



NDI REPORTS

Middle East

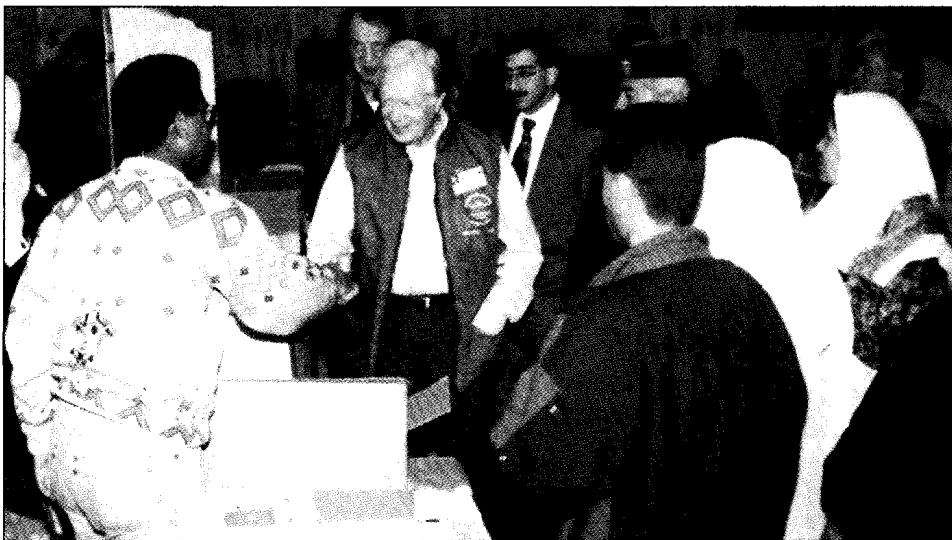
Palestinians Vote in Historic Elections

On January 20, more than 800,000 Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem voted for the first time to choose their political leaders in a general election. Yasser Arafat was elected to head the Palestinian Interim Self-Government, or cabinet. Also selected was an 88-member legislative assembly, the Palestinian Council, which will govern the Palestinian self-rule areas. Although the elections fulfilled an important aspect of the peace process, the recent wave of terrorist bombings in Israel has jeopardized the process and impeded the ability of the Council to focus on Palestinian democracy.

Two years of NDI programming in the region intersected on election day: "Civic Forum," NDI's grassroots civic education program, increased Palestinian understanding of election-related issues; Civic Forum's Palestinian moderators also served as guides for an NDI-Carter Center international observer delegation co-led by former President Jimmy Carter and former Polish Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka; and NDI's work with the Palestinian Domestic Monitoring Committee helped deploy 2,000 volunteer election observers.

Despite a boycott by some parties and an abbreviated election process, the unexpectedly high turnout in most districts strengthened the movement toward Palestinian democracy. Fateh, the party headed by Arafat, succeeded in placing 50 candidates on the elected council. Independent candidates won the remainder of the council seats,

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Former President Jimmy Carter, co-leader of the NDI/Carter Center Palestinian election delegation, greets polling station official.

Central and Eastern Europe

Bosnia Prepares For Elections

On the airport road approach to Sarajevo, hardly a building was left undamaged by the ferocious artillery bombardment; major highways are unpassable and the rail and telephone networks unusable. On the drive from Sarajevo to Tuzla, some 60 miles that takes more than five and half hours on tortuous roads, the route is lined with yellow ribbons that mark the location of some of the millions of landmines that litter the countryside. It is hard to imagine when the 2.5 million refugees, who constitute more than half of the pre-war population of Bosnia-Herzegovina, would be prepared psychologically to return to live again next to neighbors from another ethnic group or how they would survive economically. The political and economic reconstruction of the country is indeed a daunting task.

In December, the presidents of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia signed the Dayton Accord ending four years of brutal war. The Accord reaffirmed the internationally recognized border of Bosnia-Herzegovina and recognized two "entities" within the state: the Muslim-Croat Federation, which controls 51 percent of the territory, and the Republic of Srpska, which controls the remaining 49 percent. The Accord stipulates that a special NATO peace implementation force occupy the region

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East and Central Africa

Burundians Study Democratic Principles

A new booklet on democratic values and practices has sparked widespread interest among Burundians across the ethnic and political divide who are seeking ways to promote dialogue and tolerance in their country. Entitled *How to Live in Democracy in Burundi?*, the booklet, published by NDI, incorporates principles identified by Hutus and Tutsis as requirements for a peaceful coexistence between ethnic groups. The instructional manual is part of NDI's ongoing civic education program in the ethnically polarized society.

In preparing the book, NDI's representative in Bujumbura organized a series of focus groups to collect the ideas and opinions of hundreds of Burundians representing a cross-section of the country's ethnic, socio-economic, regional, generational, gender and political composition. During these sessions NDI tested concepts and issues that were to form the booklet's principal themes. The word "democracy" had become a pejorative term in Burundi as it was associated with the civil strife and violent political upheaval that followed multiparty elections in 1993. The exchanges prompted Burundians to reflect and communicate with one another on concerns that had previously been judged too sensitive to discuss and often excluded from scrutiny. The meetings also provided advance notice of the pamphlet's publication, which helped create interest in its development and distribution.

The booklet, the first of its kind in Burundi, covers a range of topics on democratic tenets and practices. These include the rule of law, separation of powers, civil society, the media, political parties, elections, equality, tolerance, public participation and citizen responsibilities. Written in French and in the local language of Kirundi, the manual's content is targeted for the average Burundian. In January, NDI distributed a preliminary printing of 5,000 copies to nongovernmental organizations, government ministries and political parties. The initial publication met with extensive media coverage as well as requests for thousands of additional copies.

In February, NDI organized a "Day of Reflection" at which representatives from leading local and international civic groups, and government ministries discussed the booklet and offered recommendations for the second edition. Attendees also considered distribution options and strategies to most effectively utilize the document. "This should have been done a long time ago" said one civic leader. Another commented that publishing the book in Kirundi "is so valuable and rare." Also positive was the exchange of ideas between Hutus and Tutsis interested in debating the booklet's title and undertaking further discussions on democracy. The response and feedback from Burundians reflects a strong desire to better comprehend what democracy stands for, and how it can be incorporated into Burundi's fragile political culture. The organizations present for reflection day indicated that the simple and straightforward contents of the booklet allowed them to adapt it to beginning-

level readers in rural communities or professional spokespersons for national associations.

NDI has printed another 80,000 copies to meet the demand from educators, civic organizers, political leaders and journalists. Interest extends from the Ministry of Education, which plans to incorporate the booklet into its democracy education curriculum, to the Burundi Boy Scouts, which has proposed organizing a poster contest for its 10,000 members.

Madagascar

At the request of Madagascar's National Assembly, NDI plans to organize a training program for the country's nascent legislature. The current parliament, seated in 1993, is the first elected under the country's 1992 democratic constitution; most deputies have never before held legislative office. NDI visited Madagascar in December to identify key organizational issues facing the National Assembly and determine the types of resources the Institute could provide to strengthen the legislature. International members of the assessment team included Adamou Kombo, former president of Niger's Supervisory Election Commission and João de Menezes Ferreira, a former Portuguese parliamentarian. The team recommended that NDI design a program to provide practical assistance on organization and rules, and to help develop the parliament's committees.



Civic education booklet, *How to Live in Democracy in Burundi?* rolls off the presses at Bujumbura publishing house.

Asia

Elections Fail to End Political Crisis in Bangladesh

Recent elections in Bangladesh failed to end the country's two-year political deadlock. Major opposition parties boycotted parliamentary elections held on February 15 amid a climate of violence, fear and mistrust. Attempts to broker an agreement between the government and the opposition parties failed, as both sides hardened their positions and the opposition increasingly took their demands to the streets. The opposition alleged that the government was unwilling and unable to conduct fair elections and demanded the immediate resignation of Prime Minister Khaleda Zia and the appointment of a caretaker govern-



Interviewing a polling place official (right) at voting station in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Also pictured: NDI Field Representatives Melissa Estok (left), and Peter Redmond (center), and FEMA trainer Shamsunnahar (second from left).

ment. Zia refused to accede to the demands, maintaining that a caretaker government was unconstitutional.

During this troubled period, NDI continued to provide technical assistance to the Fair Election Monitoring Alliance (FEMA), a coalition of more than 130 Bangladeshi nongovernmental organizations committed to monitoring the legislative contests. FEMA's original program focused on encouraging broad-based public participation, deterring intimidation at the polls and creating a climate in which the political will of the electorate was respected. Although the upheaval surrounding the elections ulti-

mately forced FEMA to dramatically curtail its activities, the Alliance became one of the few sources of reliable information on election day.

Since last August, NDI field representatives helped build and train FEMA's nationwide network. The Institute worked directly with the election commission, continued a dialogue with both sides of the political conflict and advised the international community on election monitoring.

Despite the opposition boycott, FEMA decided to monitor the balloting on election day. After carefully reviewing the issues involved in observing a largely uncontested election, the Alliance emphasized the importance of demonstrating even an abbreviated presence in such a polarized setting. FEMA leadership believed that the Alliance could serve as a neutral witness of the proceedings and provide the public with an informed report on the election process.

On election day, approximately 1,000 FEMA monitors reported witnessing a poorly administered process, low voter turnout and widespread violence. FEMA's election-night statement admonished both sides of the political divide, criticized the process itself and urged that the governing and opposition parties pursue a "fresh dialogue" to resolve the political crisis. Because of FEMA's credibility, this first public commentary was widely covered in the media and influenced the subsequent debate about the process.

Following a month of continuous strikes after the elections, Prime Minister Zia resigned and former Chief Justice Habibur Rahman was sworn in as the head of an interim caretaker government. While the political situation remains tense, the parliament has approved new elections in June. FEMA's continued involvement in the electoral process could help restore public confidence. To complement the work of FEMA, NDI is exploring the possibility of organizing an international delegation to observe the elections, which if conducted successfully, could restore the country's democratization process.

Cambodia

NDI programming promotes the development of a transparent electoral framework for local and national polling anticipated for 1997 and 1998 respec-



At workshop in Phnom Penh, Cambodia civic leaders examine voter education and election monitoring programs.

tively. The 1997 contests will be the country's first self-managed elections; observers believe that public credibility will increase if the new electoral laws are developed in an open manner and trained domestic monitors are able to provide a neutral assessment of the process. NDI activities encourage the involvement of nongovernmental organizations in monitoring the electoral process. At an election monitoring and voter education conference in December, more than 140 civic leaders began preparations for assuming their new role in the electoral process. Also during that time, NDI advised Ministry of Interior officials involved in drafting the new election law.

Trainers for Programs in Asia

December 1995-March 1996

DAMASO MAGBUAL
National Movement for Free Elections,
Philippines

TOM MCDONALD
Attorney, U.S.

KUMI SAMUEL
Movement for Free and Fair Elections,
Sri Lanka

UBONRAT SIRIYUVASAK
PollWatch, Thailand

West Africa

Mali Examines Election Law Reforms

In February, an NDI delegation of international election experts visited Mali to evaluate the country's constitutional and electoral framework. President Alpha Oumar Konaré requested that NDI conduct the assessment as the government and political party and civic leaders consider changes to Mali's election code in preparation for national elections in early 1997.

The 1997 elections will be the country's first competitive polling to be organized by a democratically elected government. Ruled from independence by successive one-party or military regimes, Mali began its democratic transition in 1991. Following the national conference of 1991, the registration of political parties and adoption of a new constitution, national, multiparty elections were held in 1992. Since then, Malian leaders across the political spectrum have worked to build consensus on major issues including the need to strengthen democratic institutions and to achieve national reconciliation following years of strife with the Tuareg rebellion.

NDI's delegation comprised international election law experts from Benin, Canada, France and the U.S. In its meetings with President Konaré and political and civic leaders, the delegation discussed the challenges facing Mali as elections near, including low voter participation, a widely dispersed and remote population, and the lack of an independent electoral commission. Mali has yet to establish an independent election commission even though political party leaders including President Konaré have publicly indicated their support for such a body.

The delegation found that Malians are committed to strengthening newly created democratic institutions, including

the electoral system. NDI is preparing a final report that will contain recommendations on how to promote an open and transparent election process. The report will be presented to the government, political parties and civic organizations before the next session of parliament in late April.

Benin

NDI organized international observer delegations to both rounds of Benin's presidential election on March 3 and 18. The poll was the second presidential contest since Benin initiated a democratic transition in 1991, and was viewed as an important test for its nascent democracy. In the run-off, Mathieu Kerekou garnered 52 percent of the votes cast against 47 percent for incumbent Nicephore Soglo. Kerekou, the former leader of Benin during the era of one-party rule, had been defeated in 1991 by Soglo who initiated broad economic and political



International delegation drafts post-election statement during second round of presidential polling in Benin. Pictured at center left, Representative Harry Johnston, the delegation leader, and center, Christopher Fomunyoh, NDI's director of West African programs.

Observer Delegations to Benin Elections

March 3 and March 18, 1996

HARRY JOHNSTON
Delegation Leader (March 18)
Member of Congress; Member,
Africa Subcommittee, U.S.

EDWARD FEIGHAN
Delegation Co-leader (March 3)
NDI Board of Directors; former
Member of Congress, U.S.

ANDRESIA VAZ
Delegation Co-leader (March 3)
Court of Appeals; former
President, Vote Tabulation
Commission, Senegal

LUC AJENE
Central African Human Rights
League, Central African Republic

TADJOU DINE ALI-DIABACTE,
National Electoral Commission,
Togo

GORDON ASHWORTH
Liberal Party, Canada

N'DIAYE BAH
National Congress for a
Democratic Initiative
(CNID-FYT), Mali

EDITH COLIVER
Former Member, Board of
Directors, League of Women
Voters (San Francisco), U.S.

LINDA PRICE DRUCKER
Attorney, U.S.

MAXINE GRIFFITH
New York City Planning
Commission, U.S.

HONORE GUIE
GERDDES-Côte d'Ivoire,
Côte d'Ivoire

KELLEY JONES
Former Senior Policy Advisor to
Texas Lieutenant Governor, U.S.

ADAMOU KOMBO
Former President of Supervisory
Election Commission
(COSUPEL), Niger

KAFUI KPEGBA-DZOTSI
M.P., Togolese Union for
Democracy (UTD); Togo

YAOVI CRESPIEN LEGUEDE
GERDDES-Afrique, Togo

TERRENCE LYONS
The Brookings Institution, U.S.

PARFAIT MOUKOKO
Congolese Observatory of
Human Rights, Congo

LASZLO RAJK
M.P., Alliance of Free Democrats
(SZDSZ), Hungary

NINA ROBBINS
World Resources Institute, U.S.

DJISSOU FAUSTIN SEMODJI
GERDDES-Togo, Togo

DOMINIQUE TREMBLAY
Former Assistant to the Elections
Canada Returning Officer for
Hull, Québec, Canada

WALTER VAN WOLPUTTE
Attaché, Cabinet of the Vice
Prime Minister, Belgium

NICHOLAS WURF
Survey research analyst, U.S.



NDI election observer Parfait Moukoko from the Congo (holding folder) takes boat to polling station near Malanville, Benin.

reforms during the past five years.

The NDI delegations were deployed in all six of the country's administrative regions. An earlier assessment mission had visited Benin in February to analyze the pre-electoral environment. Its subsequent report contained recommendations on providing public access to voter registration and polling-site lists, increasing domestic monitoring activities and controlling election-related violence. For the presidential polling, both NDI delegations were impressed by the calm, patient and peaceful manner in which

Trainers for Programs in West Africa December 1995-March 1996

ANNE-EMMANUELLE DEYSINE
Université de Paris X-Nanterre, France

EDWARD ERRANTE
University of Paris, U.S.

FRANCOIS FROMENT-MEURICE
Member, European Parliament, European
Popular Party, France

JONATHAN GOULD
International Human Rights Law Institute,
DePaul University, U.S.

RICHARD STEPHENSON
Assessment Review Board of Ontario;
former Liberal Party Counsel, Canada

AGNES ZANOUI,
University of Benin; Former Vice President,
Independent Electoral Commission, Benin

the Beninese electorate conducted itself on election day, the high voter turnout and the level of citizen participation. They also noted the efforts by the Independent Election Commission and the Constitutional Court to increase voter confidence and transparency in the electoral process.

Niger

Last October, NDI opened an office in Niamey to conduct a program to

strengthen communication between Nigerien civic organizations and the National Assembly. Nigerien deputies and civic leaders had requested that NDI develop the program to enhance legislative accountability and improve civic participation in the political process. Following the military coup in January, NDI temporarily suspended program activities but has recently resumed work with civic organizations to assist the return to democratic, civilian rule.

Southern Africa

Angolans Study Democratic Institutions

The 1994 Lusaka Protocol laid the foundation for a political process to end decades of war and begin a gradual transition to reconciliation and democracy. The peace agreement includes demobilizing soldiers and integrating opposition UNITA officials into a government of national unity. Earlier this year, the agreement was marred by a number of ceasefire violations and a protracted process of quartering troops. Significant advances have been made recently, however, with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi meeting in Gabon on March 1 to reaffirm their commitment to the peace process.

NDI conducted its first "democratic study mission" in March, organizing the visit of Angolans from national and

regional nongovernmental organizations to Mozambique where general elections in 1994 successfully completed peace accords that ended a 16-year civil war. The delegation exchanged ideas and materials with representatives from Mozambican NGOs and government officials who had helped organize an extensive nationwide civic education campaign for their country's first multi-party elections. The program also allowed the Angolan delegation to inspect NDI's ongoing civic education program in Mozambique and to meet with the Institute's network of Mozambican trainers. As a result of the study mission, both Mozambican and Angolan participants have developed follow-up projects, some of which will include collaborative efforts between the two countries.

While traveling to Angola last March, NDI staff members met with national officials in charge of implement-

ing the country's decentralization plan, which will culminate with local elections within three years. In Huambo Province, NDI met with local officials and examined municipal and provincial government structures. Although the war almost completely destroyed the city of Huambo, people are beginning to return to the area, and local and provincial governments are operating on a limited scale. The Lusaka Protocol stipulates that UNITA-designated officials will begin to gradually assume positions in local and provincial governments in Huambo and elsewhere. To help prepare officials for the integration and decentralization process, NDI plans to bring a delegation of Angolan officials to a country in the region that has recently established autonomous local and provincial governments.

Issues related to civil-military relations will also affect long-term prospects

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Southern Africa (cont'd)

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for successful political and social integration. NDI plans to bring to Angola an Argentine civil-military relations expert to consult with Angolan officials on how certain Latin American countries have managed civil-military relations during their transitions to democracy. NDI is also considering bringing a delegation of civilian and military leaders responsible for executing the Lusaka Protocol to El Salvador to examine political and military challenges to implementing a peace accord.

Malawi

In response to a request by the Speaker of Parliament, NDI is helping to revise parliament's internal operating procedures. The program is part of a long-term commitment on the part of parliamentary leadership to ensure that the legislature's operating rules reflect the new democratic system and permit the parliament to play a more active role in the governing process. NDI also compiled a directory of more than 250 professional women to increase their visibility and opportunities for appointment to public office. NDI presented the directory to President Bakili Muluzi on March 8, International Women's Day.

Mozambique

More than a year after Mozambique conducted its first multiparty elections, NDI-sponsored focus groups reveal that public support for democratic processes remains strong. However, the research also disclosed confusion about the new multiparty political system and the responsibilities of local leaders. The study findings are helping NDI design a voter education program to prepare Mozambicans for municipal elections likely to occur in 1997. NDI reactivated its civic education network, comprising 200 Mozambican trainers, organized previously for elections in 1994 and plans to conduct a series of public forums that encourage dialogue between parliamentarians and the citizenry.

Namibia

NDI supports the professional development of the Namibian



Senator Lawrence Mushwana (center), leader of South African study mission to Dublin and London, discusses ethics legislation during visit with Irish Finance Minister Ruairi Quinn. Also pictured (l to r): South African MPs Sybil Seaton and Piet Matthee, Mushwana, Quinn, and South African MP Louis Green.

parliament and greater public participation in the legislative process. NDI is helping the National Assembly finalize its committee rules and is planning workshops on committee operations. Recent work has focused on developing a training program that will improve the capacity of lawmakers and staff to analyze legislative proposals. NDI also helped with efforts to upgrade the legislature's research library and computer information services. In March, NDI began focus groups to measure public attitudes toward elected representatives and assess the ability of citizens to interact with the government.

South Africa

NDI's South African program intersects the democratic transition underway in the country at several points with activities to assist intergovernmental relations, promote voter education, and strengthen the national parliament and the nine provincial legislatures.

Last December, NDI sponsored the visit of a delegation of South African parliamentarians to Dublin and London to study reforms recently adopted by the Irish and British parliaments to regulate potential conflicts of interest in government. The South African National Assembly's Joint Subcommittee on Ethics, in conjunction with the Speaker's office, accepted NDI's offer to



Percy Hendricks, a Project Vote trainer, explains voting procedures to first-time voters at a Cape Town, South Africa high school.

organize the study mission as the legislature has begun the process of developing its own code of conduct. In Dublin and London, the delegation examined a range of issues including the public demand for ethics reforms, the development of legislative proposals, the creation of a consensus on such proposals and the establishment of enforcement mechanisms to implement new codes of conduct. The delegation subsequently drafted a set of ethics law recommendations for submission to the Joint Subcommittee on Ethics. NDI also established an ad hoc advisory committee, called the "ethics resource team," which responded to inquiries from South African lawmakers on ethics issues. The team comprised members of the U.S. Congress, congressional staff members, legal scholars and civic leaders.

Throughout January and February, NDI's parliamentary training workshops for South Africa's provincial parliaments familiarized lawmakers with constituent relations, committee organization, press relations and rules of procedure. Participants also received a 300-page resource book compiled by NDI on the operations of parliamentary committees. During a typical seminar in the Mpumalanga provincial parliament, lawmakers learned about summoning witnesses, requesting documents and asking questions of the executive ministers. After attending the seminar, the leader of the Mpumalanga legislature said that he will now be "more informed about the issues; better able to contribute to policymaking; have the capacity to review the conduct of government; and be able to represent the interests of constituents."

In a related program, NDI assists the University of Western Cape with its program to develop and sustain an ongoing training program for new provincial legislators.

In an effort to enhance intergovernmental relations, NDI provided the South African government a copy of its database of more than 7,500 newly elected local government officials. South African government officials welcomed the database that, for the first time, enables government agencies, civic groups and elected officials to more easily contact local councils throughout the country. Within a week, the Ministry of Provincial Affairs and Constitutional

Development had begun copying the database onto disks to send to each of the national ministries and departments, as well as to the provincial administrations, thereby helping various departments and levels of government to communicate with each other on matters of mutual interest.

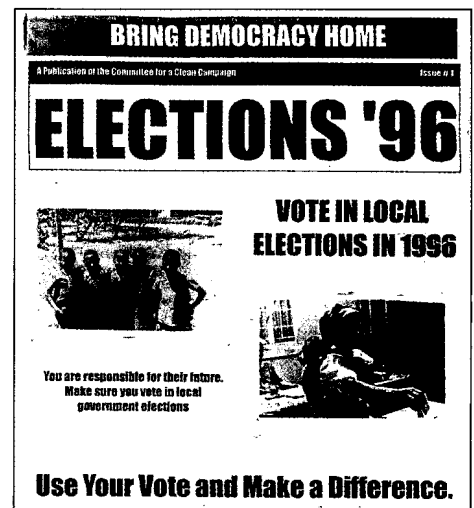
NDI's local government elections program helps nongovernmental organizations, political parties, election authorities and governments prepare for May local elections in the Western Cape and KwaZulu/Natal provinces. NDI, in collaboration with South African-based Project Vote, conducted an extensive survey of the attitudes of potential voters in KwaZulu/Natal province, which will be used to design a voter education program. Among other findings, the survey found that 73 percent of voters plan to cast ballots in upcoming local polling. However, voter knowledge about local elections and local government remains low. NDI also supports the grassroots voter education activities of Project Vote that currently concentrate on preparing voters for the May elections. In addition, NDI continued to publish a newsletter, *Local Government Elections Newsflash*, that covers issues related to the upcoming elections including voter education efforts, changes in election regulations and election administration.

Zambia

In 1996, Zambians are expected to cast ballots in local and national elections.

The upcoming elections are viewed as a critical test for democracy in Zambia, which held its first multiparty elections in 1991. However, voter registration and turn-out rates indicate a decline in participation, especially in by-elections held recently to fill vacant parliamentary seats. NDI helped establish the Committee for a Clean Campaign (CCC), a coalition of nongovernmental organizations, that has formed to encourage political parties to comply with a campaign code of conduct, distribute voter education material and organize a national election monitoring program.

NDI recently cooperated with the CCC to produce radio dramas and a voter education newspaper that emphasize the importance of voting in upcoming polls.



First edition of a voter education newspaper published by the Lusaka-based Committee for a Clean Campaign.

Trainers and Advisers for Programs in Southern Africa

December 1995-March 1996

ELIZABETH FURSE
Member of Congress, U.S.

BRIAN KIDNEY
Former Chief Clerk,
California Assembly, U.S.

BERNARD RAIMO
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FRED WERTHEIMER
Former President, Common
Cause, U.S.

AMO HOUGHTON
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SHELIA JACKSON LEE
Member of Congress, U.S.

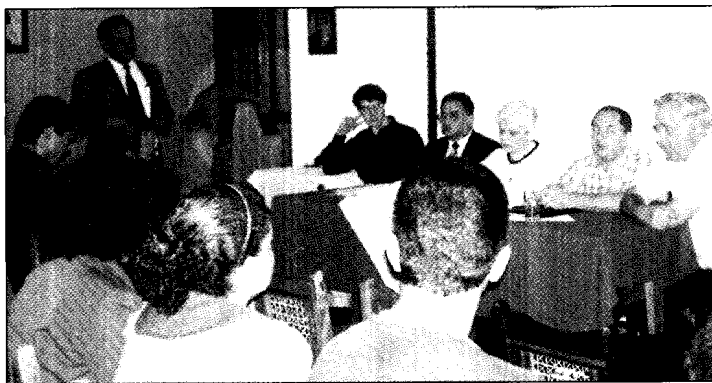
BOB SCHIFF
Public Citizen, U.S.

HOWARD WOLPE
Former Member of Congress,
U.S.

HARRY JOHNSTON
Member of Congress, U.S.

MATEMBO S. NZUNDA
M.P., Minister of Local
Government and Rural
Development, Malawi

JENNIFER SOSIN
Survey research analyst, U.S.



At a seminar in Matagalpa, Nicaragua, an NDI panel examines the state of civil-military relations in regions outside of Managua. Pictured (l to r), CEEN President José Adám Guerra (standing), NDI Program Officer Kirk Gregersen, CEEN member Sergio García Quintero; Gisela Von Muhlenbrock from Chile, Carlos R. Lopez Nuila from El Salvador and Richard Millett from the U.S.

Civil-Military Relations Strengthened in Nicaragua

Nicaragua's democratic development has been hindered by a history of politicized armies and authoritarian regimes. The country's civil-military relations have improved significantly since the political transition in 1990. The National Assembly has passed groundbreaking military legislation. The National Constituent has reformed the army appears to be on a path toward professionalization, and political and military leaders now consult regularly.

During the past three years, NDI has helped contribute to this process by opening channels of communication between civilian and military leaders, and offering practical ways to enhance civilian control of the military. One participant from the National Assembly commented that the program created a "climate of stability that permitted us to reach a consensus among the civilian and military sectors during the process of discussion and approval of the new military legislation."

NDI civil-military relations advisers from Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and the U.S. have met frequently with Nicaraguan political leaders to provide information about the mechanisms and institutions developed by other countries to promote civilian oversight of the armed forces consistent with legitimate national security concerns. The Institute published two detailed reports on civil-military relations in Nicaragua and sponsored five national and four regional forums that brought together international experts and Nicaraguan political and military leaders to discuss methods to improve Nicaragua's fractured civil-military relations.

NDI also supported the development of the Nicaraguan Center for Strategic Studies (CEEN), a nongovernmental organization dedicated to training civilians in security affairs and promoting better relations between the armed forces, the government and civil society. Most recently, NDI and the

CEEN organized a seminar on military justice in Managua and two forums about reconciliation and democratic civil-military relations in the interior of the country. Both programs were witness to a level of openness between civilian and military participants rarely seen in Nicaraguan history.

Healthier civil-military relations alone, however, will not guarantee civilian control of the military. Before Nicaragua can establish effective political institutions and mechanisms to oversee military affairs, it will need civilians with expertise in defense affairs. Therefore, further development of civilian capabilities becomes an even more crucial task.

Future NDI activities will support civilian institutions such as the CEEN and the National Assembly, continue training of civilians in security affairs and expand dialogue in the country's interior regions.

Argentina

NDI continues to support Argentinean efforts to increase women's participation in politics. The Institute organized a series of programs in 1994 to enhance the leadership and law-making capabilities of the country's female legislators. Last March, NDI sent an expert in women's political development to Argentina to evaluate the earlier program and participate in seminars to strengthen women's effectiveness in politics. Activities were coordinated with the Foundation for Women in Equality in Buenos Aires and the Institute of Women's Training, Research and Participation based in Mendoza.



Political and civic leaders discuss coalition building at seminar on women's leadership development in Mendoza, Argentina.

Dominican Republic

Based on recommendations of an NDI assessment mission in February, the Institute and the Carter Center are organizing an international delegation to monitor the May 16 presidential election. A similar NDI delegation observing the 1994 election

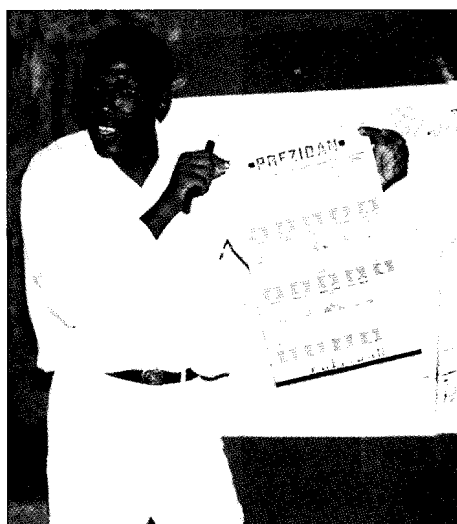
played a key role in exposing serious irregularities and promoting the Pact for Democracy, a political compromise that addressed the shortcomings of the electoral process following the disputed polling and called for early elections in 1996. The assessment mission met with the presidential candidates, electoral commission members and civic leaders all of whom affirmed that an NDI/Carter Center delegation could help promote a transparent electoral process. In late April, former President Jimmy Carter will lead a pre-election mission to the Dominican Republic to assess preparations for the May polling.

Guyana

In January, NDI opened an office in Georgetown to begin a long-term program to strengthen Guyana's national legislature and promote citizen participation in political affairs. NDI is working closely with National Assembly officials on establishing a parliamentary library. Members and staff of the Assembly identified the creation of a functioning library as the first step toward enhancing the legislature's professional research capabilities and internal organization. The Institute has also met with members of the newly appointed Elections Commission to explore the development of voter education programs during the run-up to the 1997 national elections.

Haiti

On December 17, Lavalas Party candidate Rene Preval was elected president, winning 87 percent of the vote. The election was carried out in a generally peaceful and orderly manner, with opposition candidates accepting the results. NDI operated an information center to distribute material about the election, conduct press conferences and serve as a neutral meeting place for those following the campaign and electoral preparations. NDI also trained the Electoral Surveillance and Control Unit, a multiparty



Gary Olius, director of training for the Provisional Electoral Council, explains balloting procedures to representatives of Electoral Surveillance and Control Unit in Cap Haitien, Haiti.

monitoring section within the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP), the country's chief election administrative body. Despite little time to organize the unit, monitors were present at an estimated 35 percent of the more than 10,000 polling places. In March, the president of the CEP and two parliamentarians examined electoral institutions in Guatemala, Panama and the U.S. The NDI-sponsored visit provided the Haitians with information about the structure and responsibilities of various election authorities as they begin the process of establishing a permanent election commission.

Mexico

NDI supports the efforts of the Alianza Cívica, a nationwide civic group that promotes electoral law reform currently under consideration by the Mexican Congress. While monitoring state and local elections in 1995, the Alianza Cívica reported evidence of widespread irregularities, particularly during the campaign period. With municipal and national elections scheduled for 1996 and 1997 respectively, issues such as campaign spending limits, media access and the autonomy of the national election authorities are at the forefront of the reform deliberations. Earlier this year, the Alianza Cívica, with NDI support, sponsored a series of seminars in three states to encourage public participation in the electoral reform debate and refine a package of reform proposals for presentation to the Mexican Congress.

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Trainers for Programs in Latin America

December 1995-March 1996

J. MICHAEL ANDERSON
Congressional Research
Service, U.S.

AMY S. CONROY
Former Executive Director,
Women's Campaign Fund,
U.S.

CURTIS C. CUTLER
Interworld Consultants, Inc.,
U.S.

GERARDO LE CHEVALLIER
Former Congressman,
El Salvador

CARLOS LOPEZ NUILA
Technological University,
El Salvador

RICHARD MILLETT
Southern Illinois University,
U.S.

NEIL NEVITTE
University of Toronto,
Canada

VELMA NEWTON
University of West Indies,
Barbados

MARGOT TROVINGER
Voice of America, U.S.

EDUARDO VALDES
Electoral Tribunal, Panama

RAFAEL VILLEGAS
Supreme Electoral
Tribunal, Costa Rica

GISELA VON MUHLEN-
BROCK
Former Chief of Staff,
Ministry of Justice, Chile



"Electoral Reform Key for Democracy in Mexico" headlines *Diario Yucatán* newspaper coverage of NDI/Alianza Cívica seminar in Merida, Yucatán, Mexico.

Central and Eastern Europe (cont'd)

continued from page 1

for one year to help carry out the peace settlement.

The Accord requires that elections take place within nine months for the presidency and House of Representatives of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the legislatures of the two entities, and the presidency of Republic of Srpska. Local and cantonal (district) elections must also occur within this period. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) will supervise the preparations and conduct of elections, and is responsible for verifying compliance with the preconditions for free and fair elections.

A five-member NDI assessment team, which visited Bosnia in February, met with the major political parties, civic groups and media representatives in Sarajevo before dividing into two groups to travel to Tuzla and Banja Luka. The team found that voters in the forthcoming elections, still wary of renewed conflict once NATO troops withdraw in December, may prefer the perceived "protection" offered by the three nationalist parties—the Party for Democratic Action (SDA), the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) and the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS)—that currently dominate the political landscape. However, the delegation concluded that multi-ethnic groups must also be provided an opportunity to compete if the political environment is to become more open and tolerant.

Tuzla is the only city in the Muslim-Croat Federation controlled by the multi-ethnic opposition parties and Banja Luka is the major center of multiparty activity in Republic of Srpska. In both cities, neither of which suffered significant war damage, opposition parties spoke emphatically of the need to form coalitions. Eight opposition parties recently announced the formation of the Democratic Alternative, a loose coalition comprising eight parties.

While the OSCE has a considerable stake in the effective administration of the elections and will field large numbers of international observers on election day, NDI will focus on promoting Bosnian involvement in the process.

Based on the assessment team's findings, NDI will help prepare multi-ethnic parties to participate in the forthcoming polling. The Institute would also explore the possibility of working with moderate elements of nationalist parties. An NDI civic education effort will feature a series of multiparty candidate debates organized throughout the country by Bosnian civic organizations. Training for political party and nonpartisan poll-watchers would also be provided.

NDI plans to remain engaged in long-term political party and civic organization development work in Bosnia. The program has as its premise the belief that community groups that begin to rebuild trust across ethnic lines will reduce the possibility of renewed sectarian conflict.

Albania

In advance of parliamentary elections this spring, NDI continues to support the activities of the Society for Democratic Culture (SDC), a nongovernmental civic education organization dedicated to encouraging greater public participation in the political process. In February, SDC leaders convened to plan the Society's first nationwide public opinion poll and in March, NDI worked with SDC to design a monitoring program that will report on the level of media access afforded various political parties during the electoral campaign.

Bulgaria

In January, NDI closed its office in Sofia after having spent almost two years helping professionalize the operations of the Bulgarian Association for Fair Elections and Civil Rights (BAFEER). NDI's decision to reduce its advisory role with BAFEER signals the organization's capacity to implement and manage activities on its own. In order to prepare for sustained activity in the absence of future NDI support, BAFEER has begun developing a long-term fundraising strategy to support its election monitoring, civic education and advocacy programs.

Croatia

NDI's political party building program assists parties with strengthening their internal organization and external communication. Following parliamentary elections in 1995, NDI has worked primarily with opposition parties on preparations for local elections later this year. In March, NDI sent two political experts to consult with political parties in five cities. Given the limited resources afforded most Croatian political parties, the seminars focused on organizing and managing low-budget campaign efforts. NDI also conducted a multipartisan seminar in Zagreb to train women interested in running for political office.

Latin America and the Caribbean (cont'd)

continued from page 9

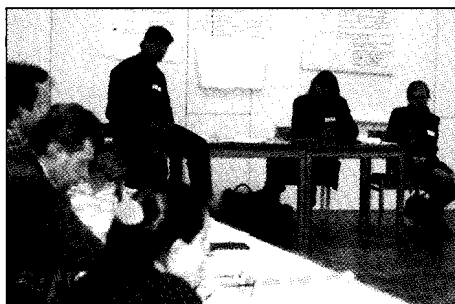
Venezuela

NDI helped the School of Neighbors (EVV), a grassroots civic organization, increase public confidence and participation in state and local elections last December. Following a series of election-related training programs, EVV organized a network of observers and conducted an independent, or parallel, vote count

in four cities. Based on reports of 450 volunteers who monitored election-day procedures and mayoral results, EVV produced an evaluation of the Venezuelan election process. The evaluation will be used to design future electoral reform proposals. EVV plans to develop a nationwide observation program for the 1988 presidential election.

Czech Republic

NDI works with nongovernmental organizations to promote grassroots participation in the political process. NDI helped establish the Center for Not-for-Profit Organizations in Plzen, a coalition that provides local civic groups with training on message development, membership recruitment and local government relations. NDI is replicating the Plzen model in other cities and currently assists 15 NGOs in Jihlava. In Ceske Budejovice as well as in three other cities, NDI has conducted workshops on organizing candidate forums in advance of June parliamentary elections.



Leif Grina (seated left) from the U.S. leads discussion on coalition building for community organizers in Jihlava, Czech Republic.

Former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedonia

NDI works with the Association for Civic Initiative (ACI), a multi-ethnic organization dedicated to promoting citi-

zen participation in political affairs. New programs provide support to ACI's local network of clubs throughout the country. NDI initially selected one club with which to organize a pilot community organizing program. With local elections tentatively scheduled for November, NDI is offering training to the ACI club in Stip to assist efforts to encourage citizens to discuss issues of local importance and motivate greater public participation in the electoral process. At the request of the country's justice minister, NDI will also assess recently drafted local election laws.

Poland

NDI has launched a program to build the institutional capacity of political parties at the local and regional levels. The consolidation of a democratic political system has been hampered by fragmented party politics, which has in turn deadlocked major legislative reforms and adoption of a new constitution. Strengthening the local organizational structure and public outreach capabilities of the major political parties will create more broad-based and transparent operations, and provide the public a better understanding of each party's identity.

Romania

NDI conducts an ongoing series of civic participation and governance activities in partnership with one of Romania's

leading civic groups, the Pro Democracy Association (PDA). Current PDA efforts promote citizen understanding of electoral reform issues, produce voter education materials and mobilize volunteers in anticipation of local elections this spring. NDI also works with local PDA clubs and the Romanian Foundation for Development and Public Services to encourage elected officials from more than 40 municipalities to incorporate public input into governmental decisionmaking. In a separate program, the Institute is part of a consortium that provides management and advocacy training to the country's nascent civic organizations.

Slovakia

NDI helps involve nongovernmental organizations in public policy issues by equipping them with the skills to interact more effectively with local elected officials and opinion makers. By providing NGOs with a voice in local government decisionmaking, NDI encourages citizens to undertake advocacy roles and assume a greater stake in the political process. NDI continues to work in the city of Trencin with a coalition of 35 NGOs organized with Institute support. New activities seek to develop a formal working relationship with the Trencin city council. NDI is also advising community groups in the eastern city of Presov and will soon begin similar programs in several other cities.

Trainers for Programs in Central and Eastern Europe

December 1995-March 1996

CATHY ALLEN
Political organization
specialist, U.S.

ANNE GRIMSRUD
Deputy Member of Parliament,
Norway

SERGEI MARKOV
Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace, Russia

KIMBERLEY ROSS
International Foundation for
Election Systems (IFES), U.S.

PAUL S. DEGREGORIO
Director of Elections St. Louis
County, U.S.

LEIF GRINA
Community organizer, U.S.

GERALD MITCHELL
Office of Democratic
Institutions and Human Rights
(ODIHR), Organization for
Security and Cooperation in
Europe, Poland

THOMAS VOLGY
Former Mayor of Tucson,
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Congressional Campaign
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HEGE HERO
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Norway

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Ontario, Canada

GRETCHEN REGEHR
YMCA, U.S.

Former Soviet Union and the Baltic States

Armenia

NDI continues to assist "Vote Armenia," a civic organization formed in advance of the July 1995 parliamentary elections, with organizing an election monitoring program for the September 1996 presidential and local elections. In March, the Institute also conducted introductory seminars for two parliamentary groups that examined methods by which they could have greater influence in the legislature and with the public.

Azerbaijan

NDI reopened its office in Baku in February. Following meetings with key committee chairs in the new parliament, the Institute agreed to organize a series of workshops on local government legislation to be enacted later this spring. In a complementary program, NDI co-sponsored with the Union of Journalists of the New Generation, a program on the role of journalists in reporting on legislative developments.

Baltics

In December, NDI participated in an assessment mission to the Baltic states as a member of a consortium that also includes the U.S. Baltic Foundation and the Christian Children's Fund. As a member of this consortium, the Institute will provide training during the next two years for nongovernmental organizations in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. An NDI representative based in Riga, Latvia will coordinate this training, which will begin with a series of seminars on civic advocacy this spring.

Estonia/Lithuania

NDI has completed its year-long local government program in Estonia, leaving behind formal structures in five Estonian cities that will continue to promote public participation in local decisionmaking. In late January, NDI opened an office in Kaunas, Lithuania to begin a similar local government program in Kaunas and several smaller Lithuanian municipalities.

Kyrgyzstan

In February, NDI opened an office in Bishkek to work with the newly constituted two-house legislature. Initial efforts will familiarize parliamentary committees with mechanisms for promoting public awareness of and participation in the legislative process. Another program will encourage lawmakers to discuss legislation in the media in advance of its formal consideration in order to enhance transparency and promote popular understanding of legislative issues.

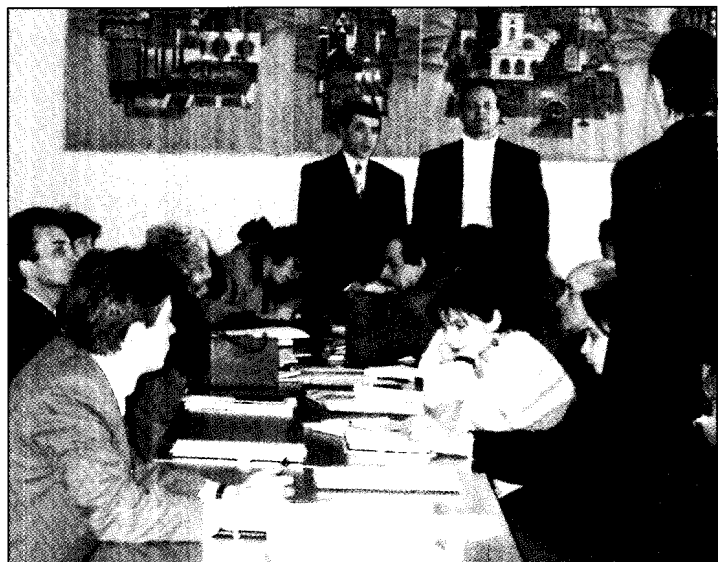
Russia

In March, NDI conducted the first in a series of consultations with reform-minded political groups in the Russian parliament

(State Duma). These sessions focus on strengthening the political and legislative effectiveness of political factions and encouraging their communication with constituents. The Institute also began political party training outside Moscow for reform parties participating in local and gubernatorial elections that will take place in the second half of 1996. In February and March, NDI's activities in Russia in the area of civic advocacy included: consultations with civic groups in Ekaterinburg, St. Petersburg and Samara; a training program for civic trainers in Moscow; and an advocacy program in Moscow to introduce civic groups to the new State Duma.

Ukraine

NDI is focusing democratic development programs in five cities with democratic political party leaders, civic organizers, journalists, local officials and parliamentarians. As part of a joint NDI-International Republican Institute get-out-the-vote program, the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU) fielded poll-watchers in 30 out of 45 districts with contested elections and organized 11 candidate debates in Kiev for the December 10 parliamentary by-elections. The Committee received several letters of commendation from district election commissions and requests to organize similar debates in future elections. NDI assisted other civic groups with improving their management, advocacy and fundraising skills and with enhancing their capabilities to communicate with elected officials. Programs with parties strengthen the organizational capabilities of local structures and improve intra- and inter-party relations. Finally, NDI sponsored a series of regional roundtables in February and March to examine the relationship between media and politics as the country moves toward developing a more independent press.



Democratic activists in Lviv, Ukraine meet with journalists to explore ways to promote objective political reporting at the local level. Pictured answering a questioner from the audience (standing l to r), Ukrainian journalist Boris Klimentko and then-NDI Ukrainian Field Director Daniel Ebert.

In January, former U.S. Representative James M. Shannon participated in an NDI program for the newly elected Georgian parliament. Shannon's reflections on his visit to Tbilisi and the importance of democratic development assistance are excerpted below from an article he authored in the February 8 BOSTON GLOBE.

U.S. help is essential to freedom and democracy in former Soviet Union

...There is one step which the United States and other developed nations can take...which for a meager investment can greatly advance our goal and diminish our concerns in that part of the world. We should substantially step up the level of financial and technical assistance programs that we provide to the countries of the former Soviet Union for the purpose of helping them establish democratic institutions of government.

I recently returned from the Republic of Georgia, where I participated in a program sponsored by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development to assist the members of the new Georgian Parliament as they learn how a legislative body functions in a democracy.

The new constitution of Georgia is modeled after the U.S. constitution with a separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches of government. While Georgia's president Eduard Shevardnadze, is clearly committed to democracy and commands the support of most of the Parliament and the Georgian people, it is nonetheless essential that the right institutional balance be struck between the branches of government from the outset...

In Georgia today, a little bit of help would go a long way toward ensuring that the country remains free and democratic. For instance, we learned that one of the biggest problems the parliamentarians there face is an inability to develop their own sources of information on which to base decisions. The Parliament must now rely, to a great degree, on information that the executive branch is willing to provide as it debates national policy. How well would our system work if members of the U.S. Congress had no

choice but to accept what the president told them? But in a country still facing power blackouts for several hours a day, the resources are just not available to fix this imbalance.

The Agency for International Development has already provided five personal computers and access to the Internet. This is a good start, but much more needs to be done. By helping the Georgian parliament through funding both research assistance and materials in the Georgian language, we can strengthen Georgia's independence and reliability to the United States as an ally in the future. Similar assistance with the development of free election commissions and a judicial system, areas where we are already offering some help, should be expanded.

We should provide the same sort of help to those other countries that are trying to establish democracies. Georgia and the other countries of the region, as gateways to Asia and the Middle East, are strategically important to us under any circumstances, but they would become crucial in the event that Russia reverts, in some form, to its old, undemocratic ways...

In Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, I was told that in the year after the collapse of the Soviet Union, hardly a week

went by without some American politician passing through to bask in the press spotlight. Since that time the politicians and much of the press have moved on to other things. By turning our attention back to those republics of the former Soviet Union whose people have already chosen democracy and helping them make that decision stick, we can, for a small investment, avoid beginning the next century where we spent so much of this one—in a long "twilight struggle" with a dictatorial empire on the other side of the world.



Former Canadian Cabinet Minister Ross Reid (standing) delivers keynote address on responsibilities of parliamentarians to new members of the Georgian legislature. Also pictured (l to r): Laszlo Rajk from Hungary, James Shannon and Robert O'Donnell from the U.S. and NDI Field Representative Ted Jonas.

Trainers for Programs in the Former Soviet Union and the Baltic States

December 1995-March 1996

DOROTHY CECELSKI
Common Cause, U.S.

ULRICH SCHILLER
Die Zeit, Germany

DAN CLUMPNER
City Planning Commission, Eau Claire,
Wisconsin, U.S.

MARIJA SEVER
Libra Institute, Slovenia

ROBERT O'DONNELL
Former Speaker of the House,
Pennsylvania State Legislature, U.S.

JAMES SHANNON
Former Member of Congress, U.S.

LASZLO RAJK
Member of Parliament, Alliance of Free
Democrats, Hungary

Middle East (cont'd)

continued from page 1

although the majority are informally affiliated with various political factions.

NDI's most visible program in support of the Palestinian elections comprised three international observer delegations cosponsored with the Carter Center. Two delegations monitored the pre-election processes and publicized periodic reports for Palestinian officials, candidates and voters. During the elections, a 40-member NDI-Carter Center delegation observed polling stations in all 16 electoral districts. This observer effort was coordinated with teams fielded by the European Union and others.

For six weeks following election day, NDI-Carter Center staff members monitored the counting and complaints process and met with candidates to examine reported irregularities. After reviewing concerns raised in a few districts about the counting process and observing a re-vote in two polling stations in North Gaza, the NDI-Carter Center team reported that "nothing persuades us that any election results should be considered erroneous or in doubt."

Long before voters lined up to cast their ballots, NDI developed three complementary programs in response to Palestinian initiatives and requests for information and training. Building on three years of NDI activities in the region, these programs encouraged citizen participation in the election process through nonpartisan domestic election monitoring and civic education.



Moderator Majd Amad (center) discusses the Palestinian electoral system at a Civic Forum in Kufr Haris, a village in the West Bank.

Beginning last summer, NDI supported the creation of the Palestinian Domestic Monitoring Committee (PDMC), an independent, nonpartisan coalition of more than 40 local non-governmental organizations. The PDMC recruited and trained 2,000 volunteers to monitor the voter registration, balloting and counting processes in the West Bank. In addition, NDI developed a program in cooperation with the Jerusalem Center for Women that encouraged young Palestinian women to participate fully in politics. The extended series of interactive, motivational workshops, conducted in Hebron, Nablus, Khan Younis

Observer Delegation To The Palestinian Elections

January 20, 1996

JIMMY CARTER
Delegation Co-leader
Former President, U.S.

HANNA SUCHOCKA
Delegation Co-leader
Former Prime Minister, Poland

HAFED AL-FADHEL
Arab Democratic Institute,
Yemen

GRAEME BANNERMAN
Former Staff Director, Senate
Foreign Relations Committee,
U.S.

HARRY G. BARNES, JR.
Conflict Resolution and Human
Rights Program, The Carter
Center, U.S.

SERGIO BITAR
Senator, Party for Democracy,
Chile

ERIC BJORN LUND
NDI Director of Program
Coordination, U.S.

DANIEL BRUMBERG
Georgetown University, U.S.

AMY CARTER
U.S.

JASON CARTER
U.S.

ROSALYNN CARTER
Former First Lady, U.S.

WILLIAM CHACE
President, Emory University,
U.S.

SANFORD CLOUD
National Conference of
Christians and Jews, U.S.

THOMAS DONAHUE
Former President, AFL-CIO,
U.S.

MATYAS EORSI
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Former President of Supervisory
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Electoral Assistance Bureau,
Guyana

SAKI MACOZOMA
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National Congress, South
Africa

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International Human Rights
Law Group, U.S.

THOMAS O. MELIA
NDI Senior Associate, U.S.

LISBET PALME
Swedish Committee for
UNICEF, Sweden

ROBERT PASTOR
Latin America and the
Caribbean Program, The
Carter Center, U.S.

WILLIAM QUANDT
University of Virginia, U.S.

KARIN RYAN
The Carter Center, U.S.

and Gaza City, provided opportunities for the participants to examine women's issues with experienced international and Palestinian trainers.

NDI's most extensive program, Civic Forum, engaged more than 4,000 Palestinians in an ongoing series of discussions on civics and politics. During these exchanges, participants examined universal values relating to democracy in the context of the Palestinian transition process. These included individual rights, rule of law, the Palestinian election system, the relationship between candidates and voters, and government accountability. Since August, 11 Palestinian moderators have conducted monthly discussions with a network of approximately 220 established groups in cities, villages, refugee camps, and bedouin settlements throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Moderators rely on the cooperation of local community organizations and volunteer coordinators to provide a location for the sessions and encourage participation.



Former Polish Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka, co-leader of the NDI/Carter Center Palestinian election delegation, introduces observer delegation at pre-election press conference.

During the run-up to elections, Civic Forum distributed 16 versions of a voter education poster—each corresponding to an electoral district. The posters explained the voting and counting procedures and listed the names of all candidates competing in the respective districts. Moderators and volunteer coordinators distributed 50,000 of these posters through the Civic Forum network.

NDI plans to continue its Civic Forum program through September by expanding its existing network of 220 discussion groups throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Topics will focus on the powers and responsibilities of government, and the rights of citizens to hold elected officials accountable. Also in the post-election period, NDI is conducting an assessment of the institutional development needs of the newly elected Palestinian Council. As the Council proceeds with debating its rules of procedures, or "Standing Orders," NDI has been asked to provide comparative information on democratic legislative practices and specific aspects of parliamentary procedure. Council members will next adopt a Basic Law, which details the powers and duties of the governing authority. Council members have stated that the Standing Orders and Basic Law would be key indicators of the Council's democratic character.

Jordan

NDI works with nongovernmental organizations to encourage the ongoing political liberalization process underway in the country. Recently, the Institute joined with Jordanian women's groups to increase participation of women in electoral politics. The program will provide a select group of women who aspire to political office with organizing and leadership skills in preparation for the 1997 parliamentary elections, which will be the third set of competitive polling since the revival of democratic politics in 1989. NDI also continues to assist the New Jordan Research Center, an independent think-tank that studies and promotes the country's democratic political evolution through publications, research and conferences.

HAROLD SAUNDERS

Kettering Foundation, former Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, U.S.

KAREN SHEPHERD

Former Member of Congress, U.S.

KENNETH STEIN

Emory University, U.S.

MOHAMMED VALLI MOOSA

Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs, South Africa

JERRY WELLER

Member of Congress, U.S.

WILLIAM WHITE

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, U.S.

KENNETH D. WOLLACK

NDI President, U.S.

HAYDEE YORAC

Former Election Commissioner, Philippines

JAMES ZOGBY

Arab American Institute, U.S.

Trainers for Programs in the Middle East

December 1995-March 1996

ALEX GRIGORIEVS

Former Member of Parliament, Latvia

MOHAMED GUESSOUS

Socialist Union of Popular Forces, Morocco

FARIS AL-SANABANI

Arab Democratic Institute, Yemen

RAUFA HASSAN

University Professor, Yemen

NDI Hosts International Political Leaders At Democratic Convention

Burmese Democratic Leader Aung San Suu Kyi and former Vice President Walter Mondale to Receive Democracy Award During NDI Convention Program

NDI will host more than 500 international guests at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Heads of government, parliamentarians, political party and civic leaders, and diplomats from more than 100 nations are expected to participate in NDI's International Visitors Forum (IVF) from August 24 to 29.

"I am delighted to welcome leaders of democracies to the convention," said NDI Chairman Paul G. Kirk, Jr., a former chairman of the Democratic National Committee. "The International Visitors Forum will provide participants with important insights into the U.S. political system. The program will also enable leaders from around the world to join us in celebrating the democratic values that we all share."

During a luncheon at the Visitors Forum, NDI will present the 10th annual W. Averell Harriman Democracy Award to Aung San Suu Kyi, the Nobel prize-winning leader of Burma's pro-democracy movement and former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, both of whom exemplify NDI's commitment to democracy and human rights.

The IVF is funded by private contributions and is organized in cooperation with the Democratic National Committee and the Chicago '96 Host Committee.

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