

FULBRIGHT FORUM

GLASILO UDRUŽENJA FULBRAJTOVIH STIPENDISTA SRBIJE I CRNE GORE
NEWSLETTER OF THE FULBRIGHT ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

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THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FULBRIGHT YU-PROGRAM

REGIONAL CONFERENCE (12-13 October 2004. Belgrade): HOW TO IMPROVE ACADEMIC COOPERATION AMONG THE NEW POST-YUGOSLAV STATES

SPECIAL GUEST
Harriet Mayor Fulbright



DEDICATED TO PEACE

Harriet Mayor Fulbright resumed responsibilities for the representation of the Fulbright Program after the Senator's death. She served as an "Unofficial Ambassador" for the 50th anniversary of the Program and in that capacity traveled to 16 countries on all continents to speak about the importance of international education exchange and the pivotal role played by the Fulbright Program.

In addition to Mrs. Fulbright's current position as the Executive Director of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, whose mission is to enhance cooperation between public and private sectors in America, she also serves as the President of the Fulbright International Center at the University of Maryland. It is upon her initiative that the Jagiellonian University in Krakow was selected as the location for the affiliated branch of the Fulbright International Center for Central and Eastern Europe. In February 1999, the University of Maryland and the Jagiellonian University have entered into the agreement

on the establishment of the Central and Eastern European Fulbright Center at the Jagiellonian University and the development of a Central and Eastern European Program at the Fulbright International Center at the University of Maryland. Since June 1999 the International Fulbright Center has been operating at its new location in Krakow.

Harriet Mayor Fulbright has spent the majority of her adult life in the fields of education and the arts. From 1997 until 2000 she was the Executive Director of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, whose mission is to encourage partnerships between the public and private sectors in order to enhance cultural life in America. Prior to this position she served as "Unofficial Ambassador" for the 50th anniversary of the Fulbright Program and in that capacity she traveled to numerous countries on all five major continents and all over the United States to speak about the importance of international education exchange and the pivotal role played by the Fulbright Program.

Her teaching experience is extensive. While living in Korea she taught English composition and creative writing at Ewha Women's University, and in Moscow taught non-English speaking first graders to speak and read English. In the United States she taught art at several institutions, including the Maret School and American University. In 1980 she was elected "Teacher of the Year" at the Maret School.

Her administrative experience is also wide ranging. When the Congressional Arts Caucus was formed on Capitol Hill she was its first Assistant Director, and she was later appointed Executive Secretary of the International Congress of Art Historians at the National Gallery's Center for the Advanced Study in the

Arts. In 1987 she became the Executive Director of the Fulbright Association, where she served for 3 years, moving it from Bryn Mawr to Washington and giving it more visibility and professionalism. From 1990 to 1996 she was President of the Center for Arts in the Basic Curriculum, an organization which advocated education reform and conducted teacher training seminars.

For the last decade her lecture tours have been worldwide. She has been invited to give talks on such diverse topics as the vital role of international education exchange, arts education and its importance, the life of Senator J. William Fulbright, leadership and human progress, September 11th and its impact, and life as a cancer patient.

Ms. Fulbright has a BA from Radcliffe College and an MFA from the George Washington University. She has also received Honorary Degrees: a Doctorate in Law from the University of Scranton, and Doctorates in Humane Letters from Long Island University and from the Bank Street College of Education. Panama presented her with its highest civilian award – El Orden de Manuel Amador Guerrero – and the Republic of Hungary gave her a similar honor – the Middle Cross of the Order of Merit.

She also serves on a number of boards, including the Wendy and Emory Reves Center for International Studies, the International Child Arts Foundation, and the International Institute of Leadership and Public Affairs where she is chairman; the Academy of Educational Development and the National Foreign Language Center.

Ms. Fulbright shared with her late husband a dedication to the search for peaceful solutions to conflicts throughout the world.

THE FULBRIGHT ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FULBRIGHT YU-PROGRAM

REGIONAL CONFERENCE: HOW TO IMPROVE ACADEMIC COOPERATION AMONG THE NEW POST-YUGOSLAV STATES

I – LOCATION and VENUE:

BELGRADE: Capital of Serbia and Montenegro. Cultural and diplomatic center of the country. Strong educational center with several universities. Large number of NGOs. Diverse extracurricular program. Good and easy traveling access. (airport, train, bus). Location of the Fulbright Alumni Association Office Of Serbia and Montenegro.

Accommodation and conference space
• HOTEL: PALACE, Toplicin Venac 23, Belgrade

II – PARTICIPANTS:

* Representatives of the Fulbright Alumni Association and Fulbright Program from Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia

• Representatives from USA (4 guests from USA and 6 from USA Embassy and USA Agencies and Foundations.

• Members of Fulbright Alumni Association of Serbia and Montenegro

• Representatives of the other Fulbright Alumni Associations from the region and those European Associations with which we have developed good cooperation

• Participants of the US Fulbright Scholars who have participated in the program on the territory of the former SFRY

• Representatives of the university, the government, and sponsors

• Representatives of NGO-s and Media

III – PROPOSED THEME, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

• The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the contract between the governments of the USA and the former SFRY concerning the incorporation of the Serbia and Montenegro in the Fulbright program as well the formation of a bilateral Commission

• The affirmation of the Fulbright program and other programs of cultural and educational exchange

• The Promotion of the idea of mutual understanding between nations of the former Yugoslav republics and a help towards reestablishing the torn connections

• The exchange of mutual experiences and the search for ways to a faster integration into international institutions

• Informal Diplomacy

IV – PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE:

October 11 Arriving day (only for guests out of Serbia): Diner and cultural event – e.g. ballet or concert

16.00 – Workshop with Ron Brown, JFDP and Hubert Humphrey Alumni

Mr. David Szabo, State Alumni Coordinator

October 12

08.30-10.00 – The registration of the participants

10.00-10.30 – Opening and welcome address: 40 years of the USA – SFRY Program

Chairman: Prof. Vojin Šulović, Honorable President of The Fulbright Alumni Association

Speakers: Prof. Vukasin Pavlovic, President of The Fulbright Alumni Association of Serbia and Montenegro

Prof. Miroљub Labus, Deputy Prime Minister Of Serbian Government

Mr. Michael Polt, Ambassador of the USA / Mr. Roderick W. Moore, Deputy Chief of Mission

10.30-12.00 – Processes of transition, the place and the role of universities and educational systems

Chairman: Prof. Vojislav Stanovcic, Serbian Academy of Science and Arts

Speakers:

Prof. Dejan Popović, Rector of The University of Belgrade

Prof. Fuada Stankovic, former Rector of The University of Novi Sad

Prof. Djordje Paunovic, The School of Electrical Engineering

Prof. Milan Podunavac, Dean of The Faculty of Political Science

Prof. Matjaz Nahtigal, The Law School, Ljubljana

Ms. Lynn Malley, Fulbright Scholar

30' COFFEE BREAK

12.30-14.00 – Cultural diversity, tolerance and communication – toward better mutual understanding

Chairman: Doc. Dasa Duhacek, Center for women studies

Speakers:

Prof. Jelena Đorđević, Editor in Chief of The Kultura magazine

Prof. Svetozar Stojanovic, Serbian American Center

Prof. Dragica Vujadinovic, The Faculty of law

Doc. Tatjana Miscovic, Institute G17 PLUS, FPS

Mr. Miljenko Dereta, Citizens Initiatives LUNCH 14.00-16.00

16.00-17.30 – Processes of transition, EU enlargement and economic cooperation in the region

Chairman: Prof. Predrag Simic, Director of Diplomatic Academy

Speakers:

Prof. Dejan Eric, The Faculty of Economics, Belgrade

Prof. Goran Petkovic, The Faculty of Economics, Belgrade

Prof. Nebojsa Janicijevic, The Faculty of Economics, Belgrade

Prof. Sasa Popovic, The Faculty of Economics, Podgorica

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Ms. Milica Delevic Djilas, The Faculty of Political Science

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18.00-19.30 – The Fulbright experience. The role of associations in connecting the region and the expansion of mutual understanding. Practical problems of functioning, sharing experiences and recommendations for further work

Chairman: Prof. Radojka Vukcevic, Institut for foreign languages, Podgorica

Speakers:

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Prof. Sonja Djekic, Deputy President Of The Fulbright Alumni Association of Serbia and Montenegro

Ms. Ksenija Todorovic, Honorable Member of The Fulbright Alumni Association

Prof. Dusan Kljatic, The Pedagogical academy, University of Sarajevo

Dr. James Klebba, Fulbright Scholar
20.00 – 22.30 FORMAL DINNER for all participants

October 13,

08.00 – Departure to Topola, an important historic sight

10.00 – 14.00 Arrival at Topola, sightseeing of Topola, Orasac, the mausoleum, etc. including lunch

15.30 Estimated time of return to Belgrade

16.00-17.30 – Final meeting with representatives of Alumni associations of post-Yugoslav states to discuss the possibilities for follow-up activities

THE FULBRIGHT ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

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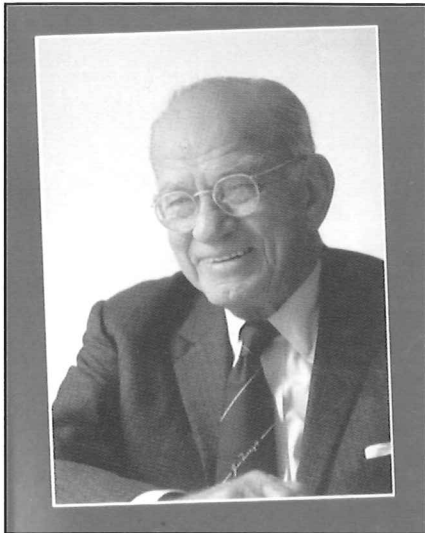
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IMPROVING INTER-UNIVERSITY AND CULTURAL COOPERATION OF POST-YUGOSLAV COUNTRIES

The Senator J. William Fulbright was one of the most prominent political figures of the twentieth century. He was a wise politician and a statesman with a vision. International educational exchange program, initiated by Senator Fulbright after the Second World War, was the first program of academic and cultural cooperation and exchange to acquire global recognition.



Senator J. William Fulbright

Fulbright authored the 'Arrogance of Power' advocating for cultural exchange and continuous pursuit for knowledge as a means of advancing understanding among the peoples and creation of a better world. The spirit and ethics of the Fulbright Program represent an excellent model for further advancement of bilateral relations of the US with the beneficiary countries. However, it also serves as a reminder of the need to reestablish and nurture bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the region of Southeast Europe.

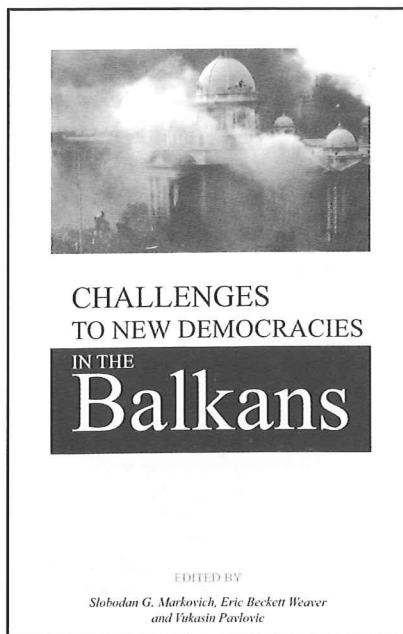
The countries formed on the territory of former Yugoslavia have been gradually 're-entering' international community of democratic peoples and states—some of them faster, some of them slower, combating various difficulties. We are happy and proud because of the fact that Slovenia successfully became a full member of the European Union in May 2004, as the first among the former Yugoslav states. Also, we are looking forward to the advancement of Croatia in this process, which is one of the countries in the region with best prospects of joining the EU in the years to come. We strongly believe that Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as Serbia and Montenegro will follow the same path. Only upon completion of European integration of Southeast Europe the process of democratic reconstruction and consolidation of the SEE region will be over.

One of the most important dimensions of this process is, certainly, advancement

of cooperation among the post-Yugoslav countries in the area of university education and cultural exchange. Unfortunately, university exchange is still lagging behind the much more successful economic cooperation among the SEE countries, and is far behind the level of cooperation among the vibrant civil society organizations. It is worth mentioning that the intense regional collaboration of the local non-governmental organizations in different fields was one of the most valuable accomplishments that took place in the beginning of the nineties.

Finally, we truly believe that the organizations of Fulbright alumni can significantly contribute to the advancement of cooperation among the post-Yugoslav countries in the area of inter-university exchange, as well as cooperation in the areas of culture and arts. That is the key reason for using this occasion—the 40th anniversary of the international cooperation agreement between the United States of America and the countries of this region—as a stimulus for further efforts in advancing the knowledge and expertise. The spirit of international cooperation promoted through the Fulbright Program has become a valuable part of professional ethics of each and every among the Fulbright alumni from this region. We are certain that it will continue to serve a basis for strengthening the regional educational networks as well as those we have been nurturing with the US since the year 1964.

*Vukasin Pavlovic
President, Fulbright Alumni Association
of Serbia and Montenegro*



Published by The Association of Fulbright Alumni of Serbia and Montenegro, 2004.

WELCOMING NEW US AMBASSADOR



*MICHAEL C. POLT, AMBASSADOR OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

Ambassador Polt was sworn in as United States Ambassador to Serbia and Montenegro on May 13, 2004. A career member of the Senior Foreign Service of the United States, rank of Minister-Counselor, Ambassador Polt served as Secretary of State Colin Powell's Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs prior to assuming his new position.

During his nearly three decades as a career diplomat, Mr. Polt served as U.S. Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission of the U.S. Embassy in Berlin, Germany and Deputy Chief of Mission and Charge d'Affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Bern, Switzerland. He has also served as Senior Advisor to the Director General of the Foreign Service for Management Reform and was a key member of the Senior Management Steering Board directing the State Department's 2003-2005 multi-million dollar reinvention of its Diplomatic Communications System.

Ambassador Polt has held other senior positions in the Department of State as Deputy Director for European Security and Arms Control Issues, and in Panama City as Political Counselor of the U.S. Embassy during the time leading up to the U.S. military action against the Noriega regime in 1989. During his earlier career, Mr. Polt was assigned to Embassies in Bonn, Mexico City, and Copenhagen, as well as the U.S. Consulate in Bremen, Germany.

The Ambassador is the recipient of the Presidential Meritorious Service Award and numerous Department of State Meritorious and Superior Honor Awards for Outstanding Policy Leadership, Management, Crisis Performance, and Political Analysis. He has been awarded the Thomas Jefferson Award for Service to U.S. Citizens Overseas by American Citizens Abroad.

Mr. Polt was born in Austria, and now calls Tennessee his home. He is a graduate of the University of Tennessee with a Master's Degree in Public Administration and lives in suburban Virginia when on assignment in Washington, D.C. His wife, Hallie, is an Information Management Specialist with the Department of State. The family has two children, Nicholas (23) and Lindsay (18). The Polts like to ski and sail.

GLOBALIZATION, THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE WESTERN BALKANS

The 7th International summer school in democracy was held in Budva, Serbia and Montenegro from August 29, to September 12, 2004. The most popular see resort in Montenegro was an excellent choice for the location for the School.

The school well known for its independent way of thinking proved again its reputation. For two weeks, almost thirty young scholars and leaders from the South-East and West Europe were able to share their views and opinions. The topic was Globalization, the European Union and the Western Balkans. Excellent choice of lecturers gave the school the needed balance of theoretically founded but in the same time highly interesting and up to dated presentations.

One of the most important characteristics of the school was absolutely open exchange of views



between lecturers and participants and participants themselves. It was possible to hear a lot of different, but well argued, views ranging from highly

critical towards globalization to the libertarian neo liberal ones. This diversity of opinion was particularly stimulating for debate and further thinking of the phenomena we dealt with.

The group spirit was really high and the debates we would start during our lectures and presentations were very often continued on the beautiful nearby beach of Mogren.

All in all, my participation at the school was quite well spent time and I warmly recommend it to every person wishing to improve its understanding of the region and to meet interesting and well educated people.

Zoran Skopljak, LL.M
Ron Brown Alumni

Dr. Joseph V. Julian, Syracuse University

REVITALIZING THE CONSOLIDATION PROCESS

(From Lecture at Summer School)

If democracy and democratization are to retain their current popularity, they must prove their relevance for citizens, first and foremost in support of broad based social and economic security. In the absence of the state's capacity for satisfying public needs, these regimes may consolidate as procedural democracies by meeting basic standards, but continue to do little to advance the development of a strong civic culture. Hence the need to insure that both the top down and bottom up approaches to consolidation emphasize how citizens can play a more pronounced role in shaping public life.

This is central to building democracies during periods of change. It is based on a rationale that says, in effect, that democracies are different from other forms of government in the way they deal with uncertainty. Monarchs and dictators try to make uncertainty disappear through the use of authority. If we don't know what to do, the leader tells us what to do. These authorities also claim to protect us from danger.

Real democracies, on the other hand, don't try to replace uncertainty with certainty when confronted with change. Democracies try to encourage the development of a particular kind of person, a democratic citizen – a person who can make public choices with others on how to deal with transitions and change. The proposition that people can govern themselves is essentially the proposition that democratic citizens can govern themselves.

This has both short and long term consequences for the consolidation process. For the short term it calls for greater assistance for fostering democratic citizenship rather than programs that stress ongoing aid for the emerging political elites. For the long term it means a major commitment to education for civic competence.

Democratic theory has a long history of examining the balance between effective leadership and vigorous citizenship. It is a history that goes back to the ancient Greeks. Plato believed that only a few people possessed the talent and wisdom to rule. To identify and educate these people was the vital task of the republic. His democratic critics worried that the wise might rule too well and ignore the republic's citizens. Aristotle examined the concept of citizenship, emphasizing its demanding nature.

He said, "All must have the virtue of the good citizen and thus only can the state prevail." Similarly, Aquinas, Erasmus and others wrote about civic virtue as the key to good government in a monarchy. Thomas Jefferson also had a deep concern for citizenship and the role of citizens in a democracy. He believed that democracy would become a tragic despotism unless those in power possessed wisdom, courage, justice and objectivity. But since democracy was government by the people, citizens must be given the opportunity to govern and participate in public life. As he put it, "I know of no safe depository of the ultimate power of society but the people themselves [...]"

But what has become clear in both mature and emerging democracies is that settling for strong leadership has come at the expense of strong citizenship. The struggle to improve the quality of democracy has become an ongoing search for strong leadership. But in substituting leadership for citizenship contemporary democracies, old and new, relieve citizens of the need to understand public life. And if disenchanted with the quality of public life the call becomes one for better leaders rather than more responsible citizens. And for weak democracies, as the chasm grows wider democracy becomes frailer.

Therefore, for societies in transition, increased attention must be given to the tradition of strong democracy that focuses on citizenship and civic responsibility. This means giving citizens increased opportunities to participate in public life and to engage in those initiatives that are now shaping the futures of the emerging democracies. This then also underscores the importance of civil society as an important dimension of the consolidation process.

Civil society is that network of nongovernmental institutions capable of developing their own positions on issues of national or local importance. It can make a substantial contribution to the consolidation of new democracies. In tandem with agencies, courts, and the media, civil society can expose corrupt officials and pressure elected officials to keep campaign promises. At the same time, activity in civil society can ease the demands on the state, as organizations can

often develop their own solution to problems and create horizontal ties among citizens that decrease the importance of vertical relationships with political authorities. Civil society can also have beneficial effects on political culture. People who come together to work on a particular problem are more likely to overcome ethnic or class differences. By giving attention to issues that bring people together across ethnic or class lines, organizations can moderate political polarization in a country and create a culture of tolerance.

However, in post communist societies, uneven access to intermediary institutions and uneven distribution of power continue to constrict civil society. As is the case with governments themselves, elites often hold sway over nongovernmental institutions as well. At times these elites appear to be more concerned with their own special interest rather than strengthening civil society. That is at odds with the pressing need for an active civil society.

The potential for the growth of elitist models of governance, with political leadership presuming to know what is best for the country, is precisely why a broad-based civil society is needed. Moreover weak procedural democracies can be made strong in the substantive sense with active networks of civic associations of all kinds. While procedural democracies give citizens periodic choices through elections and the ballot box, civil society – with its unions, churches, community associations, cultural organizations and other nongovernmental associations – gives citizens choices every day. How those choices can further the public good is central to education for civic competence. And that has long term consequences for the building of strong democracies.

Dr. Joseph V. Julian is a former Vice President of Syracuse University. Dr. Julian now serves as the Chairman of the University's Joint Eastern Europe Center for Democratic Education and Governance. His teaching experience includes positions at Moscow State University, two Fulbright lectureships in Hungary, the State University of New York and the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University.