. An audience of 50 people listened and participated in the question and answer and general discussion. The Foley Institute support for this project helped not only foster East-West cooperation, but also assisted the WSU community in identifying common interests and intellectual goals.

The Thomas S. Foley Papers

The WSU Libraries serve as the official depository for the congressional papers of Thomas S. Foley. This unique collection of papers, videotapes, and other visual and recorded materials serves as a testament to Speaker Foley’s long and distinguished record of public service. The collection offers insight into the leadership of the House of Representatives and workings of the majority party. It is no surprise then that the Foley collection is a valuable resource for academics interested in Congress, public policy, and public policymaking processes.

The Foley Institute now has limited funds to sponsor research trips by scholars needing access to the Foley collection. This past year the Institute welcomed Lawrence Evans, a Professor of Government at the College of William and Mary and a researcher in party campaigning and legislative strategy. In addition to spending five days researching the Foley archives, Dr. Evans led a graduate seminar on “Committees, Leaders and Party Messages.”

For those interested in doing research on the Foley archives, please contact the Director of the Foley Institute, Ed Weber, at 509-335-3477. To assist you in determining the value of the Foley collection for your own research, the complete inventory of Foley materials is available on the World Wide Web at www.wsulibs.wsu.edu/holland/masc/foley/page.htm.



pictured l to r: Gyorgy Jenei, Lance LeLoup, Marina Tolmacheva, Paul Hirt, Frits van den Berg and Walt Butcher

FOLEY FELLOWS: WHAT ARE THEY DOING NOW?

From Medicine to the Politics of Pain Relief

By Stephen J. Zeigler, Assistant Professor of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, Fort Wayne

Had it not been for the fact that I blush easily, I would have studied medicine instead of political science. Having grown up in a medical family, my interest in medicine was predictable. But I also had interests in politics, criminal justice, and surprisingly, comedy. While it may seem that political science as a scientific discipline was far removed from the practice of medicine, I found it to be quite complementary to my interests and took courses in health policy, medical ethics, and health law throughout my undergraduate and law school days.

After enrolling in the doctoral program at Washington State University, my research interests at the intersection of law, medicine and politics remained unabated. But while I, like most doctoral students, see a university and its academic resources like a kid sees a candy shop, we were both limited by the money in our respective pockets. Fortunately, with the aid of my graduate funding, the Foley Institute Fellowship, and a grant from the Mayday Fund, I was able to pursue a research agenda that not only was intended to contribute to the scholarly enterprise, but also to actively improve the lives of people in pain.

Today, millions of Americans suffer from pain that is inadequately treated. While there are several reasons why pain is under-treated, and multiple barriers to its proper treatment exist, a common reason stems from the impact of drug regulation: Physicians fear that their aggressive treatment of pain will result in an increased likelihood of regulatory scrutiny. But how valid is this fear? That question not only became the focus of my doctoral thesis, it also enabled me to secure a research grant from the Mayday Fund of New York, a foundation dedicated to improving the lives of people suffering from physical pain.

Following receipt of the Foley Fellowship, I was able to attend a conference sponsored by George Mason's Institute for Humane Studies at the University of Virginia. The information I gained from that conference, my own research following

the event, and the supervision provided by WSU Professor Nicholas Lovrich enabled me to narrow my research focus considerably. Over the course of the next couple of years, I was fortunate to compete for and receive the John C. & Loella K. Kassebaum Scholarship, the Charles H. Sheldon Fellowship in Public Law, the Student Merit Scholarship from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, as well as the President's Leadership Award from Washington State University.

Each of these sources of funding were instrumental in supporting my research and publications. In fact, I recently received an invitation to submit my work to the annual meeting of the American College of Clinical Pharmacology, and my research area has already netted six publications (four commentaries on barriers to pain relief, an article under review concerning survey methods, and a peer-reviewed article derived from the study that found that the likelihood of investigation or prosecution

stemming from the treatment of pain was, for the most part, unlikely). The latter article, published in the *Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics*, prompted the Mayday Foundation and the American Society of Law, Medicine & Ethics to invite both Dr. Lovrich and me to meet with the press at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. While my appearance at the press conference may end up being my only fifteen minutes of fame (preceded by two full days of anxiety), the research and its resulting publicity have the potential to not only inform public policy about the impact of drug regulation on medical practice, but also improve the lives of patients who are suffering from under-treated and under-medicated pain. I am grateful for the financial support I have received from the Foley Institute, as well as the support from Professor Lovrich and my committee members, David Nice and Winsor Schmidt. My research has enabled me to pursue my interests in law, medicine, and political science and help improve the lives of patients — all without any blushing on my part.



Pictured: Stephen Zeigler and Nicholas Lovrich, Director, Division of Governmental Studies and Services, WSU

Internship Coordinator: Tetyana Lysak

In the 2002-2003 academic year, Tetyana Lysak took over as the new internship coordinator at the Foley Institute. Since then she has advised approximately 200 students and arranged internship placements for WSU students from various majors. Lysak works closely with Joan Elgee, Judi Best, and Aldo Melchiori, internship coordinators from the Washington State Legislature, in recruiting and selecting students for internships in the Washington State Senate and House of Representatives. She spends a great deal of time advising students in seeking internships that relate to their own personal interests and abilities and is delighted when she can place students in internship positions that she has researched and recommended.

Lysak is from the Ukraine, and her extensive international background working for such agencies as the Canadian Consulate General, the United States-Central and East European Environment Foundation, and the United Nations Secretariat, has enhanced the range of placements offered to students in her advising work. She has drawn upon her

experiences to broaden political science/criminal justice internship opportunities.

As the internship coordinator, Lysak gives presentations to many Political Science and Criminal Justice classes about Foley Internship opportunities, as well as at the International Student Orientations for undergraduate and graduate students. She is a great asset to the Institute, the university at large, and the student population. She is working toward her doctorate in Political Science and expects to finish in 2005.

Over the past year, interns have been placed in various positions all over the United States, including the Washington, D.C. offices of George Nethercutt and Adam Smith, and U.S. Senator Maria Cantwell. In addition, a student was placed in Olympia, Washington, at the office of Secretary of State, Sam Reed, and another student was chosen to intern at the Washington State Legislature. A little closer to home, a number of students served in various criminal justice positions in eastern Washington, and eight students interned at WSU Legal Services.

Private-sector funding is the foundation on which the Foley Institute has developed.
Please use the enclosed form if you would like to support the programs of the Foley Institute.



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