

the country with two presidential candidates on its board, Senator Richard Lugar and Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr., and I am also pleased to add that our eminent keynote speaker today, Zbigniew Brzezinski, is also a member of the NED board and that Congressman Hamilton is one of our strongest supporters on Capitol Hill.

NED grants are made to organizations dedicated to promoting the rule of law, free and fair elections, a free press, human rights and the other components of a genuinely democratic culture. The Endowment has a long-standing and successful program of grants in Central, Southern and Eastern Europe.

I also note that to expand its role as a center of ideas about democracy, the National Endowment for Democracy established in 1990 the quarterly *Journal of Democracy* and, in 1994, the International Forum for Democratic Studies. The Forum serves as a center for the study of democratic developments, a repository of published research and documents on democracy and an electronic communications network for democratic thinkers and activists. The Forum's staff conducts regular seminars and twice yearly holds a major conference on a central issue in democracy-building. Last August, for example, the International Forum co-hosted in Taiwan a very successful conference on "Consolidating the Third Wave Democracies."

Of course, we must acknowledge that those of us in the West who look to building democracy around the globe should not assume that it is we who have all the answers.

#### CULTURE OF DEMOCRACY

Because of my interest in issues of democracy building, you will not be surprised to hear that I believe we in the United States as well as our compatriots in Eastern Europe must do all we can to stimulate, in our own countries and abroad, a culture of open and accountable government.

This means, among other things, promoting the revival of civil society through the creation of "social capital." "Social capital," Professor Robert D. Putnam of Harvard University, writing, by the way, in the *Journal of Democracy*, describes the bonds of trust and cooperation that develop among citizens actively involved in non-governmental organizations and associations. And Putnam asserts that activity in such voluntary associations generates involvement in the institutions of democratic government.

Building a culture of open and accountable government also means encouraging respect for diversity of views and tolerance of those of different racial, religious, ethnic and national backgrounds.

#### ORTHODOXY AND DEMOCRACY

Now, in this vein I want to close these introductory remarks by briefly raising one issue, not widely discussed or even acknowledged, concerning our topic—"Can U.S. Style Democracy Work in the CEE Republics?"

The issue is whether the countries of the Balkans, with an Eastern Orthodox heritage or "civilization," as Samuel Huntington would put it, are capable of building fundamentally democratic institutions. Can those countries—the inheritors of the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires—develop a thriving civil society after decades of communist rule and centuries of church-state interpenetration? Will the former communist countries north and west of the Balkans be uniquely successful in the transition to democracy because they have inherited a different legacy, that of Western Christendom?

It will not, I am sure, surprise you to hear that I believe that Eastern Orthodoxy and

"Western" democracy can be, indeed, are compatible and can co-exist in harmony.

First, as Richard Schifter has argued in his well-known article, "Is There a Democracy Gene?," we have no reason to assume that now that the ideas of the Enlightenment "have at long last been accepted by the West, they cannot spread any further." Indeed, "the onward march of the democratic ideal," says Schifter, need not halt at "the fault line of Western civilization."

Second, I must note the obvious: Greece, of course, is the birthplace of both Eastern Orthodoxy and democracy. Its very existence and success give the lie to the idea that these two traditions cannot be combined. If Greece can throw off the ill effects of the heritage of what some have described as "non-European" civilization, then it should not be impossible for Serbs, Bulgarians, Romanians, Ukrainians, even Russians, to overcome this "burden."

Finally, as I have said, I take issue with the notion that the Orthodox church, while often identified as a nationalist institution, cannot play a productive role in developing a lively civil society in the Balkan countries. Here I commend to you an article by Elizabeth H. Prodromou of Princeton University in *Mediterranean Quarterly*. Professor Prodromou writes of utilizing Orthodox custom in crafting modern democracy in East Central Europe and the Balkans. While acknowledging "a historical record that underscores the failure of the Orthodox churches in the Balkans to assume an activist stance in favor of democratic politics," Prodromou argues for the potential to engage Orthodoxy in remaking civil society and describes in detail "Orthodoxy's emphasis on freedom, community, and choice as values compatible with democratic culture."

In other words, it is not enough to say that the peoples on one side of an imagined dividing line have not heretofore experienced democracy and therefore cannot or will not. Particularly if one believes in a universality of Western values—democracy, individual liberty, human rights, to name a few—one must look not only to the potential but also to the opportunities to construct the institutions of self-government and the habits of freedom.

So against the background of these brief observations, I should like to ask our panelists for their comments on the question we've been assigned, "Can U.S. Style Work in the Central and Eastern European Republics?"

I'll ask each person to speak for five minutes and then we'll engage in discussion.

#### BRIDGEWATER WINS WASTE-WATER TREATMENT AWARD

#### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 1995*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, because we in Congress must often focus on legislation and issues which pose problems for communities in our districts, we too rarely note those cases where municipalities we represent have complied with Federal laws in an effective manner to the benefit of their residents. I would like to take a few moments to recognize one community which has done just that: the town of Bridgewater, MA, which was recently selected as a recipient of the Environmental Protection Agency's 1995 national first place award for outstanding operation and mainte-

nance program in the medium advanced category.

According to the letter announcing the award, "EPA based this selection on the facility's demonstrated innovative and cost-effective achievements." The town has a lengthy history of this type of accomplishment and recognition in water treatment, having already won the EPA regional award in the same category, an award which made the town eligible for the national award. The town became eligible for the regional award by virtue of having exceeded the EPA operating standards for the past 2 years. In fact, the town has been recognized for its innovative operation and maintenance procedures—particularly in the areas of septage and odor handling, which of course constantly present themselves to a facility of this kind—since the current wastewater treatment plant first went on line in 1989.

Mr. Speaker, while any award of this kind is inevitably the result of a team effort, a great deal of the credit for this exemplary work should go to Joseph Souto, the wastewater treatment plant superintendent. In addition, the following town officials also made important contributions to this success: Charles J. Kane, Allan S. Knight and Fawn L. Gifford (chairman, clerk and member, respectively of the board of water and sewer commissioners); Robert A. Correia, (assistant superintendent); Richard W. Boss, John E. Garabee, and Michael J. Studley (plant operators); and Katharine T. Dumas and Eileen J. Weinberg (water and sewer secretaries).

I offer my congratulations to the town of Bridgewater and the hard-working people involved in the operation of the wastewater treatment plant for their work in improving their community and for showing us the positive role government can play in our society.

#### WORLD POPULATION AWARENESS WEEK

#### HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 1995*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD an official proclamation by His Excellency John G. Rowland, Governor of the State of Connecticut. I would like to join the Governor in stressing the importance of the World Population Awareness Week for 1995, focusing on general equality. Placing family planning on top of our priority list, through eradication of female illiteracy, full employment opportunities for women, and universal access to family planning information, is of utmost importance. This is the only way to control an overpopulated world, to reduce the spread of disease and poverty, and to bring progress to many struggling areas of the world.

#### OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Whereas, world population is currently 5.7 billion and increasing by nearly 100 million per year, with virtually all of this growth in the poorest countries and regions—those that can least afford to accommodate their current populations, much less such massive infusions of human numbers; and

Whereas, the annual increment to world population is projected to exceed 86 million

through the year 2015, with three billion people—the equivalent of the entire world population as recently as 1960—reaching their reproductive years within the next generation; and

Whereas, the environmental and economic impacts of this level of growth will almost certainly prevent inhabitants of poorer countries from improving their quality of life and, at the same time, have deleterious repercussions for the standard of living in more affluent regions; and

Whereas, the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt crafted a 20-year Program of Action for achieving a more equitable balance between the world's population, environment and resources, that was duly approved by 180 nations, including the United States; now

Therefore, I, John G. Rowland, Governor of the State of Connecticut, urge all citizens of this State to support the purpose and the spirit of the Cairo Program of Action, and call upon all governments and private organizations to do their utmost to implement that document, particularly the goals and objectives therein aimed at providing universal access to family planning information, education and services, as well as the elimination of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social disintegration and gender discrimination that have been reinforced by the 1995 United Nations International Conference of Social Development, endorsed by 118 world leaders in 1995, and by the 1995 United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women.

A THANK YOU FROM WESTERN  
NEW YORK

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 1995*

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, over 20 years ago Dr. Robert S. Marshall came to western New York to serve as president of Rosary Hill—an excellent small college with much to offer, but struggling financially and facing an uncertain future.

Today the college is alive, well, and facing a future full of promise. In the 1970's, Rosary Hill College was renamed Daemen College; since then, the Daemen curriculum and enrollment have grown significantly. The physical therapy department, for example, is now one of the largest and best programs of its kind in the Nation.

While the accomplishments of Dr. Marshall are described more fully below in the background material provided by Daemen College, let me, on behalf of the western New York community, thank Bob Marshall for all he has done for Daemen College, and offer him best wishes on his upcoming retirement.

ROBERT S. MARSHALL

Daemen has made considerable strides towards becoming one of the finest private colleges on the Niagara Frontier. This is a remarkable statement, if you stop and consider that there was a point not so very long ago when the College's very survival was in question. In 1974 Daemen, then known as Rosary Hill College, was at a crossroads. Changing times had brought the College, then less than 30 years old, to the brink of bankruptcy and an uncertain future. A new direction—and new leadership—was needed.

That year, Dr. Robert S. Marshall, then associate director for academic affairs at the Division of Biological Sciences at Cornell

University, was chosen as the next president of the College. Bringing new vision and a fresh perspective, his challenge was to place Rosary Hill on sound financial footing, building a solid academic program for the future. It was a challenge he would vigorously embrace—and surpass—to the benefit of the entire Daemen College community.

Originally a Roman Catholic, women's college, Rosary Hill became co-ed in the 1960's, and began to evolve in a new direction. In order to reflect this, the College adopted a new name. It was a dramatic change, certainly; there were many more to come. One of Dr. Marshall's first—and most significant—accomplishments was providing the leadership necessary to guide and focus these changes.

Perhaps the most immediate need of the College at that time was to increase operating funds—and ensure the doors of the institution remained open. Over the next few years, through sound management practices, effective cost-containment, and aggressive development efforts, Daemen College turned a corner. Major fund raising campaigns reached—and surpassed—their goals, resulting in increased resources. Additional academic programs, faculty development, and a center for professional development were among the benefits of a \$2.2 million grant, received in 1982, from the U.S. Department of Education.

These financial successes supported Daemen's academic programs. One of the most significant was the establishment of the physical therapy major in 1975. A confluence of heightened emphasis on physical fitness, a rapidly growing elderly population, and increasing interest in the emerging field of sports medicine have combined to make physical therapy one of the fastest-growing professions in the health field today. Thanks to Dr. Marshall's foresight, the Physical Therapy Department of Daemen quickly became a pace setter. Through new courses, equipment, and first-rate instructors, today it is one of the largest, and best, programs of its kind in the nation.

Dr. Marshall's vision for Daemen didn't stop there. In 1979, the College received authorization from the New York Board of Regents to offer a bachelor of science degree in nursing. The program was the first in Western New York to offer the degree to registered nurses, who, having studied in two or three year programs, decided to return to school to pursue their bachelor's degree.

To help implement the new program, the College received a grant of \$110,000 from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Because of its uniqueness, Daemen's bachelor of science in nursing has joined the College physical therapy program in garnering national attention. Since 1987, enrollment in the nursing program has increased by more than 350 percent.

Enrollment increases for the entire College over the last two decades are equally impressive. Since the beginning of Dr. Marshall's tenure as president—and during a time of decreasing college and university enrollments nationwide—the number of students attending Daemen College has steadily increased, to today's all-time high of more than 2000.

Dr. Marshall realized that no college or university can progress without a first-rate faculty. Thus, he provided Daemen students the benefit of instruction from a quality faculty from schools such as Harvard, Oxford, the University of Notre Dame, Columbia University, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of Chicago, to name but a few.

Increasing enrollments create a need for expansion. Accordingly, Dr. Marshall's tenure has included significant additions to Daemen's attractive campus. In 1983, ground

was broken for a long-awaited College athletic facility. The prominent brick structure, smoothly integrated into the profile of Duns Scotus Hall, is the center for College athletics, and home to the men's and women's basketball teams. Easily viewable from a busy section of Main Street, it has become one of the most prominent, and familiar features of the College.

The state-of-the-art science building, Schenck Hall, is another notable addition to the campus. Completed in 1992, the two-story structure houses the latest in a variety of laboratories, classrooms, faculty offices, a 300-seat lecture hall, student study lounge, and other facilities.

Another sign of development due to Dr. Marshall's leadership is Daemen's post-licensure master of science degree in Physical Therapy. The M.S. is specifically designed to provide licensed physical therapists with the much needed opportunity to acquire in-depth training and upgrade their skills. It is the first master's program to be offered at the College.

The future holds promise, as well. Programs in Daemen's Business and Commerce Division will be expanded, and housed in a new, state-of-the-art building, that has just been completed. New academic initiatives, such as the physician's assistant program, and the environmental studies major, are underway. Applications for admissions into several programs are at record levels. In short, the state of the College is sound. Daemen faced many challenges over the last two decades, and Dr. Marshall met each of them with sound judgement and vision.

We have much to be proud of at Daemen. Over the years, the College has demonstrated a special ability to integrate the resources of higher education with the needs of the community. Through the last two decades, Robert Marshall has provided the vision and leadership necessary for this institution's continued success. Tonight, pausing to look back, we take note of his many accomplishments, and express our appreciation to him for a job well done.

HONORING ARTHUR W. "NICK"  
ARUNDEL

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 24, 1995*

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that my colleague and I honor one of northern Virginia's pioneers, Arthur W. "Nick" Arundel. Mr. Arundel, has over the last 30 years built the Times Community Newspapers into a chain of 16 weekly publications stretching from Fairfax County west through the Piedmont. Today we are proud that he has received the Suburban Newspapers of America's 1995 Dean S. Lecher Award for his decades of contributions to suburban journalism.

Mr. Arundel's career started when he was hired by famed CBS correspondent Edward R. Murrow to be a reporter in the network's Washington bureau in 1956. In 1960, having developed an entrepreneurial itch, he bought a bankrupt country and western radio station in Washington, renamed it WAVA and created the first all-news radio station in the country. The station was a phenomenal success.

In 1965 he started the Times Community Newspapers with his acquisition of the 175-