

12 APR 1984

**NATIONAL
DEMOCRATIC
INSTITUTE FOR
INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS**





NATIONAL
DEMOCRATIC
INSTITUTE

1992

A YEAR IN REVIEW



*During my public career,
I often called upon the
community of democratic
nations to join together
to strengthen political
systems around the world,
and to compete with
ideologies that consider
pluralism and openness
the enemies of the State.
I believed then as I do
now that those who
cherish the tenets of
democracy should feel
obliged to share their
values and experiences.*

WALTER E. MONDALE
NDI Chairman

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The promotion of democracy
abroad is a cornerstone of my
Administration's foreign policy. It
reflects our national values and
enhances our own security by
expanding the community of free
nations. The work of the National
Democratic Institute has advanced
this important goal and made a
difference in so many nations that
are seeking to build democratic
societies.

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

I have been extremely impressed by the activities of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs. With limited resources, the Institute has made a major contribution supporting institutions that are critical to the promotion and maintenance of democracy throughout the world. NDI's democratic development work with political parties is long overdue and its accomplishments deserve recognition from all who cherish the principles of democracy and social justice.

SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL
Chairman
Foreign Relations Committee

The National Democratic Institute has been one of the first supporting actors in the democratic revolution in our country. The Institute's practical advice contributed significantly to our first free elections. We appreciate such forms of mutual cooperation that could effectively help in building new democratic societies of Central and Eastern Europe.

PRESIDENT VACLAV HAVEL

The National Democratic Institute has contributed to the development of democratic institutions around the world in recent years. NDI has helped people in many nations create the institutions that are the foundation of democracy: political parties, election systems, legislatures and municipal governments. Promoting democracy is a top priority of American foreign policy today. No organization has provided stronger or more useful support for democracy than NDI.

REP. LEE HAMILTON
Chairman
Foreign Affairs Committee

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his annual report reflects NDI's growth during 1992. With a dedicated and talented staff of nearly 80 people, the Institute was able to respond quickly and effectively to an increasing number of requests for assistance from legislatures, city councils, political parties and civic groups from around the world.

NDI's ability to sustain political development programs was enhanced by permanent field representatives in Moscow, Kiev, Alma Ata, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Bucharest, Phnom Penh and Windhoek. They provided resource materials, consultations and training on issues ranging from election monitoring to parliamentary procedures. And, in 1992, practitioners from 45 countries travelled to nearly 40 nations to share experiences and to impart skills.

Democracy-building programs are most successful when they enlist experts from the U.S. and from other countries. As a practical matter, people attempting to make the transition to democracy require these diverse experiences and skills. This multinational approach also reinforces the message that there exists no single ideal democratic system, although certain core principles are shared by all democracies.

In Africa, where leaders have responded to popular appeals for participatory democracy, NDI supported election processes, and helped the OAU and UN expand their election monitoring efforts. Regrettably, transition elections in several African countries were canceled, or marred by widespread irregularities or violence. These setbacks are hopefully temporary, and NDI will continue to work with individuals and groups in these countries that are striving to establish democratic practices.

NDI's largest single program on the continent was in South Africa where recent events have created an historic opportunity for open, competitive elections in 1994. The Institute's PROJECT VOTE informed thousands of disenfranchised citizens about election procedures and the importance of participating in democratic politics.

An election is a dynamic process in which parties, civic organizations and other institutions can learn the skills necessary to participate actively in the political life of a country. NDI programs in Africa and elsewhere utilized elections as a vehicle to help develop these nascent institutions that are the foundation of a civil society. In post-election situations, NDI helped strengthen newly created democratic institutions. In 1992, these efforts included political party training in Zambia and parliamentary assistance in Namibia.

In the Russian Federation and Ukraine, democrats are struggling with the difficult but necessary task of carrying out political and economic reforms simultaneously. NDI, supported by a six-member field staff, continued its training of municipal officials and stepped up its party-building activities. Programs in the Baltic states highlighted the politics of economic reform, while in Central Asia, the Institute emphasized civic education projects to help nurture political institutions and pluralism.

In Eastern and Central Europe, NDI continued programs to support political parties, local government, civic organizations and the participation of women in politics. The Institute also initiated new programs to promote tolerance and minority rights.

While staff and volunteer experts carried out the day-to-day work of the Institute, an active Board of Directors, chaired by Walter Mondale, provided guidance and support for all of our programs. NDI was influenced most by Brian Atwood, with whom I worked for seven years and succeeded as president of the Institute. Brian, who has been named by President Clinton to head the Agency for International Development, led NDI through a time of enormous challenge and opportunity. In the years ahead, NDI will certainly pursue the humane and democratic ideals that Brian espoused during his tenure. We are particularly grateful to the National Endowment for Democracy, the Agency for International Development and our private contributors. Their assistance enabled the Institute to pursue its democratic development mission.

Finally, NDI is proud to associate itself with the Clinton Administration's commitment to the promotion of democracy overseas. Nothing better serves the interests of the United States than the spread of democratic values, practices and institutions. A more democratic world is a more stable and peaceful place. During the coming year, and beyond, advocates of democracy throughout the world will be working toward that end. NDI is committed to support their efforts.



Kenneth D. Wollack
NDI President

NDI PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

NDI has built and sustained a record of achievement in its democratic development work. This record results from a partnership between the Institute and those committed to strengthening democratic processes within their respective countries. NDI's programs are concentrated in new democracies, societies in conflict and nondemocratic countries with strong democratic movements. By working in these areas, NDI seeks to consolidate existing democratic institutions and nurture peaceful transitions to democracy.

NDI marshals not only the considerable talents of its in-house staff, but also the experiences of expert political practitioners from the U.S. and around the world. NDI does not presume to impose solutions nor does it believe that one democratic system can be replicated elsewhere. Rather, NDI shares experiences and offers a range of options, so that leaders of new democracies can select those practices and institutions that may work best in their own political environment.

POLITICAL PARTY TRAINING

The Institute is deeply engaged in political party-building activities. Stable democracy requires the development of strong, broadly-based and well-organized political parties. If democratic party organizations fail to fulfill their special role in society, the citizenry will lose faith in the governing process itself. In addition to providing infrastructure support, NDI conducts multipartisan training seminars in political development with a broad spectrum of democratic parties. NDI brings expert trainers from around the world to forums where members of fledgling parties can learn first-hand the techniques of organization, communication and constituent contact.

Political party training programs have been conducted in Albania, Angola, Bulgaria, Chile, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Haiti, Hungary, Korea, Nicaragua, Niger, Northern Ireland, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Taiwan, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

ELECTION PROCESSES

Elections must be free and fair if people are to have confidence in the political system. In recent years, elections have been used to initiate democratic transitions in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. NDI has developed expertise in reviewing electoral systems and in monitoring elections. Several parties and governments have asked NDI to study the electoral codes of their countries and to recommend improvements. NDI has provided technical assistance for political parties and nonpartisan associations to conduct voter and civic education campaigns, and to organize election monitoring programs, such as pollwatching and independent vote counting systems. The Institute also has organized more than 25 large-scale international observer delegations that have attested to the honesty of electoral procedures, helped deter electoral misconduct or exposed fraud where it has occurred. These observer missions have been widely credited with enhancing participation in elections and confidence in their results, and in promoting understanding of international standards for free and fair elections.

Programs on election processes have been conducted in Albania, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Cote D'Ivoire, Congo, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Liberia, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Taiwan, Togo, Ukraine and Zambia.

LEGISLATIVE TRAINING

NDI places major emphasis on democratic governance. It is not enough to promote democratic values—democracy must provide mechanisms and institutions that allow for adequate debate and consideration of

public policy issues. Democracy suffers when a legislative system is weak or when governmental institutions do not interrelate well. NDI has responded to requests to help improve the machinery of governmental systems. NDI has organized seminars that seek to strengthen the legislature—democracy's most representative institution. Workshops focus on legislative procedures, staffing, research information, constituent services and committee structures.

Legislative programs have been conducted in Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Hungary, Namibia, Poland and Slovenia.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The fall of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes has left many national and local governments unprepared for a more decentralized political environment. It is often at the local level, however, that the people look for solutions to their most pressing problems. Democracy may be jeopardized if local officials do not acquire expertise in democratic management. These new local officials ask many questions—How do cities raise taxes? How do they privatize? What should be the powers of a city executive? How do cities relate to national authorities? NDI, with the support of experts in local government from the U.S. and other countries, can offer practical answers. Technical assistance on models of city management has been provided to national legislatures and municipal governments. This assistance, demonstrating both the scope and limits of local government power, helps build the public trust essential to the stability of a democratic system.

Local government programs have been conducted in Bulgaria, Chile, Hungary, Paraguay, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

Mutual respect between the armed forces and civilian authority is a precondition for democratic rule and civil order. A military committed to a professional rather than a political role is critical to the success of democracy. At the same time, civilian authorities must acquire the expertise in military affairs necessary for the effective oversight of the armed forces. NDI brings together military and political leaders to promote dialogue and establish mechanisms for improving civil-military relations. Experts from democracies that have successfully integrated the military into civil society have been active participants in these programs.

Programs in civil-military relations have been conducted in Argentina, Panama and Uruguay.

CIVIC EDUCATION

NDI recognizes civic education as an integral component of democratic development. Democratic political institutions will not long endure unless they are buttressed by a strong civic culture and supported by a populace committed to ideals such as the rule of law, individual liberty, freedom of religion, free and open debate, majority rule, and the protection of minorities. In many countries undergoing democratic transitions, large sections of the population are unfamiliar with their rights and responsibilities as members of a democratic community. NDI supports and advises nonpartisan groups and political parties engaged in civic and voter education programs. These education campaigns present basic democratic principles, ranging from the secrecy of the ballot to the role of citizens in government. NDI programs also focus on efforts to enhance the organizational capabilities of civic organizations.

Civic education programs have been conducted in Albania, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Estonia, Guyana, Haiti, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Namibia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa and Uruguay.

NDI 1992 PROGRAMS

AFRICA

Angola
Burundi
Cameroon
East Africa Region
Ethiopia
Kenya
Namibia
Niger
OAU Election Training
South Africa
Southern Africa Region
Togo
Zambia

ASIA

Pakistan

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

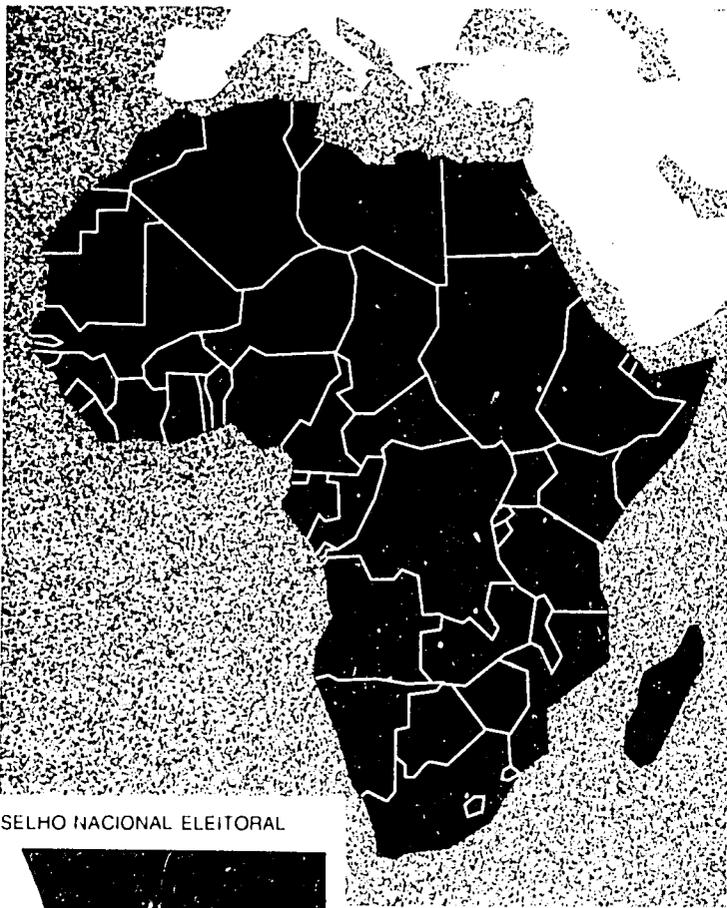
Albania
Bulgaria
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic
Romania
Slovenia
Women in Leadership:
Politics and Business
Political Party Training

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Guyana
Mexico
Paraguay
Women Leaders in the 21st Century

FORMER SOVIET UNION

Baltics Region
Central Asia
Estonia
Georgia
Russian Federation
Ukraine



AFRICA

Election-related projects and political party training dominated NDI's program work in Africa as the continent faced an electoral calendar filled with multiparty contests.

Many of NDI's initial programs were carried out on a regional basis to help democratic activists from east, west and southern Africa share common experiences. When elections were scheduled, NDI responded by initiating country-specific projects. In west Africa, the Institute often worked in cooperation with GERDEES, an African-based, nonpartisan democratic development organization.

By year's end, NDI's South Africa program, dubbed PROJECT VOTE, had begun to familiarize the disenfranchised citizens of South Africa with democratic election procedures.

In Angola, NDI assisted political parties as they prepared for national elections called for September as part of an agreement to end 15 years of civil war. More than a dozen political parties registered to contest the elections. After years of fighting, however, election campaign skills were only minimally developed.

NDI and the International Republican Institute (IRI) organized three political party training seminars. International experts discussed technical and organizational issues relating to a multiparty election in a transition setting. More than 500 political party activists from 10 political parties attended the seminars held in the national capital, Luanda, and in various provincial capitals.

During the weeks immediately preceding the elections, the Institutes shifted to programs designed to promote effective election monitoring by Angolan parties and civic organizations. As part of this effort, the Institutes prepared a manual for use by Angolan pollwatchers on election day.

Following the elections, the United Nations and other observers, including a five-member South African team sponsored by NDI, concluded that the election process was generally conducted in a free and fair manner. The peace process, however, deteriorated after the elections, precluding the implementation of political development activities designed to help consolidate a fragile democratic transition.

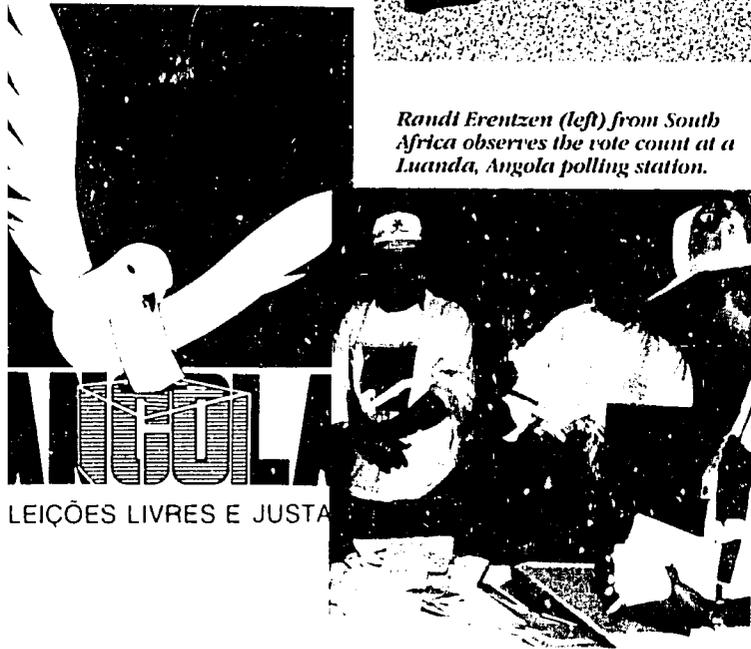
In Burundi, NDI sponsored a five-member election advisory team in December to provide practical advice to the country's leaders as they seek to establish a democratic election framework following years of single-party rule.

In its report, the NDI delegation expressed concern about an apparent lack of agreement between the government and opposition parties on fundamental issues, which was further exacerbated by a high level of mutual distrust. As stated in the report, "The team believes that in such an environment, it is important that the election framework reflect a general consensus among all political entities and not be drawn along partisan lines."

The NDI mission was arranged in response to requests from the government and political parties and focused on key issues relating to the development of an electoral law and the administration of free and fair elections planned for 1993. The report suggests alternative approaches for resolving issues relating to election administration, the timing of elections, voter registration,

ONSELHO NACIONAL ELEITORAL

Randi Erentzen (left) from South Africa observes the vote count at a Luanda, Angola polling station.



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE
FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NDI ELECTIONS ADVISORY MISSION
TO THE REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

December 13-19, 1992

INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION REPORT

the election campaign, and ensuring the integrity of the process.

In 1993, NDI plans to closely monitor the electoral process and organize an international observer delegation for the June 1 presidential election.

In Cameroon, building on its work during the previous 12 months, NDI sponsored a 13-member international delegation to the October 11, 1992 election, the first multiparty presidential contest in the nation's history.

In its final report, NDI found serious fault with the electoral process and noted that widespread irregularities called into question the validity of the outcome. The report concluded that "Cameroon's election system seemed designed to fail."

Opposition parties disputed the official results, which showed incumbent President Paul Biya the winner. The international community also has questioned the process and has urged negotiations between the government and the opposition.

Before election day, NDI sponsored an election monitoring seminar in Yaoundé for 170 Cameroon political activists that addressed the organization of domestic election monitoring efforts. This seminar and others held throughout the country, trained more than 1,000 party and civic leaders. NDI carried out its training program and observer mission in Cameroon in cooperation with GERODES, a nonpartisan democratic development organization based in west Africa.

In East Africa, more than 60 government, political and civic leaders from nine countries assembled at NDI's international seminar, "Strengthening East Africa's Democratic Elections," held in Bujumbura, Burundi.

The May seminar addressed critical political, institutional and administrative issues associated with democratic election processes. The program was the third in a series of regional election seminars sponsored by NDI in Africa to strengthen the institutions critical to the conduct of democratic elections, and to establish regional networks among democratic leaders.

NDI recruited an international panel of election experts from Belgium, Benin, Portugal and the U.S. that led participants in a series of plenary sessions and small interactive workshops. Topics addressed such issues as the nature of debate in a democratic society; the legal framework for elections; the role of political parties and the media; election and balloting procedures; public opinion research; and election monitoring.

During the final plenary session, participants drafted a declaration that called upon the governments of the region to "create independent electoral commissions...and to allow the participation of independent observers to monitor the pre-election and balloting process to help ensure free and fair elections."

In Ethiopia, NDI released a report evaluating the June 21 regional elections. The report is based on the findings and analysis of a three-member NDI team that visited Ethiopia during the elections and the observations of a 70-member election-observer delegation sponsored by the African-American Institute.

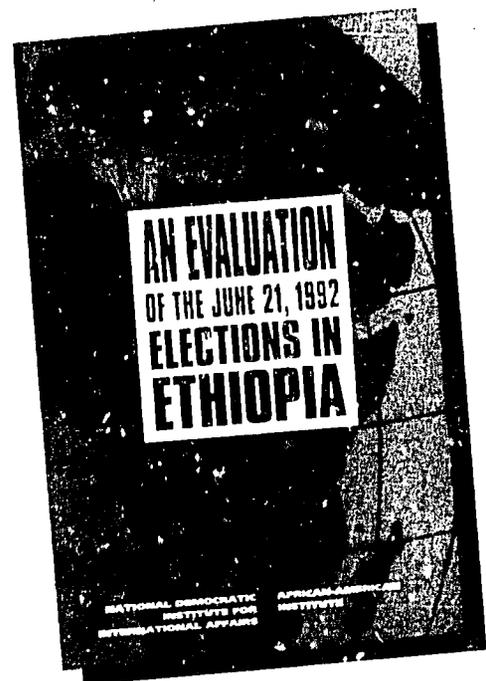
The 160-page report describes the many flaws associated with the elections and assesses the role of the international community in supporting the process. The report also reviews the lessons learned from Ethiopia's transition experience and offers sever-

Cameroonian political and civic leaders discuss election monitoring at NDI workshop in Yaoundé.



"Renforcement des Elections Démocratiques en Afrique de l'Est"

le 19-22 mai 1992
Bujumbura, Burundi





Mobammed Abdurahaman, chairman of Ethiopia's Election Commission, speaks at electoral symposium in Addis Ababa. Seated (l to r) Frederick Barton from the U.S. and Abdul Mobammed chairman of the Inter-Africa Group.



Reverend Foston D. Sakala (second from right) answers question about NDI delegation findings in Kenya during press conference in Nairobi. Pictured (l to r), Billie Miller from Barbados, then-NDI President Brian Atwood, Sakala, and Jean Jolin from Canada.



Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) reporter conducts interview with voter at polling station in Oshakati, Namibia.

Sample NBC advertisement used to promote listenership and to encourage greater voter participation in Namibian elections. Multi-lingual ads were placed in leading Namibian newspapers.

Who will you be voting for?

Switch-on to NBC Radio's Election File and find out

- National Service
- 07:30
- Thursday 19 November

Informing the Nation

al specific recommendations for promoting the development of democratic institutions in the country.

Earlier in the year, an NDI team of election experts offered advice to the government in preparation for the regional elections. During the January visit, the NDI team met with Election Commission officials to discuss the legal framework of the election process. NDI also co-sponsored with the Election Commission and the Inter-Africa Group an electoral symposium for the Council of Representatives, which was responsible for drafting election laws.

Based on the recommendations in the election report, NDI is developing a comprehensive project proposal that it hopes to implement during 1993. The project, which is modeled on NDI's work in South Africa, will involve a series of public opinion surveys and civic education workshops throughout the country.

In Kenya, an NDI-sponsored multinational delegation, which visited the country in January, recommended reforms to promote confidence in the electoral process and to ensure a peaceful transition to multiparty democracy. However, a subsequent visit in July 1992 found that the government had taken few steps to create an environment conducive to free and fair elections. The government also hindered NDI's plans to work with Kenyan civic organizations to develop a nonpartisan monitoring program for the national elections scheduled for December.

After NDI publicly warned of serious flaws in Kenya's preparations for multiparty elections, the Kenyan government decided not to invite an NDI-sponsored observer delegation. Other groups, including the Commonwealth and the International Republican Institute, dispatched election observers who reported serious electoral irregularities.

Having been long involved in Kenya, NDI remains committed to supporting meaningful political reform and will continue to explore ways to assist the democratic process.

In Namibia, NDI developed programs to aid the further development of responsive government institutions as the country prepared for the second phase of its transition to democracy after independence.

In October, NDI entered into a cooperative agreement with the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) to conduct a voter education program using nationwide radio broadcasts to prepare voters for regional and local elections.

Using broadcast-quality tape recorders to record debates, interviews and endorsements, NBC was able to present a wide range of election-related information to its geographically dispersed audience. The project sought a turnout of approximately 60 percent of eligible voters, a goal that was surpassed by a national turnout of almost 83 percent during the November 30 to December 3 voting period.

In 1993, NDI is organizing two multi-year programs for Namibian parliamentarians and their staffs. The program on parliamentary organizations and systems will provide practical information to the newly elected members of the National Council and the joint parliamentary leadership. The parliamentary staff program will offer advice for parliamentary and ministerial staff on legislative support, intra-governmental communications and constituent services.

In Niger, NDI conducted two training seminars for the country's nascent political parties as they prepared for multiparty elections in 1993. The seminars, held in two cities, were designed to impart practical information to political party leaders on party structures, message development, grassroots organization and pollwatching.

NDI invited all 18 officially registered political parties to participate in the seminars. A panel of international political trainers shared insights with the participants on how established parties organize themselves effectively. In addition to presenting practical knowledge on planning and organization, the program provided a framework for constructive dialogue among Niger's political parties.

In cooperation with the United Nations, NDI will coordinate the activities of Nigerian and international election observers for the legislative and presidential elections, scheduled for early 1993.

As part of the coordinated operation, NDI will prepare manuals for the observers, organize pre-election training and briefing sessions, deploy observers throughout the country and facilitate a debriefing session following the elections.

Organization of African Unity In cooperation with the African-American Institute, NDI sponsored a week-long training seminar on election monitoring for members and staff of the Organization of African Unity.

The seminar, organized at the request of OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim, was particularly timely given growing demands for OAU election assistance in the region.

A seven-member international faculty conducted panel discussions and workshops on issues relating to election law and administration, the experiences of and the techniques employed by different organizations in monitoring elections, and the future role of the OAU in this field. Faculty members included election experts from Botswana, France and the U.S., as well as specialists from the United Nations and the Commonwealth.

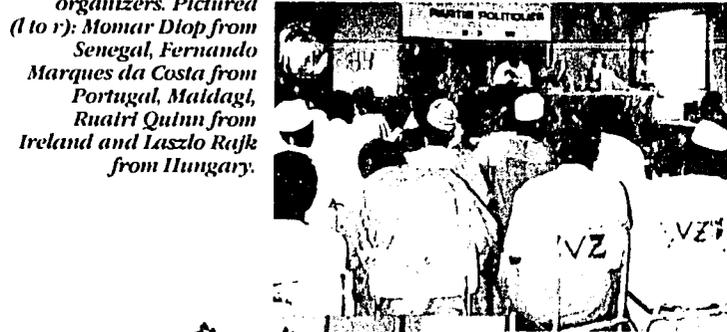
More than 50 participants attended daily eight-hour sessions that represented the first in-depth training program on election monitoring organized by an intergovernmental organization.

In South Africa, NDI and the South African-based Centre for Development Studies (CDS) implemented the first stage of their jointly sponsored civic education program, dubbed PROJECT VOTE. With competitive, multiparty elections expected in South Africa in 1994, PROJECT VOTE is designed to familiarize previously disenfranchised South Africans with democratic election procedures.

From November 1991 to June 1992, PROJECT VOTE sponsored a series of voter education workshops for more than 3,000 civic and political leaders in 25 towns and cities throughout South Africa. In the absence of a legal framework or agreed upon procedure for future elections in South Africa, the workshops examined election systems, mechanisms and practices used in other countries to promote a peaceful electoral environment.

Participants, drawn mostly from rural areas, included members of anti-apartheid organizations, civic groups, churches and trade unions. Discussions were led by an international panel of election experts, and political party and civic leaders from Africa, Europe, North and South America, and the United Nations.

Maluassara Maldagi, President of the Nigerian Appeals Court, describes Nigerian electoral code during workshop for political party organizers. Pictured (l to r): Momar Diop from Senegal, Fernando Marques da Costa from Portugal, Maldagi, Ruatri Quinn from Ireland and Laszlo Rajk from Hungary.



Clara Olsen, a former member of parliament from Botswana, describes Botswana's balloting procedures at OAU election monitoring conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The Evolving Role of Intergovernmental Organizations in Election Monitoring

AAI • OAU • NDI

September 14-18, 1992. Addis Ababa

Salim Ahmed Salim, secretary general of the OAU, speaks at election monitoring conference for OAU members and staff in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Pictured (l to r): Jeremy Pope representing the Commonwealth, Linda Cohen from the United Nations, Salim, and NDI Senior Associate for Election Processes Larry Garber.



Krassen Kravev from Bulgaria at domestic election monitoring training workshop in Bloemfontein, South Africa



Frans Basson from Namibia leads voter education workshop in Bloemfontein, South Africa.



Segun Olusola of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at consultation session for southern Africa political and civic leaders discussing OAU's emerging role in election observing.



Cedric Thornberry of the United Nations addresses workshop session at southern Africa regional conference.

Utilizing focus group research conducted by Peter D. Hart Research Associates, NDI and CDS created voter education election materials for PROJECT VOTE training programs. The election kits, produced in 10 major languages spoken in South Africa, allow the trainers to create realistic mock polling stations and to walk participants through the entire voting process. The materials are designed to familiarize disenfranchised South Africans with democratic election procedures and to encourage them to participate in elections.

The next phase of PROJECT VOTE will provide voter education training to approximately 500 representatives of 50 non-governmental organizations, trade unions, civic groups and religious associations. In turn, these participants will teach community educators to lead grassroots workshops in rural communities. By developing, producing and disseminating voter education materials, PROJECT VOTE will build upon the workshops by providing disenfranchised South Africans with basic information about democratic elections and political systems.

In conjunction with PROJECT VOTE, NDI has sponsored a program since 1991 that sends political activists from South Africa to study elections in other emerging democracies. During 1992, South Africans observed elections in Angola, Georgia, Madagascar and Romania.

In 1993, NDI and CDS will continue the PROJECT VOTE program by broadening the exposure of South Africans to international models and experiences and by stimulating greater involvement by the international community in the South African transition process.

Also in 1993, NDI, in cooperation with the International Republican Institute and the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, will carry out a series of programs to enhance the capabilities of political parties to participate in the 1994 elections.

In Southern Africa, government officials, political party leaders and representatives of civic groups from nine countries in southern Africa joined together in January to discuss ways to promote democratic elections in the region.

Held in Mt. Etjo, Namibia, the NDI-sponsored conference included more than 90 leaders of organizations and governments that have been adversaries for decades and, in some cases, armed combatants. They met for the first time to analyze the political transitions in the region and to discuss how to secure a foundation for democracy through free elections.

The participants from southern Africa were joined by election experts and political leaders from Africa, Europe, Latin America, the U.S., the U.N. and the Organization of African Unity.

At the closing session, the delegates adopted the Mt. Etjo Declaration, which reflected the spirit of cooperation that prevailed during the week-long program. The Declaration called for multiparty elections as a means to resolve political disputes and advance democracy in the region.

In Togo, NDI's anticipated election monitoring program was suspended following the virtual collapse of the democratic process in late 1992. Togo's progress toward multiparty rule has been undermined by violence and an increasingly polarized political environment.

NDI began a comprehensive electoral support program in the summer of 1992 to help the Togolese prepare for elections

originally expected in August. In July, NDI participated in election monitoring workshops for more than 130 civic organization representatives organized by GERDDDES-Togo.

When elections were postponed, NDI undertook a project to increase popular understanding of democratic systems and to help create a more constructive electoral environment. In October, NDI and GERDDDES-Togo conducted seminars in each of Togo's five regions to help more than 400 political party and civic leaders prepare to actively participate in voter education and election monitoring activities.

The Institute continues to monitor the situation and, if a new election schedule is established, NDI will explore further programs, including an international observation mission.

In Zambia, NDI continued its year-long project to strengthen Zambian political parties.

In June, NDI brought a multinational team of political party activists to Lusaka to consult with Zambian party leaders. In August, the Institute organized a large-scale training seminar for eight Zambian parties. Through plenary sessions and separate workshops with each party, an international faculty shared technical expertise and comparative experience on internal party organization, media relations and fundraising in a multiparty environment. The technical program provided a number of models from party leaders in Africa, Europe, North America and elsewhere.

In addition to representatives from the political parties, three nonpartisan organizations attended the seminars. The program provided a unique setting for Zambian parties to discuss the democratic process, and the need for tolerance and meaningful political competition.

In coordination with the British Westminster Foundation for Democracy, NDI plans to organize similar regional programs throughout Zambia in 1993 for local party leaders and local officials elected in the November 30 elections.

ASIA

In 1992, NDI examined programs in Pakistan to strengthen public confidence in the electoral process.

In Pakistan, an NDI team visited Islamabad in February to explore initiatives that could enhance confidence in future elections. The visit was an outgrowth of NDI's extensive report on the controversial 1990 National Assembly elections. That report recommended a series of election reform measures and urged that political parties and civic groups assume greater responsibility for monitoring the electoral process.

During its stay, the team conducted workshops on election monitoring for representatives of the opposition Pakistan Democratic Alliance. The group also discussed electoral and political issues with the chairman and secretary of the Election Commission, and with the chairmen of the Senate and National Assembly, who represented the ruling Islamic Democratic Alliance.

In a roundtable discussion with civic leaders and journalists from throughout Pakistan, the NDI team addressed the role that non-partisan organizations can play in promoting free and fair elections.



Reverend Foston Sakala, chair of the Foundation for the Democratic Processes (FODEP) in Zambia, opens conference on multiparty democracy in Lusaka, Zambia.

Clare Sborn, a parliamentarian from the U.K., speaks at multiparty conference in Lusaka, Zambia. Pictured (l to r) Botiboko Mookwa Setsbogo from Botswana, Sborn and Christopher Brown from Australia.



NDI panel in Islamabad leads discussion on election monitoring for political party organizers.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

NDI built upon established relationships in Bulgaria, the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, and Romania, and launched new initiatives in Albania and Slovenia. NDI's programs included election monitoring activities and party-building training, and explored issues as diverse as women in politics and business, and effective municipal government.

In Albania, NDI helped organize a nationwide monitoring effort by Albanian pollwatchers for the March 22 parliamentary elections. The Institute provided material and technical assistance to the newly formed Society for Free Elections and Democratic Culture, a Tirana-based civic organization. The Society recruited and trained more than 2,000 pollwatchers and organized an independent vote tabulation that provided Albanians and the international community with the first indications of the election results.

Before the elections, NDI-sponsored visits to Albania by experts from Bulgaria and Romania who helped the Society set up an organizational structure and develop a national network of election monitors. In the weeks before the vote, NDI organized two international delegations that monitored the campaign environment. The delegation's report helped inform international observers visiting Albania during the elections.

Later in the year, NDI met with Society leaders to plan programs that would strengthen democracy in the post-election environment. NDI also consulted with political leaders to explore programs with the executive and legislative branches of government.

In Bulgaria, NDI sponsored visits by municipal experts who participated in local government training programs organized by the British Know-How Fund, a London-based democratic development institute.

The two-week program conducted in February assembled 35 newly elected municipal officials from nine Bulgarian cities. The participants received advice on developing strategies for promoting effective local government. During the program's final week, Bulgarian officials prepared action plans that could be implemented in their respective cities.

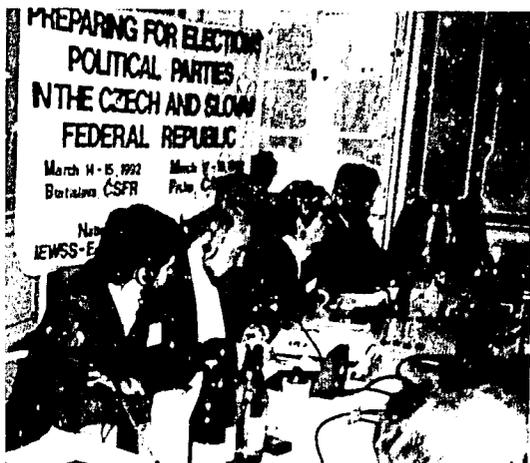
In May, NDI organized a week-long follow-on consultation with officials in Rousse, Bulgaria where international experts assessed the workings of municipal government there. In meetings with local officials, the advisors shared practical experiences on a wide range of issues including employee relations, professional training and economic development.

NDI also continued to support the efforts of the Bulgarian Association for Fair Elections and Civil Rights (BAFECHR), which organized an independent vote count for the January presidential elections, monitored the distribution of foreign assistance to Bulgaria, provided legal counsel to citizens seeking the recovery of confiscated property and translated international human rights documents.

In the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, NDI helped the country's newly emerged political parties prepare for the June national elections. NDI's training programs, held



At Tirana, Albania training seminar, Miroslav Sevljetski of the Bulgarian Association for Fair Elections and Civil Rights (BAFECHR) leads workshop on volunteer recruitment for leaders of the Society for Free Elections and Democratic Culture.



Jill Buckley (third from right), from the U.S., delivers remarks to political party organizers at closing plenary session in Prague, CSFR. Pictured (l to r): Sean Carroll of NDI, Ruairi Quinn from Ireland, Buckley, George Gorton from the U.S. and Jan Veldhuizen from the Netherlands.

in Prague and Bratislava, drew the leaders and organizers of 14 political parties, seven each from the Czech lands and Slovakia.

NDI's international training team of political experts led a series of workshops that focused on planning and organization, volunteer recruitment, coalition building, voter contact and education, and communications. A series of consultations followed that enabled the trainers to work individually with each of the parties.

In 1993, NDI will continue to work in both the Czech Republic and Slovakia on civic education programs with nongovernmental organizations and political parties.

In Romania, NDI and the International Republican Institute co-sponsored large-scale international observer delegations to the February 9 local and September 27 national elections. Before the elections, NDI provided technical and material assistance to the Pro Democracy Association (PDA), a civic organization with which NDI has worked since 1990.

A 10-member election delegation described the September parliamentary and presidential elections as "a significant step in Romania's continuing transition to democracy." The delegation noted that while the steps Romania has taken toward establishing free and fair election procedures are laudable, government structures must become more responsive and information should flow more freely. The delegation also advocated the creation of more civic organizations.

Despite election-law restrictions placed on domestic observers, PDA recruited and trained more than 5,000 nonpartisan pollwatchers to monitor the elections and to conduct parallel vote counts for both rounds of the elections. In addition, PDA staff produced a public service television advertisement to inform the electorate about the elections and encourage participation; organized forums around the country to expose the citizenry to parties and candidates contesting the elections; and monitored news coverage about the elections.

NDI remains committed to working with PDA as it seeks to expand its civic education activities.

In Slovenia, NDI responded to requests from the government and the parliament to assist preparations for legislative elections. A May program held in Brdo, Slovenia brought together political party leaders, government ministers, media representatives and parliamentarians for workshops on electoral systems, campaign financing, political polling and other issues relating to the December 12 parliamentary elections.

At the request of Slovenian lawmakers, NDI legislative experts from Belgium, Hungary, Spain and the United States also reviewed and critiqued the draft rules of procedure for the parliament.

Women in Leadership: Politics and Business

Sponsored by NDI, nine political leaders, six from Eastern and Central Europe and three from the U.S., attended an international conference on "Women in Leadership: Politics and Business." They joined more than 70 participants at this November gathering in Vienna to exchange views on policies affecting women and the role of women in public life in post-communist Europe.

The conference was organized by the John F. Kennedy School of Government's Project Liberty and cosponsored by the British



NDI trainer Maura Brueger (left), from the U.S., reviews voter contact techniques at political party workshop in Bratislava, CSFR.

Then-NDI Executive Vice President Kenneth Wollack reads delegation statement on February 9 local elections at Bucharest press conference. Wollack is joined by IRI Executive Vice President Joseph Balcer (left).



Pro Democracy Association Executive Director Alina Inayeh and Field Director Adrian Sorescu review election-monitoring operations with PDA's regional coordinators at Bucharest headquarters.



Marta Lagos, a Chilean pollster, leads workshop on public opinion research at conference held in Brdo, Slovenia.



Ron Rutberglen from the Netherlands leads seminar on message development for Social Democrats.



Will Robinson (center) from the U.S. examines political party strategy, planning and management at training workshop for Social Democrats. Also pictured (l to r): Ron Rutberglen from the Netherlands and Harriet Babbitt and Bill Hamilton from the U.S.



Westminster Foundation for Democracy, the British Council, the Austrian Federal Chancellor, the City of Vienna, the International Republican Institute and NDI.

The meeting, expected to be the initial convocation for a regional network of women leaders, addressed the cultural and historical barriers that often prevent women from fully participating in politics in Central and Eastern Europe. Women from established democracies spoke about their efforts to involve more women in politics and elected office.

In the months ahead, NDI plans to continue to communicate with program participants on the ideas and projects that are now emerging from the conference.

Regional Political Party Training NDI sponsored the third in a series of technical assistance programs to aid the long-term development of nascent political parties in Central and Eastern Europe. The regional training program for Social Democratic parties in the region was co-hosted by the Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community and the European Studies Center.

Political experts from Western Europe and the U.S. led a series of workshops and individual consultations for Social Democratic party leaders and organizers from 12 countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The sessions addressed key areas of political party development, such as organization and planning, media relations, message development, public opinion research, and the role of the party in parliament.

NDI convened the first of these training seminars in June 1991 for Liberal parties and the second in July for parties associated with the Christian Democratic movement. In partnership with Western European groups of political parties—organized along Liberal, Christian Democratic and Social Democratic ideologies—the NDI programs sought to promote cooperation among parties with similar ideologies in Central and Eastern Europe, strengthen these parties' ties with their counterparts in Western Europe, and share the organizational tools necessary to build and sustain strong political organizations.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

In Latin America and the Caribbean, NDI supported nonpartisan civic organizations in Guyana, Mexico and Paraguay, while a regional conference in Chile discussed strategies for increasing the number of women in political leadership positions.

In Guyana, NDI provided financial and technical assistance to the Electoral Assistance Bureau (EAB), a Guyanese civic organization, as it prepared for the October 5 national elections. Although the government, led by then-President Desmond Hoyte, prohibited the Bureau from placing Guyanese observers at polling tables, EAB-trained party pollwatchers assisted the international observer delegation led by President Jimmy Carter. The EAB conducted an extensive voter education campaign and, in coordination with NDI, organized a pollwatcher training pro-

gram for more than 150 political party members. These party members ultimately trained 4,000 local pollwatchers.

The EAB's comprehensive efforts over the two-year election process earned the respect of the Guyanese population. The EAB was well received by Guyana's political parties and by the Election Commission, which depended upon the EAB to conduct voter education programs and organize election-day activities.

Municipal elections are now planned for 1993, but Guyana is without a commission or an election framework since arrangements for the national elections were made on an ad hoc basis. NDI plans to work with the EAB to address these issues and prepare for local elections.

In Mexico, NDI continued to support civic groups in their efforts to promote electoral reform and monitor the voting process. Election disputes have contributed to widespread skepticism about the credibility of Mexico's electoral process.

In 1991, NDI initiated its program for the congressional elections in Mexico City, where the Mexico-based Council for Democracy trained hundreds of pollwatchers and organized an independent vote count. All sides agreed that the Council's work enhanced confidence in the electoral process.

In 1992, NDI brought international experts to an April seminar that was conducted by the Council. The meeting, held in Mexico City, was attended by more than 200 representatives from the country's three major parties, and focused on issues that had proved controversial in previous elections.

In July, NDI organized programs to help Mexican civic groups monitor the critical gubernatorial elections in the northern border state of Chihuahua. NDI helped local activists mount an independent vote count, conduct an international seminar on election observing and deploy hundreds of observers on election day.

NDI also assisted the efforts of Mexican civic groups to monitor elections in two Mexican states on November 8. In the northeastern state of Tamaulipas, NDI supported efforts to monitor media coverage of the election and to scrutinize the voter registration list. NDI also helped train and deploy more than 400 observers statewide. In the northwestern state of Sinaloa, NDI supported an independent vote count.

NDI plans to continue assisting Mexican civic groups to improve their ability to accurately and credibly monitor elections and verify official results. By the 1994 presidential elections, independent civic groups are hoping to establish their presence nationwide and observe all aspects of the electoral process.

In Paraguay, NDI continued its democratic development program in conjunction with the Asunción-based Center for Democratic Studies (CED). The CED seeks to promote democratic values and grassroots involvement in the political process.

In October, CED and NDI conducted the first half of a two-part municipal governance program in Asunción. NDI sponsored the participation of two international specialists in local government who advised municipal officials. Following these meetings, NDI and CED, in coordination with the Asunción city council, sponsored a broader seminar for city council members from

Clairmont Lye, project director of the Electoral Assistance Bureau (EAB), demonstrates computerized "Voter Hotline" at EAB headquarters in Georgetown, Guyana. The computer program allowed the EAB to help voters identify their polling places for the October elections.



Tatiana Clouthier, general coordinator of the Army of Democracy, a civic organization in Sinaloa, Mexico, reviews selection of polling stations for independent vote count.



Julio Faesler, president of the Mexican-based Council for Democracy and Hortensia Cereceda of Participa, a Chilean civic organization, review map of polling precincts in Chihuahua.



Paraguayan local government official (left) receives certificate of participation in municipal governance seminar from NDI program officer Steven Gruber.



(l to r) Kate Hanlon and Michael Baker from the U.S., and Ivan Gabal from the then-Czech and Slovak Federal Republic lead panel in a conference on the politics of economic reform in the Baltics.

five large municipalities near the capital. Participants discussed strategies for strengthening city councils, constitutional changes affecting municipal responsibilities, local property taxes and new constitutional requirements for closing businesses.

The second seminar is scheduled for January, and will be held in the department of Paraguari, 40 miles southeast of Asunción. The proceedings of both seminars will be transcribed and distributed throughout Paraguay.

In view of the large number of Paraguayan participants and their enthusiastic response, NDI intends to continue working with the CED conducting similar seminars on municipal governance throughout the country.

Also in 1993, NDI will support efforts by the CED and other civic groups to monitor the May presidential and legislative elections. The Institute will organize an international observer delegation, led by former President Jimmy Carter, to these elections.

“Women Leaders in the 21st Century” brought together civic and political leaders from seven Southern Cone countries to discuss ways in which women could take a more active role in politics. NDI provided support to Participa, a Chilean civic organization, which organized the August conference in Santiago.

Approximately 50 political and civic leaders from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay analyzed strategies for increasing the influence and number of Latin women in politics. Panelists included political party leaders, government officials, pollsters and leaders of civic organizations. The program completed the women’s leadership program organized by Participa, which NDI had supported since its initial leadership training conference in 1991.

FORMER SOVIET UNION

After nearly two years of program work in the former Soviet Union, NDI expanded its activities by placing six permanent field representatives in Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. These experts carried out ongoing training programs and helped NDI tailor technical assistance to local governments, political parties, parliaments and civic groups.

Programs in Russia concentrated on party-building activities and election law reform. The field office in Ukraine divided its time among local government initiatives, political party requests and electoral law analysis. In Central Asia, NDI concentrated on promoting an environment in which democratic institutions can ultimately take root. New initiatives were undertaken in the Baltic states, and NDI conducted a program in Georgia around the October parliamentary elections.

In the Baltics, NDI conducted two region-wide conferences that addressed methods for building public support for a democratic transition and economic restructuring.

From June 19 to 21, NDI conducted a conference entitled “The Baltic Transition to Democratic Governance” in Riga, Latvia. International trainers drawn from Europe and the U.S. shared their knowledge of democratic political institutions and their expertise in the practical workings of democratic government.

The 70 participants from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania included members of parliament, government officials, leaders of political parties, movements, civic organizations, and members of the news media.

Conference participants were exposed to comparative examples of democratic political processes in Western Europe and the United States. The conference also provided a forum at which Central and Eastern European neighbors who are in the process of consolidating their own democratic political systems could share their experiences. Articles by participating journalists helped raise public awareness about the difficult choices and complexities inherent in a transition to democratic government.

In November, a broad spectrum of political, governmental, labor and business leaders from the three Baltic countries met to discuss ways to formulate economic restructuring while simultaneously promoting popular support for its implementation.

NDI and the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) cosponsored the conference, entitled "The Politics of Economic Reform," in Piga, Latvia. The conference was timely, since all three countries are currently debating privatization and free-market issues against a backdrop of public pessimism and declining living standards. An 11-member faculty from Europe and the U.S. led panels that addressed the relationship between political and economic reform.

The conference provided more than 100 local leaders an opportunity to compare their programs with those of their Baltic neighbors and to discuss strategies and approaches with experts from both post-communist nations and countries with mature market economies.

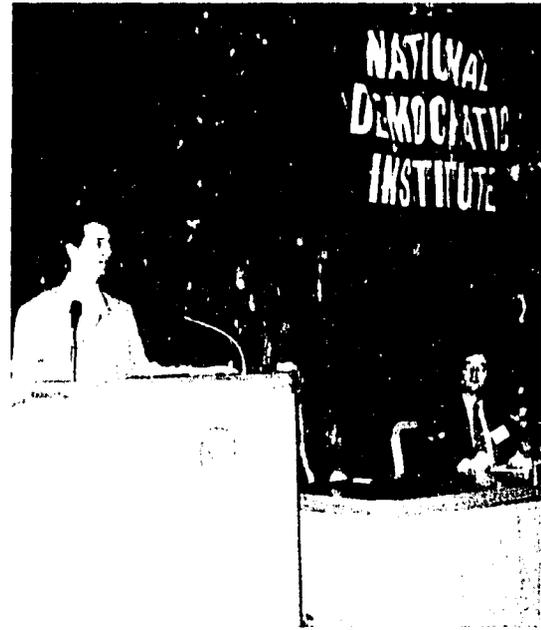
In Central Asia, NDI continued to expand its contacts and programming throughout the region. In June, NDI sent a specialist on Central Asia to survey prospects for programs in the newly independent states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. By September, NDI had established a regional field office in Alma Ata, Kazakhstan.

Also in September, an NDI survey mission to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan assessed opportunities for assistance. Based on the findings of the mission, NDI formulated a civic education program designed to support the development of a civil society and democratic culture in the region.

Through its field office, NDI has focused its activities on establishing itself as a permanent point of contact for the region. NDI has responded to numerous requests for literature and information, and serves as a resource for political activists throughout the region and as a facilitator of relations among the political communities of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Future programming will continue ongoing efforts in civic education. Training conferences on effective organizing, the political implications of economic reform and the creation of rule-of-law societies will take place during 1993.

In Estonia, NDI sponsored a civic education program entitled "Elections and Democratic Culture" as a run-up to the September 20 presidential and parliamentary elections. A delegation of international experts visited the country to assess prepa-



Matyas Eorsi, a Hungarian parliamentarian, delivers opening speech on Hungary's transition at conference on the Baltic transition to democratic governance.



Mary Coughlin, a member of parliament from Ireland, speaks at "Elections and Democratic Culture" symposium in Tallinn, Estonia.

Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate for chairman of the National Assembly of Georgia, meets with NDI observer delegation about electoral preparations in Georgia.





Michael Meadowcroft, executive chairman of the Electoral Reform Society in the U.K., speaks with voters outside a polling station in Kutaisi, Georgia.

NBC Washington Bureau Chief Tim Russert briefs visiting Russian political party organizers on media coverage of U.S. elections.



James Budds (center) and Frank Sturzl (right facing front) from the U.S. conduct local government consultations with municipal officials in Ivanovo, Russia.

rations for the national elections and survey the democratization process underway there.

The NDI team met with political party leaders and candidates, civic officials, journalists, pollsters and national and local election officials. The delegation concluded that national and local election commissions had made a genuine effort to introduce effective controls to ensure fair and efficient elections. However, the NDI team noted that voters would have benefitted from a more thorough explanation of voting and registration procedures.

The most volatile issue raised during election preparations concerned the citizenship and voting rights of the large population of ethnic Russians and Ukrainians who had immigrated to Estonia following the 1940 Soviet occupation. While sympathetic to Estonian government concerns regarding the presence of such a large non-Estonian ethnic group, the NDI delegation strongly recommended that the newly elected government address the citizenship issue immediately upon assuming power.

After a week of meetings, the delegation summarized its findings and recommendations at a symposium with civic and party leaders, and journalists. The NDI delegation and staff prepared a pre-election report immediately after their visit. It was distributed to international delegations sent to Estonia to observe the September polling.

In Georgia, NDI conducted intensive pre-election fact-finding missions and sponsored a 24-member international observer delegation to the October 11 parliamentary elections. The delegation concluded that the elections "conferred democratic legitimacy on the new government" and substantially promoted conditions for peaceful reconciliation.

NDI's observers included parliamentarians, jurists, political party leaders and election experts from nine countries. Despite civil conflict and Georgia's poor infrastructure, delegates observed voting in nine of the country's 10 regional election districts.

Delegation members benefitted from pre-election missions conducted by NDI and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems as well as long-term staff representation by both organizations.

In the Russian Federation, NDI continued its local government reform programs and expanded organizational support to Russian political groups and institutions.

In February, four members of the Moscow city council, sponsored by NDI, studied the workings of the Los Angeles city council and executive departments. In mid-April, in cooperation with the Union of Russian Cities, NDI sent two local government experts to Moscow and the city of Ivanovo to organize a series of training seminars for municipal officials and administrators. NDI also advised the Union of Russian Cities, which had grown to include nearly 100 member cities, on how to better organize itself as an effective communications and resource center.

In June, NDI opened its permanent office in Moscow and quickly established working relationships with the major democratic political groups. The office organized political party training programs and disseminated written materials on a wide range of political development issues.

In October, NDI brought 15 key organizers from seven major Russian political parties and movements to the United States to observe the election process, particularly Get-Out-The-Vote (GOTV) and other voter-contact activities.

The 10-day program began in Washington, DC, where the delegation attended a series of briefings on the U.S. electoral process. The following week, the delegation divided into three groups, one of which remained in the Washington area, another traveled to Los Angeles and the third to Minneapolis. By observing national, state and local political races, the Russian visitors were able to examine how political parties use elections to develop their party structure and how these parties utilize human resources, particularly volunteers, during the campaign.

On three separate occasions during 1992, NDI was asked by the parliamentary committees responsible for writing new Russian laws on political parties, public gatherings, and elections to provide commentary on their draft legislation. International political experts and academics recruited by NDI offered their detailed analyses on both the technical aspects and practical implications of these laws.

In Ukraine, local government experts sponsored by NDI visited Kiev in February to advise municipal officials from around the country on the budget process, executive-legislative relations, taxation, privatization and constituent services.

NDI opened its field office in Kiev in September to continue its consultations and training work with municipal officials and to begin a program to strengthen Ukraine's nascent multiparty system.

From November 12 to 14, NDI conducted its first large-scale seminar in Ukraine, entitled "Local Governance and Local Politics." The session attracted 185 participants from city and regional governments across the country, and representatives of all major political parties. After this first seminar, NDI received new requests from throughout Ukraine for follow-on assistance.

In December, NDI organized a delegation of four election law experts to consult with the parliamentary committee drafting Ukraine's new election law. As a follow-on project, NDI's field representative provided technical assistance to Ukraine's Central Election Commission and several regional election commissioners.

Plans for 1993 include programs that provide organizational assistance to political parties, seminars on the politics of economic reform and ongoing consultations on local government reform.



Political party leaders in Russia discuss preparations for a new election law with panel (seated at left) of NDI experts (l to r): Francois Erlson-Roche from France, Antonio Vitorino from Portugal and David Conradt from the U.S.

Local government workshop in Kiev, Ukraine examines relationship among different branches of government. Pictured (l to r) Peter Kohmert from Germany, John Krauss and Joseph Sweat from the U.S., and Otto Krauss from Hungary.



Participant asks question at NDI "Local Governance and Local Politics" conference in Kiev, Ukraine.

NDI AWARD DINNER

*President Carter
accepts Harriman
Democracy Award
from NDI Chairman
Walter Mondale.*



CARTER AND SOBCHAK RECEIVE NDI'S HARRIMAN DEMOCRACY AWARD

At an April 28 dinner in Washington, DC, NDI presented its seventh annual W. Averell Harriman Democracy Award jointly to former President Jimmy Carter and St. Petersburg Mayor Anatoly Sobchak. The awards dinner was attended by more than 600 friends of NDI, including 70 foreign ambassadors and 60 members of Congress.

Carter, who has received international acclaim for his activities as a former president, was honored for his personal contributions to democracy overseas. Mayor Sobchak received the Harriman Award for his role in the resistance to the 1991 coup attempt.

In accepting the award, Carter referred to his own experiences as president. "No matter what we tried to do as a great nation, our efforts were always handicapped by competition with the other superpower," he said. "Now, thanks to great leaders in what was the Soviet Union who stood up for courage and freedom in the face of almost incredible difficulties, that has changed."

Sobchak in his acceptance speech commented that he did not view the award as a personal tribute. "Rather," he



*Senate Majority Leader
George Mitchell presents
Harriman Democracy
Award to Mayor Sobchak.*

I would like to speak briefly on the help that Russia is in need of now. What we need, in the economic area, is cooperation... Of equal importance is political assistance. I would like to emphasize that, so far, the National Democratic Institute is the world's only organization that has come to Russia to share its experience in creating political parties and political movements, and in maintaining the democratic condition.

I would like to thank the staff of NDI for the enormous amount of work they have been doing to ensure that the principles of democracy and freedom thrive, not in Russia alone, but all over the world. What NDI is doing in Russia is extremely important for my country, which over the 75 years of communist rule, completely lost its democratic tradition.

MAYOR ANATOLY SOBCHAK

We're not wise people dealing with those who are unwise. We are not superior people dealing with those who are less than we. We are dealing with equals who have dreams and hopes and some fears about the future — who share with us the desire for a better world, a more peaceful world. And as we emerge in this new era, where the Cold War is now over, I think it is incumbent

upon all of us Americans, in particular, and our Soviet guests who are here with us tonight, to look at ourselves and say, 'How can we emerge from this wonderful opportunity to be a great nation?'

...I see, in the National Democratic Institute, the foremost driving force in the United States of America to bring about some of the characteristics of greatness I have mentioned. Peace, human rights, a better quality of life, democracy, freedom, sharing — looking to the future to epitomize what has made our nation great.

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER

said, "it is an award to the people living in my city who proved their commitment to democracy and freedom."

The Harriman Award is given annually to individuals from the United States and abroad who exemplify NDI's commitment to democracy and human rights. In addition to recognizing the accomplishments of the awardees, the annual dinner enables NDI to raise private contributions in support of its democratic development programs.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS PROGRAM

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION HOSTS INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

NDI hosted the International Visitors Program at the Democratic National Convention in New York from July 12 to 17. Four hundred political and government leaders from 85 countries participated in a week-long convention program that analyzed the U.S. election process and foreign policy issues.

The NDI program offered the foreign guests a unique insight into America's political process and its version of a national party convention. In seminars, briefings and social events, they learned about the U.S. political process from the professionals who participate in it. The program was designed to give international visitors insights into the workings of party politics that represent the essence of the United State's 200-year-old electoral system.

In addition to a comprehensive schedule of seminars and speakers, visitors attended a full schedule of social activities and watched the convention each evening from inside the hall itself or from NDI's International Visitor's Lounge across the street from Madison Square Garden.

On Sunday, July 12, three panels examined specific aspects of the U.S. political process. In "Running for Office," local and national officeholders discussed their own experiences on the campaign trail. In a "Roundtable on the Electoral Process," five panelists analyzed the U.S. electoral process. "The Role of the Media in the 1992 Campaign," examined media coverage of past elections, and the just-completed primary season.

On Monday, July 13, "Campaigning for President" brought together former presidential candidates Walter F. Mondale, Senator Bob Kerrey and former Senator Paul Tsongas to discuss the tactics and strategies of seeking the presidency both during the primary season and the general election.

At the "The Global Democratic Revolution" seminar on Tuesday, July 14, an international panel of democratic activists shared their experiences and engaged in a comparative discussion of democratic transitions around the world.

"The Foreign Policy Agenda" on Wednesday, July 15, brought together six senior foreign policy experts who discussed the current state of foreign affairs.

The last session on Thursday, July 16, examined the "Major Issues of the 1992 campaign."

In commenting on his experience at the Convention, one Panamanian echoed the sentiments expressed by many of the international visitors. "For democrats like me, living in a new political environment based on the principles of democracy, it was like a masters degree in what we need for our country," he said. "The forums, the convention itself, the contacts with American political leaders and the gatherings with leaders from abroad were part of this interesting and educational experience."



A LOOK AHEAD TO 1993

NEW INITIATIVES

In addition to continuing activities in countries where it has already established programs, NDI plans to initiate the following new projects in early 1993.

WEST AFRICA NDI plans to conduct an intensive series of training and strategy seminars for members of GERDES and other civic organizations in the region. Training sessions will focus on administration, recruitment and financial management. The program will also encourage civic groups from 12 countries to work together to plan country-specific and regional activities.

ARGENTINA NDI plans to help build a consensus among the major political parties on electoral reform, an issue that has been deadlocked in Congress for more than a decade. NDI and two Argentine political foundations will convene a forum of electoral experts, party leaders and government officials to examine pending proposals and draw up a broad agreement on relevant electoral issues.

BOLIVIA NDI will organize a workshop in 1993 to provide information and technical assistance to Bolivian political parties as they begin to negotiate, and ultimately legislate, a law governing political parties.

CAMBODIA NDI has embarked on a multi-year program in support of Cambodia's political parties as they prepare for UN-sponsored legislative elections scheduled for May 1993. The joint effort, conducted in cooperation with the International Republican Institute, is designed to enhance popular participation and help parties develop the professional skills necessary to compete in democratic elections.

Beginning in January 1993, a five-member NDI team, based in Phnom Penh, will conduct training programs throughout the country for each of the country's registered political parties.

Technical assistance will focus on the organizational capabilities of each party, as well as election monitoring activities and the implementation of a code of conduct. Field work will be augmented by periodic multiparty seminars to encourage dialogue and cooperation among the competing camps.

HUNGARY NDI will launch a political party-building program in anticipation of general elections in 1994. The year-long series of individual consultations with political parties will focus on long-term organizational structures that can enhance relations between elected representatives and their constituents.

LATVIA NDI will conduct its first political party training program in the Baltic region in preparation for the June 5 and 6 parliamentary elections.

MOZAMBIQUE NDI plans to implement a year-long civic education program to assist the largely disenfranchised population prepare for elections in 1994. Modeled in part on PROJECT VOTE in South Africa, the Mozambique program will include workshops to train trainers, public opinion research, election simulations and the production of illustrative materials to help inform and educate the electorate.

NICARAGUA Based on the findings from a series of consultations with political and military leaders conducted in 1992, NDI will begin a two-year program to promote civilian control of the armed forces. The program will train civilian leaders in methods of civilian oversight of the military. It will also familiarize Nicaraguan military officers with the nonpolitical role of armed forces in democratic societies. The program will counsel civilian political leaders on security issues and stress the distinction between internal security and national defense, and the accountability of the armed forces to the people and their elected leaders.

PANAMA NDI will conduct a series of seminars on promoting democratization of internal party functions and methods to improve the parties' capability to build their organizations, expand their constituency support, frame their parliamentary initiatives and communicate their positions to party members and the public at large. The program grew out of recommendations presented by an international delegation that visited Panama in March 1992 to gather information on the state of Panamanian political parties and to solicit ideas about potential programs.

SENEGAL NDI plans to conduct political party pollwatching training seminars during the run-up to the February 21, 1993 presidential election. At the time of the election, NDI will organize an international observer delegation to monitor the electoral process and promote public confidence in that process.

YEMEN NDI will provide technical assistance and financial support to a Yemeni civic organization that will train thousands of volunteer pollwatchers for the April parliamentary elections. The Institute will also sponsor an international delegation that will assess preparations for the multiparty elections and examine the role of Yemeni women in the electoral process.

CIVIC SUMMIT NDI will convene a meeting of representatives of 15 civic organizations that began as domestic monitoring groups. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the role of these groups in the consolidation of democratic institutions following an initial election.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

NDI is grateful to those individuals from 45 countries who assisted the Institute's democratic development projects during 1992. Their experience and expertise were central to NDI's efforts, and we wish to acknowledge their important contribution.

ALBANIA

GABRIEL DIAZ BERBEL, *Spain*
MARIANA DRENSKA, *Bulgaria*
MATYAS EORSI, *Hungary*
JOAO MENESES FERREIRA, *Portugal*
ALJNA INAYEH, *Romania*
KRASSEN KRALEV, *Bulgaria*
MICHAEL LA VELLE, *U.S.*
JURAJ MIHALJK, *Czech and Slovak Federal Republic*
IVAILO PARCHEV, *Bulgaria*
MIROSLAV SEVLIEVSKI, *Bulgaria*
MICHAEL YANAKIEV, *Bulgaria*

ANGOLA

VITOR ANTONIO, *Portugal*
ESTEBAN CABALLERO, *Paraguay*
WALTER CARRINGTON, *U.S.*
FERNANDO MARQUES DA COSTA, *Portugal*
BRIAN FEENEY, *Northern Ireland*
ALAN GANOO, *Mauritius*
FRED HARTWIG, *U.S.*
GERALD HORNE, *U.S.*
CRISPIN LEGUEDE, *Togo*
MARIA LEISSNER, *Sweden*
GWEN MCKINNEY, *U.S.*
ERNEST CHITUMWA MWANSA, *Zambia*
BASILJO MOSSO RAMOS, *Cape Verde*
CONSTANCE STREET, *U.S.*
LEACH THLOMELANG, *Botswana*
JACK WALSH, *U.S.*

BALTICS REGIONAL PROGRAM

MICHAEL BAKER, *U.S.*
ANTONIO COSTA, *Portugal*
MATYAS EORSI, *Hungary*
IVAN GABAL, *Czech and Slovak Federal Republic*
TODOR GRADEV, *Bulgaria*
OT'TOKAR HAIN, *Germany*
KATE HANLON, *U.S.*
CONNIE HEDEGAARD, *Denmark*
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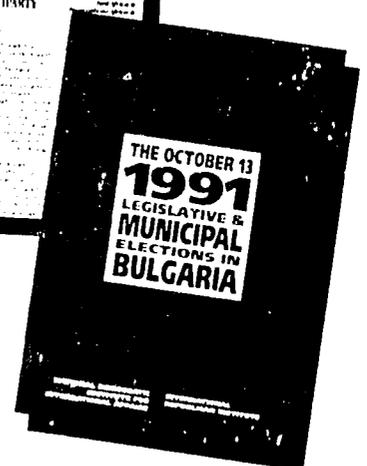
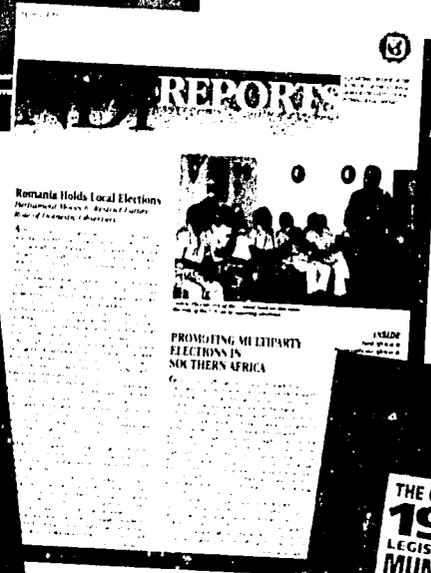
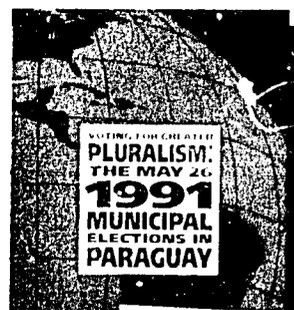
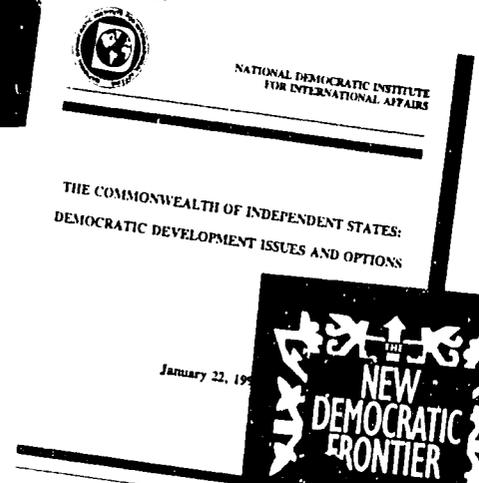
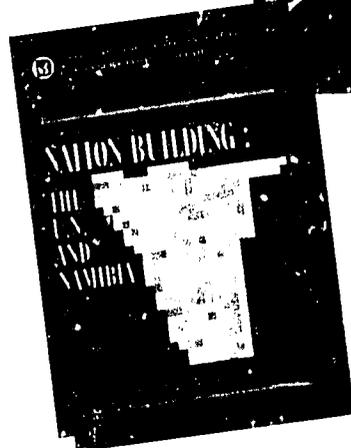
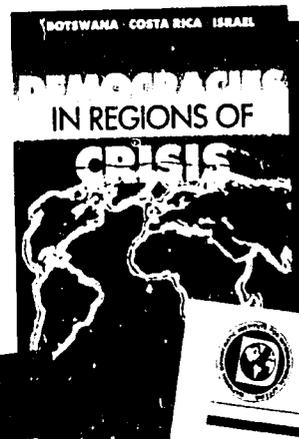
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