



THE INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRAT

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Following is the message delivered by Senator Richard Lugar and Representative Dante Fascell to the participants of the NDI conference on Chile.

Dear friends:

We regret greatly that we are unable to be with you in Caracas to participate in this week's important conference on "Chile: Strengthening the Center through the National Accord." Although commitments due to the current Congressional session have prevented our travelling to Venezuela at this time, our thoughts and best wishes are with you in Caracas.

The prompt achievement of Chile's peaceful transition to democracy is a matter of intense concern for supporters of democracy everywhere. The National Accord—with its appeal for restoration of full civil liberties, legalization of political parties, holding of free and open elections, preservation of a mixed economy, and its repudiation of violence—represents a major advance toward achieving a genuine transition.

The violence of recent weeks vividly demonstrates the need to actively pursue the path of national reconciliation and that the premise of the Accord remains as valid today as when it was signed last August. Now, even more than ever, all responsible Chilean leaders need to demonstrate their commitment to a genuine transition to democracy by pursuing a process of dialogue and negotiations aimed at promptly restoring representative democracy to Chile, a country whose democratic tradition long stood as an example to others.

Sincerely yours,

Senator Richard Lugar
Chairman, Senate Committee
on Foreign Relations

Congressman Dante Fascell
Chairman, House Committee
on Foreign Affairs



NDI President Brian Atwood addresses participants at the Chile conference held in Caracas, Venezuela, May 9-11.

STRENGTHENING THE DEMOCRATIC CENTER IN CHILE

NDI, along with Venezuela's leading political parties, sponsored a major international conference in May on the transition to democracy in Chile.

All 11 Chilean opposition leaders who signed the recent National Accord attended the conference in Caracas, along with officials from the major parties of Spain, Uruguay, Argentina, and Venezuela. Also present was a representative of the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL) from the Philippines.

The conference provided a unique opportunity for the representatives of new democracies to share common experiences on the transition process with their Chilean counterparts. More important, the conference provided the setting that enabled Chile's coalition of diverse political parties to reaffirm its common purpose.

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PROMOTING DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH KOREA

With growing and sometimes violent opposition to the authoritarian rule of South Korea's President Chun Doo Hwan, NDI sponsored a workshop last April with the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), a coalition of centrist political groups running on a platform of constitutional reform, free elections and a peaceful transition to democracy.

In assuming the major role of the party in "loyal opposition," the NKDP has sought to develop a program for a successful transition to democracy. Already, the party has gained major support, having received nearly 50 percent of the popular vote (to the government party's 34 percent) in last year's election for the National Assembly.

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The **National Democratic Institute** was created by the National Endowment for Democracy Act in 1983 to encourage democratic development efforts throughout the world. A non-profit, non-partisan organization, its central purpose is to help individuals and institutions outside the United States become effective participants in democratic systems.

The National Accord, signed last August by leading opposition leaders from all major parties, excluding the Communists, established a framework for the peaceful restoration of representative democracy in Chile. A number of Latin American officials said the negotiations leading to the historic agreement were prompted in part by an NDI conference last year that included leaders of the previously fragmented opposition to the Pinochet regime.

According to U.S. officials close to the Chilean scene, NDI's latest conference was particularly timely because anti-government violence had threatened to undermine the fragile Accord.

The conference participants agreed on the need for better organization within and among the Chilean parties and acknowledged the ideological compromises that are necessary to sustain unity. Reflecting the views of most participants, one delegate stressed the importance of demonstrating the viability of the Chilean political parties. To do so, he argued, does not require agreement on every detail.

The Chilean participants said the Accord was not a "panacea" but represented an important vehicle to press for peaceful political change and to focus international attention on the democratic movement in Chile. In the effort to garner broader international support, the Spanish delegation suggested that the parties to the Accord organize delegations to visit the European community and Washington. ■

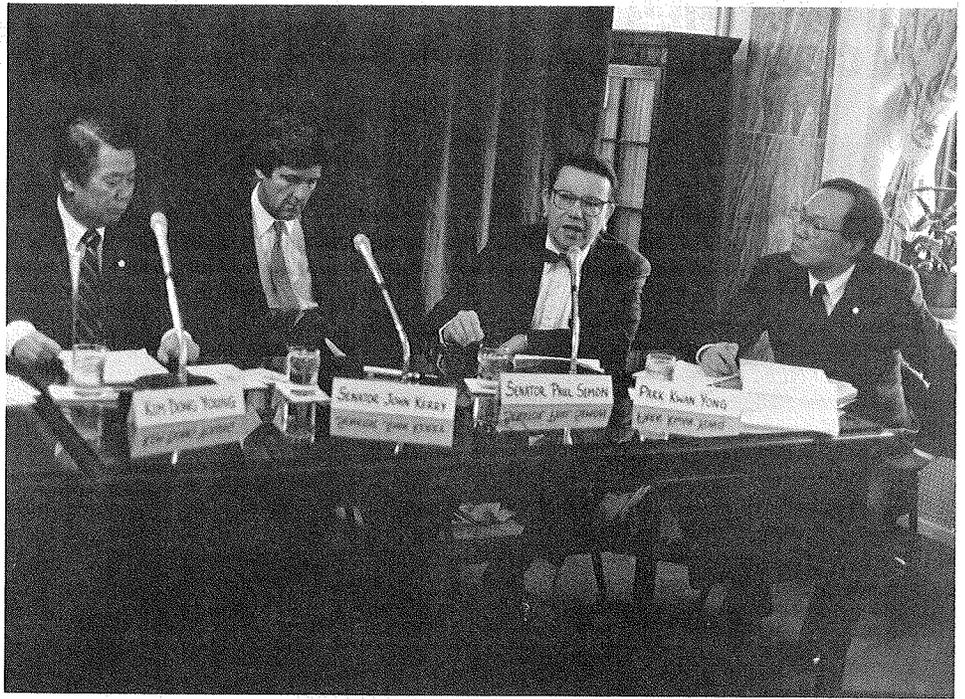
"The conference nurtured a vital rapprochement within the Chilean delegation, allowed us to familiarize ourselves with the experiences of other countries and, finally, reaffirmed that if there is no political reconciliation there will be no transition to democracy."

Sergio Molina
Coordinator of the National Accord

South Korea—cont'd from pg. 1

The NKDP delegation, led by the party's Floor Leader Kim Dong-Young, included eleven members of the National Assembly and six staff members. During a week of intensive workshops held in Washington, D.C., the Korean delegation explored basic party-building techniques and analyzed the special role of an opposition party within a government unresponsive to democratic petition.

Workshop leaders included NDI President Brian Atwood; Larry Garber, Director of the Election Observer Project at the International Human Rights Law Group; Professor Eubesio Mujal-Leon of Georgetown University; Gene Karpinsky of the U.S. Public Interest Research Group; Jay Hedlund of Common Cause; and Professor Michael Nacht of the University of Maryland.



Senator Paul Simon (D-Ill.) addresses members of the New Korea Democratic Party during NDI's symposium on constitutional reform in South Korea. From left to right: NKDP Floor Leader Kim Dong-Young, Senator John Kerry (D-Mass.), Simon, Park Kwan Yong, a member of South Korea's National Assembly.

The workshop sessions explored means by which the opposition could promote democratic systems of accountability and leadership selection within the NKDP, broaden the party's support by addressing social and economic issues, maintain flexibility in negotiations with the government and develop coalitions with other democratic institutions within South Korea.

While recognizing the NKDP's platform calling for "direct" presidential elections, several workshop leaders recommended that the party also examine reforms which could make "indirect" electoral systems free and fair.

The NKDP delegates recognized the real military threat posed by North Korea but expressed frustration that opponents of political reform have exploited that threat to thwart democratization in South Korea. Democratic reform is not an alternative to stability, they argued, but a guarantor of stability.

The Korean delegates said the U.S., given its historical military and economic relationship with Seoul, can play an important role in the democratic development of the country. They asked that the U.S. offer "moral support" for the objectives of the democratic opposition.

The delegation members said the NKDP was distressed over anti-American sentiment within the student population which, in their view, stemmed from a perception of U.S. backing of a politicized South Korean military. The delegation asserted that anti-Americanism has been falsely associated with the NKDP.

In addition to the regular workshop sessions, the NKDP group participated in colloquia with Senators Paul Simon (D-Ill) and John Kerry (D-Mass.), and congressional staff. They also appeared at a House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee hearing on South Korea chaired by Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-NY). The delegation met with State Department officials and attended a reception hosted by South Korea's ambassador to the United States.

According to the *New York Times*, the State Department, worried about adverse reaction from the Seoul government, had originally expressed reservations about NDI's program with the NKDP but "ultimately revised its assessment" following the conference.

Soon after the delegation returned to South Korea, the U.S. Ambassador to Seoul met, for the first time, with NKDP leader Kim Young Sam. A few weeks later, President Chun announced a willingness to negotiate constitutional reform in the National Assembly. Subsequently, the NKDP agreed to negotiate without preconditions with the government on electoral reform, a process which is now underway. ■

"The National Democratic Institute has given major support to our efforts at a time when our young people are growing increasingly skeptical about the United States' role."

Kim Dong-Young
NKDP Floor Leader

NDI TESTIFIES ON CAPITOL HILL

NDI President Brian Atwood testified on June 11 before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Operations. The Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Dan Mica (D-Fla.), held a series of "oversight" hearings on the National Endowment for Democracy. Following are excerpts from Atwood's statement, which outlines the policies, program activity and objectives of NDI.

We in the United States often underestimate the importance of political parties in a democratic system. Our system provides opportunities for attaining elective office that are not exclusively dependent on a party hierarchy. In addition, the presence of other strong democratic institutions such as a free press and labor and business organizations diminishes the role of the party.

"NDI has concentrated its projects in new democracies, societies in conflict and non-democratic countries with strong democratic movements."

Political parties in the developing world exercise far more influence over the daily lives of their citizens than do our two American parties. Political parties everywhere articulate policy priorities; in the Third World, however, they are also expected to provide many services which, in our country, are undertaken, at least in part, by other institutions. These include grassroots constituent services, civic education and even public administration. If party organizations in the developing world fail to fulfill their special role equitably, the people quickly lose faith in the governing process itself. Ultimately then, the strength of these political parties determines the success of democracy.

While many democratic parties have requested our support, NDI has concentrated its projects in new democracies, societies in conflict and nondemocratic countries with strong democratic movements. Given our limited funds, we feel that working in these three situations enables us to make an important contribution both in consolidating existing democracies and in nurturing peaceful transitions to democracy.

In countries that have recently emerged from long periods of dictatorship, such as Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, the need for institution-building is crucial if the new democratic system is to function smoothly.

VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE TO SUCCEED CHARLES MANATT AS NDI CHAIRMAN

Charles Manatt last month announced his resignation as Chairman of NDI, but will remain on the Board of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED). Manatt's decision was prompted by growing sentiment on Capitol Hill that individuals should serve as a member of only one Board.

NDI's Board of Directors accepted Manatt's resignation with deep regret. The Institute's Executive Committee announced that Vice President Walter F. Mondale, currently NDI's Honorary Chairman, has agreed to serve as Chairman; he will assume the office at the next Board meeting. In the interim, Madeleine Albright, NDI's Vice Chair, will serve as Acting Chairman. Mondale will resign his seat on the NED Board when he assumes his new position at NDI.

Parties that have been outlawed for years need help in organizing themselves to perform their role. In addition, many ruling parties have requested help in the governance area as they seek to rebuild the machinery of democratic government.

In conflict situations, such as Northern Ireland, parties tend to organize along religious, ethnic or geographic lines. As a result, the competition of ideas and policies found in a normal democratic environment is absent. Parties seeking to break down the causes of strife and return the nation to political normalcy merit external support in their effort to establish a new framework for democratic discourse.

In nondemocratic nations undergoing transition, the political extremes tend to feed on one another. The democratic center, pressured by extremist forces wanting to fragment it, can lose legitimacy over time. As has occurred in Chile and South Korea, democratic political parties often form coalitions in these situations to pressure for peaceful political change and to protect themselves from extinction. In these cases, external support is essential; the democratic center must be preserved if it is to play a role in leading the transition back to democracy.

"A healthy competition between political parties is the best way to encourage public participation and achieve national objectives."

In each of these three situations, we work with individual political leaders who understand that social and economic development thrive in a stable political environment—an environment in which the citizenry is able to participate in the nation's decision-making process. They understand that a healthy competition between political parties is the best way to encourage public participation and achieve national objectives.

We have placed major emphasis on our work in the field of governance. Democracy is not only defined by its adherence to the principles of human rights; it must also provide mechanisms to allow for adequate debate and consideration of public policy issues. Democracy suffers, for example, when a legislative system is weak or when governmental institutions do not interrelate smoothly. NDI has responded to the requests of both ruling and opposition political parties which desire to improve the structures and processes of their governmental systems.

A second major program area for the Institute has been broadly described as "party-building." It is not enough to promote democratic values. We must also share the critical tools that help to make a democratic system function effectively. To fulfill its role, a political party must learn the rudimentary skills of organization, communications and constituent contact. NDI has conducted numerous training seminars in these vital areas of political development.

The Institute engages in such fundamental democracy-strengthening activities as civic education programs. In countries that have recently emerged from years of military rule, the political parties have as much interest in educating the citizenry, and thereby strengthening the fragile democracy, as they have in winning elections. Teaching citizens their rights and responsibilities in a democratic system is essential to the success of a fledgling democracy.

We have also developed expertise in reviewing electoral systems and in monitoring elections as a result of our experience in the Philippines. Several parties have asked us to study the electoral codes of their countries and to recommend improvements. Clearly, elections must be free and fair if people are to have faith in the system. Our activities in this area are totally impartial and nonpartisan.

NDI has demonstrated the expertise, commitment and integrity to ensure success, all the while avoiding the potential controversies which some of our critics said would inevitably characterize our work.

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For years, friends and adversaries of the United States have been active in political development work. The West German parliament alone allocates over \$200 million each year to party foundations for political development work in Europe and throughout the Third World. These foundations have acquired a reputation for long-range effectiveness in advancing German interests because they have been able to collaborate with democratic institutes and parties in a variety of countries.

“The American experience, traditions and institutions are immediately relevant to many emerging democracies.”

It is not our objective to compete with the democratic development initiatives undertaken by other friendly nations; indeed, we applaud them. But the American experience, traditions and institutions are immediately relevant to many emerging democracies. Judging by the number of requests for NDI assistance, we are responding to an abiding and growing need.

In the long term, support for the democratic process abroad serves American interests by fostering a more stable world environment. It is a small and economical investment, particularly when compared to other governmental programs whose purpose is to defend United States' interests *after* international crises have occurred.

NDI is proud of the work we have done in places such as Northern Ireland and Chile, where people are struggling against tremendous odds to end conflict and to bring about a return to full democratic processes. And we are proud to have worked with leaders in Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, the Philippines and Uruguay who are now struggling to make democracy work to create better lives for their citizens. In all these countries, the Institute has worked with people who have risked their lives in support of democratic principles we take for granted—and NDI has made a difference.

If we had nothing to offer these courageous people, they would look elsewhere for support. But they look to the United States and to NDI because we stand for something they admire—an abiding respect for the principles of human rights and a belief that we will support their aspirations for freedom and justice.

We have just begun to open the door to an exciting era of democratic development beyond our shores. We at NDI want to open that door further, for we believe that viable democratic institutions make for a more stable, less threatening world. ■



John Hume (second from right), leader of the SDLP, is greeted by sponsors of the tribute in his honor. From left to right: Mrs. Lane Kirkland; Lane Kirkland, President of the AFL-CIO; Vice President Walter F. Mondale; Hume; NDI President Brian Atwood.

JOHN HUME HONORED BY AFL-CIO AND NDI

On April 21, NDI joined with the AFL-CIO to honor John Hume, leader of Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labour Party. More than 300 people gathered at the AFL-CIO headquarters to the sound of Irish bagpipes. On hand to greet Hume were Vice President Walter Mondale; Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.); Lane Kirkland, President of the AFL-CIO; and Tom Donahue, the AFL-CIO's Secretary-Treasurer.

Hume praised the U.S. for its ability to draw strength from diversity. He expressed the hope that Northern Ireland would someday emulate the American experience.

The SDLP, which grew out of the civil rights movement in the 1960's, is the only major party in Northern Ireland committed to strengthening the democratic process through the Anglo-Irish Accord. In fact, Hume played a major role in the negotiations leading to the historic agreement.

Hume was elected to the European Parliament in 1979 and to the British Parliament in 1983. He has been successful in promoting major initiatives to provide special assistance to Northern Ireland, including urban renewal and farm aid. A recent poll of European journalists named him as one of the most effective members of the European Parliament.

NDI NAMES NEW VICE PRESIDENT

The National Democratic Institute was pleased to announce this past April the appointment of Kenneth Wollack as Executive Vice President. Ken brings to NDI a wide range of experience in journalism, politics and foreign affairs.

For the past six years, he co-edited the highly respected *Middle East Policy Survey*, a Washington-based newsletter. He also wrote regularly for the *Los Angeles Times* and was a frequent commentator on national television and radio.

From 1973 to 1980, Ken served as Legislative Director for the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) and in 1972 was a national staff member of the McGovern for President Campaign.

NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE ANGLO-IRISH ACCORD

Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland were the itinerary last May of an NDI Study Group which examined the political, security and economic impact of the historic Anglo-Irish Accord.

Led by NDI Board member John Joyce, president of the International Union of Bricklayers, the 15-member delegation encountered a wide range of viewpoints in their meeting with leaders of the Catholic-nationalist and Protestant-unionist parties in the North, military and police authorities, Irish and British government officials, private businessmen, trade union leaders, academics, and members of local city councils and community organizations.

The Anglo-Irish Accord, signed last November by prime ministers Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain and Garrett Fitzgerald of Ireland, gave the Republic of Ireland a consultative role in the internal affairs of the North and established a British-Irish Intergovernmental Conference of Ministers to resolve contentious political, security and judicial issues.

The delegation found the political extremes in Northern Ireland violently opposed to the Accord. In the Catholic community, forces of the IRA and its political arm, Sinn Fein, view it as legitimizing and perpetuating British control of Northern Ireland. Ironically, hard-line Protestant unionists believe that the agreement will establish a process leading to the eventual reunification of Ireland.

Within this polarized environment, only the Social Democratic and Labour Party, which represents the overwhelming major-



NDI's Study Group meets in Armaugh, Northern Ireland with Seamus Mallon, M.P. and Deputy Leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party. Seated (left to right): John Joyce, Mallon, Bill Oldaker, SDLP International Secretary Dennis Haughey, Jeanne Simon.

ity of the Catholic-nationalist community, and the small pro-union Alliance Party consider the Accord as a necessary and important step toward peaceful reconciliation.

The Study Group found that all political parties, as well as private organizations and government officials, strongly advocate increased foreign investment—particularly expansion by the 26 American companies already operating in Northern Ireland. With unemployment the highest in Western Europe, the delegation concluded that economic growth could contribute to a climate more conducive to political reform.

The eight-day mission took the delegation to five communities in Northern Ireland—Belfast, Derry, Armaugh, Newcastle and Newry—and to Dublin and Dundalk in the Republic. The group also visited industrial sites and the Maze Prison and was accompanied by the Irish Army on a border patrol.

Members of the delegation included: Joan Baggett, Washington, D.C.; Ed Beard, Boston, Massachusetts; Mickey Brennan, Washington, D.C.; Joe Cavanagh, Washington, D.C.; Jay Doherty, Chicago, Illinois; Dan O'Brien, Chicago, Illinois; Bill Oldaker, Washington, D.C.; Jeanne Simon, Washington, D.C. and Illinois; John Sullivan, Chicago, Illinois. ■

NEW LEADERS

COLOMBIA

Virgilio Barco of the Liberal Party scored a sweeping victory over Conservative Party candidate, Alvaro Gomez, in Colombia's May 25 Presidential elections. Barco will be inaugurated on August 7.

Both Barco and Gomez attended NDI's May 1985 conference on "Democracy in South America," held in Washington, D.C.

BARBADOS

In an electoral upset, former Prime Minister Errol Barrow easily defeated Prime Minister Bernard St. John and the incumbent Barbados Labour Party, winning 24 of 27 constituencies in the May 28 national elections.

Both Barrow and St. John hosted and participated in NDI's conference last November on democracy in the English-speaking Caribbean. The conference brought together political, business and labor leaders from the U.S. and the Caribbean in an effort to promote regional integration and stronger public-private sector cooperation in the region. Barrow also participated as an NDI guest in the Philippines Election Observer Mission in February.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Joaquin Balaguer, leader of the opposition Reformist Party, narrowly defeated Jacobo Majluta of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party in the May 16 national elections. Balaguer will be inaugurated as Prime Minister of the Dominican Republic on August 16.

Representatives from both parties participated in NDI's first conference in November, 1984.

NDI HAS MOVED

After a long search with dozens of sites scrutinized, NDI has moved to a new suite of offices along tree-lined Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, D.C.

The new accommodations are both comfortable and functional. The best news is that we have more space for less money—the ultimate renter's dream.

Please make note of our address and telephone number. We invite you to visit the new offices.

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HAITI'S TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY

NDI has launched two major initiatives in Haiti following the departure last February of dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier.

This month, the Institute will sponsor a "party-building" workshop which will bring together Haitian political leaders with party representatives from democratic countries in the Caribbean, Latin America and Africa.

During 28 years of dictatorial rule, political party activity in Haiti was almost non-existent. As in other countries that have recently emerged from long periods of political repression, the need for institution-building is critical if the new democratic system is to function. Political parties that have been outlawed deserve and require support in organizing themselves to perform their role.

Many Haitian political parties lack the skills necessary to conduct election campaigns. While political party activity began to flourish following Duvalier's departure, the extent and legality of party organization permitted by the interim government remains uncertain. Some Haitian political leaders have formed new parties, while others are active in political organizing without formally designating their groups as political parties. Still other activists are returning to the country and assessing their possible involvement in politics.

In this fragile atmosphere, political parties have major roles and responsibilities. First, they can help to channel political energies into various political groupings. Second, parties can help undertake a major civic education program to introduce the concepts of democracy. Third, parties can provide a concrete sign of movement toward the introduction of constitutional democracy to Haiti.

NDI will convene a four-day workshop with Haitian political leaders to offer assistance on the techniques of party-building. As done in previous workshops of this kind, NDI will provide expertise on the roles and responsibilities of political parties in a transitional democracy, organizational development and party management, issue formulation, constituency building, and budgetary strategies.

Party leaders from other democratic countries in the region will be present to share common experiences with their Haitian counterparts.

In cooperation with the Haitian institutions, NDI also plans to initiate a rigorous civic education campaign. Haiti's President Henri Namphy recognizes that civic education is one of the most urgent needs facing the country. The civic education project will seek to reduce the illiteracy rate, currently estimated at over 90 percent, and expose the Haitian population to the theory and practice of democratic politics and government. ■



NDI Board Member Marvin Weissberg (third from left) participates at Christian Democratic International in Lisbon, Portugal.

NDI PARTICIPATES IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

In June, NDI's official observer delegations attended three separate international political party conferences—the Christian Democratic International Congress in Lisbon, Portugal; the Socialist International Conference in Lima, Peru; and the Liberal International Executive in Helsinki, Finland.

Comprised of their respective democratic parties in Europe, Latin America and Africa, the four "political internationals" meet regularly to promote economic and democratic development, and debate international issues. NDI has been invited to designate official observers to each of the internationals, including the International Democratic Union, of which the Republican Party is a founding member.

The American political parties have rarely attended the internationals' meetings, and NDI's delegations were warmly received. "This is the first time in our history that the U.S. Democratic Party has sent official representation to our Congress," said Luis Herrera Campins, the newly elected president of the Christian Democratic International. "We welcome them and look forward to their continued participation."

From the podium of the 17th Congress of the Socialist International, several party leaders publicly greeted the NDI delegation and expressed the hope that the Institute would be active in future meetings.

Regrettably, the proceedings in Lima were overshadowed by the terrorist attacks of the Maoist-oriented Sendero Luminoso

(Shining Path). By targeting the Socialist International, the Peruvian terrorist group had hoped to embarrass the 11-month old government of President Alan Garcia, who hosted the Congress. Said one participant: "It is a strange irony that social democrats from around the world should meet to discuss strategies for promoting development with equity, while armed soldiers guard the meeting hall and rumors abound of bombings and murders by those who would deny democrats the opportunity to deliberate."

Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, deplored the terrorist actions and commended Garcia for his commitment to democratic values.

NDI President Brian Atwood said the international political organizations "offer a unique opportunity to introduce an American, Democratic Party perspective to the policy debate and to develop relationships with political leaders throughout the world."

NDI's delegation to the Christian Democratic International included Marvin Weissberg, a member of the Board of Directors; Terry Straub of Washington, D.C.; and NDI consultant Patricia Keefer. Peter Emerson from New York and Alvin Rosenbaum from Washington, D.C., representing the DNC; and Vivian Derryck and Gabriel Guerra of NDI participated in the Socialist International Conference. Atwood attended the Liberal International session. ■

HOUSE APPROVES FUNDING FOR NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

A NOTE OF THANKS

NDI relies on the talents and expertise of many dedicated supporters. Four Washington-based consultants, however, deserve special thanks for their contribution to the Institute.

Peter Fenn and Les Francis have generously volunteered their time in support of NDI's ongoing program with the Social Democratic and Labour Party in Northern Ireland. Peter and Les have visited Northern Ireland on three occasions to assist in the design of training workshops for the SDLP.

Glenn Cowan provided statistical analysis and technical research for the Northern Ireland program and the report of the NDI-led observer delegation to the Philippine election.

Curt Cutter, also an NDI observer in the Philippines, was essential to the success of the conference with Chilean party leaders. He spent nearly a week in Chile and Venezuela preparing the agenda, and then participated in the conference itself.

By a vote of 228 to 121, the House of Representatives on July 17 turned back an amendment by Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.) to delete all funding for the National Endowment for Democracy, a major grant-making organization for NDI.

During the floor debate, Representatives Dante Fascell (D-Fla.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Dan Mica (D-Fla.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Operations, strongly defended the \$17.5 million appropriations to the Endowment for fiscal year 1987. Senate consideration is expected sometime before the current fiscal year ends on September 30.

CREATION OF OBSERVER TEAM UNDERWAY FOR ISRAEL CONFERENCE

NDI will sponsor a major conference in Jerusalem to examine how Israel has maintained its democratic institutions in the face of internal pressures and external threats.

NDI plans to study democracies in crisis regions around the world to determine those institutional factors that have sustained them. A model will eventually be developed for analyzing democracies with applicability in more than one geographic region. The findings of this study will enhance the capabilities of party leaders and elected officials to sustain new democracies through crisis situations.

As the first stage of this program, a bi-partisan group of Israeli and American legislators will convene in Jerusalem for three days in January to examine the Israeli experience. Logistical details and the itinerary are currently being finalized. In conjunction with this trip, a select group of official observers is being assembled. Observer slots are limited, and those people with ties to NDI are being given first priority. If this conference is of interest to you, please contact Sue Grabowski at NDI for further details.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

NDI welcomes its new Board Members. They are:

James B. Booe, treasurer, Communications Workers of America (CWA-COPE); John W. Dunfey, vice president, Omni International and director of the Ireland Fund; Geraldine Ferraro, former vice presidential candidate and member of Congress; Maurice Ferre, former mayor of Miami, Florida; Elliott F. Kulick, international lawyer; Lewis Manilow, former member of the USIA Advisory Board; and Julius Michaelson, Rhode Island lawyer and former senate candidate.

National Democratic Institute for International Affairs

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Zainal Arifin—Chairman, Youth Organizations, Sumatra, Ministry of Education and Culture, Indonesia
Jorge Battle—Senate Majority Leader, Colorado Party, Uruguay
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Humberto Ciganda—President, Civic Union Party, Uruguay
Reverend Pastor Sylvio Camilor Claude—President, Christian Democratic Party, Haiti
Guillermo Cochez Jr.—Vice President, Christian Democratic Party, Panama
Carlos Mario D'Agosto—State Senator, Justicialista Party, Argentina
Rosny Desrouches—Minister of Education, Haiti
Roy Evans—Member, Social Democratic Party, Great Britain
Alvin Guthrie—General Secretary, United Federation of Trade Unions, Nicaragua
Luis Ituno—Speaker of the House of Representatives, Blanco Party, Uruguay
Domingo Laino—Vice President, Radical Liberal Authentic Party, Paraguay
Ken Maginnis, M.P.—Official Unionist Party, Northern Ireland
Harold McClusker, M.P.—Deputy Leader, Official Unionist Party, Northern Ireland
Eddie McGrady—Chief Whip, Social Democratic and Labour Party, Northern Ireland
Alfredo Orgaz—State Representative, Radical Party, Argentina
Mariano Quesada—former Secretary-General, National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL), the Philippines
Joseph Senat—General Secretary, Workers Federation of Trade Unions, Haiti
Jorge Sanguinetti—Minister of Transportation and Public Works, Uruguay
B.M. Setshogo—Deputy Secretary General, Botswana Democratic Party, Botswana
Marie Antoinette Brown Sherman—President, University of Liberia, Liberia
Guler Tanyolac—Member, Executive Board, Social Democratic Populist Party, Turkey
Byron Tarr—Member, Executive Committee, Liberia Action Party, Liberia
Tillman Thomas, M.P.—Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Legal and External Affairs, Grenada
Pentti Vaananen—Secretary General, Socialist International
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