

Fellowship Programs

Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows

Established in 2001 to honor the two principal founders of NED, former U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the late congressman Dante Fascell, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program provides annual support for 12-15 democracy activists, practitioners, scholars and journalists from around the world to deepen their understanding of democracy and to enhance their ability to promote democratic change. While the program is intended primarily to support practitioners and scholars from new and aspiring democracies, distinguished scholars from the United States and other estab-

lished democracies are also eligible to apply. Authorized and appropriated by the U.S. Congress, funding for the program is provided through the State Department's Office of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

Fellows choose between two tracks: a practitioner track (typically 3-5 months) to improve strategies and techniques for building democracy; and a scholarly track (typically 5-10 months) to conduct original research for publication.

The International Forum for Democratic Studies announced the establishment of its Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program in 2000. Named in honor

of former president Ronald Reagan and the late Congressman Dante Fascell, the two principal founders of NED, and supported by a grant from the U.S. Department of State, the program enables democracy activists, practitioners, scholars, and journalists from around the world to deepen their understanding of, and to enhance, their ability to promote democracy. Fellows have the opportunity to interact with one another, with NED staff, and with the policy, media, and academic communities in Washington, D.C. To learn more about this new program, visit www.ned.org/forum/fellowship_program.html

In the summer of 2001, the Forum selected its first cohort of Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows, including:

Myroslava Gongadze (Ukraine)
November 2001–March 2002

Ms. Gongadze is a human rights activist who received political asylum in the United States in the spring of 2001. Trained as a lawyer at Lviv State University, she has experience as a journalist, in public relations, and in documentary film. Since her arrival in the United States, she has worked as a consultant for the International Republican Institute and Radio Liberty. Her fellowship project will analyze the role of the media in the development of democratic processes in Ukraine.

Mehrangiz Kar (Iran)
October 2001–March 2002

A prominent lawyer and activist in Iran, Ms. Kar will research recent legislative developments concerning human rights in Iran. A champion of the rights of women and children in Iran, Ms. Kar has lectured extensively on the state of women's rights in Iran, particularly on the nature of violence against women. She has written many internationally acclaimed books and articles, including *The Legal Structure of the Family System in Iran* (1999) and *Children of Addiction* (1990).

Chaihark Hahm (South Korea)
November 2001–August 2002

Dr. Hahm is a legal scholar whose research focuses on constitutional review and democracy in South Korea. During his fellowship, he will examine the role of the Korean Constitutional Court in building democracy in South

Korea, using a comparative framework that considers the influence of political culture and cultural traditions in Asia more generally, as well as the recent experience of constitutionalism in postcommunist countries. Dr. Hahm received an S.J.D. from Harvard Law School in 2000 and was a research fellow at Harvard's Center for East Asian Legal Studies in 2000–2001.

Ramin Jahanbegloo (Iran/Canada)
October 2001–August 2002

Dr. Jahanbegloo is a scholar-activist who works to promote democracy in Iran through his writings and efforts to promote dialogue between Iran and the West. Affiliated with Trinity College at the University of Toronto, Dr. Jahanbegloo holds a Ph.D. in philosophy and M.A. degrees in history and political science from the Sorbonne. His publications in English include two books—*Conversations with Isaiah Berlin* (2000) and *Thinking Nonviolence* (2001)—and numerous articles, including "Is Iran Democratizing? The Role of the Intellectuals" (*Journal of Democracy*, October 2000). While at the Forum he will write a book on intellectuals and democracy in Iran.

Visiting Fellows Program

The Forum continues to administer its original Visiting Fellows Program, launched in 1995, for democracy scholars and practitioners who have stipend support from other sources but whose work would benefit from a three-to-ten month residence at the NED. During the past year the International Forum hosted two visiting fellows:

Zora Bútorová (Slovak Republic)
October 2000–May 2001

Zora Bútorová is a sociologist and democracy activist from the Slovak Republic, where she is affiliated with the Bratislava-based Institute for Public Affairs, a NED grantee. She is the author of numerous studies of public opinion and political behavior in postcommunist Czechoslovakia and Slovakia (including several articles in the *Journal of Democracy*) and has focused in particular on gender issues, nationalism, and civil society development. During her residency at the Forum she wrote a study of public opinion in Slovakia and edited a volume of interviews in which prominent Slovak women discussed the changes in their lives 10 years after the fall of communism in Central Europe.

Kayode Soremekun (Nigeria)
November 2000–July 2001

Kayode Soremekun is professor of international relations at Obafemi Awolowo University, where he received his Ph.D. and M.Sc. degrees in international relations. He is the author of numerous articles and is the editor of *Governance and Democratization in Nigeria* (1995) and *Nigeria's Second Republic* (1988). Dr. Soremekun received a Netherlands Fellowship, served as foreign policy fellow at the University of Maryland, and was a consultant to the Stockholm-based International Institute of Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA). His research at the Forum, supported by a Fulbright Fellowship, compared the U.S. responses to democratization in Nigeria and Kenya.