

Preparing for National Elections

WORKBOOK

A Civic Education Programme

Sponsored by

**The Centre for Development Studies
University of the Western Cape**

&

**The National Democratic Institute
for International Affairs (NDI)
Washington, DC**

November 6-16, 1991

Cape Town - Bloemfontein - Port Elizabeth - Kimberley - Pietermaritzburg - Nelspruit

9310020 .. Box no. 13A

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UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 21

The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Guidelines for an In-depth Analysis of an Electoral Process

I. Evaluation of the Electoral Law

A. The Election Administrators

1. Who are the administrators? (e.g. civil servants, party appointees, political independents, etc.)
2. How are the election administrators appointed?
3. What is the specific authority of the election administrators?

B. Parties

1. What are the formalities for registering parties, if any?
2. Do the formalities operate to exclude certain parties from participating in the political process?
3. If parties are excluded, are there nonetheless electoral choices between candidates either within a prescribed party or between parties that are legally authorized to participate in the process?
4. Do the electoral laws govern internal party activities such as the nomination of candidates?
5. What is the role of parties in administering the election?

C. Voter Registration

1. Is pre-registration required?
2. If registration is required, how is it accomplished? (e.g. is it a continuing list? is it automatic upon reaching a certain age? etc.)
3. If pre-registration is not required, how is voter eligibility determined? (There are circumstances where pre-registration may be inappropriate; in such instances, the authorities must develop means to prevent double-voting and voting by those not eligible to vote.)
4. Who is excluded from voting? (e.g. felons, military, personnel, citizens outside the country, etc.)

D. Election of Candidates

1. How are candidates elected? (majority or plurality vote per constituency or by some form of proportional representation.)
2. Does the system effectively disenfranchise voters in a discriminatory fashion?

E. Constituencies

1. Where constituencies are used, how are they established?
2. Do the constituency delineations respect consistent principles, such as; equality of voting power; geographic contiguity; and tradition?

F. Administration of the election at the local level

1. Who appoints local electoral officials? (e.g. the incumbent authorities, an independent electoral administrator, the parties.)
2. How are local officials trained?

G. Challenges

1. Who is authorized to file challenges? (e.g. voters, party poll watchers.)
2. What are the procedures for reviewing initial decisions made by local election officials?

H. Other aspects of electoral law

1. Are there provisions pertaining to media access?
2. Are there provisions pertaining to campaign financing?
3. Are there provisions pertaining to the holding of political meetings or rallies?

II. The Political Campaign

A. Political parties

1. Background information (should be provided to observers prior to arrival in host country)
 - a. names of parties;
 - b. political orientation;
 - c. participation in previous elections or governments;
 - d. leaders of parties;
 - e. sources of political support - e.g. ethnic, religious, education level, economic class;
 - f. affiliations within host country and with parties outside country.
2. Party participation in election
 - a. Are all political parties and political personalities participating in the electoral process?
 - b. If parties are not participating, what are the reasons for non-participation?

B. Atmosphere during campaign

1. factors to consider
 - a. martial law in effect;
 - b. civil war;
 - c. war or serious threat of war between host country and another country;
 - d. persistent violations of human rights by government controlled or affiliated forces;
 - e. intimidation of voters or parties by supporters of competing party(ies);
 - f. rule of law not respected by government organs;
 - g. severe economic conditions.
2. Has there been an atmosphere in the host country that permits participation in the electoral process by all those interested in participating?

C. The Media

1. Background information
 - a. newspapers and magazines
 - i. names of major papers;
 - ii. affiliations of papers;
 - iii. circulation of major papers.
 - b. television and radio
 - i. licensing requirements;
 - ii. percentage of the population with access to television and radio.

2. Issues to be considered

a. censorship

- i. is the media censored?
- ii. if so, who has the authority to censor?
- iii. what are the legal grounds for censoring articles or reports?
- iv. what types of materials are censored in practice?
- v. does the media practice self-censorship?

b. access

- i. have the various newspapers and radio and television stations endorsed candidates and parties?
- ii. do all components of the media support the same candidates and parties?
- iii. do parties and candidates have equal access to the media in order to present their positions?
- iv. if there is uniformity of viewpoints among the media, are there other means available for circulating information pertaining to the electoral campaign?

c. reporting - does the media report on the campaign in a balanced manner?

D. Methods of campaigning

1. types of campaign activities

- a. advertising in public areas;
- b. advertising in the media;
- c. holding small political meetings;
- d. holding mass political rallies.

2. issues to consider

- a. are there limits on public advertising?
- b. are there attempts to destroy campaign materials of competing parties?
- c. does the media provide adequate access to all parties?
- d. are meetings or rallies disrupted by security forces or competing parties?

III. Voter attitudes

A. Background factors

1. Literacy;
2. education levels;
3. voter access to media and campaign information;
4. prior electoral experience.

B. Issues to consider

1. Voter education campaign
 - a. who organized the voter education campaign?
 - b. how much time prior to election did it begin?
 - c. was it considered impartial?
2. Motivation for voting
 - a. are people enthusiastic about the electoral process?
 - b. is voting required by law?
 - c. do people view voting as a civil duty?
 - d. are people afraid of extra-legal adverse consequences that may result from not voting?
 - e. are voters aware of the significance of the election?

IV. Elections occurring under special circumstances

A. Evaluating nonparticipation by groups or organizations

1. What are the grounds for nonparticipation? (e.g. partisan administration of electoral process, constitutional deficiencies, etc.)
2. Is the election notwithstanding the nonparticipation of certain groups meaningful?
 - a. Background factors
 - i. are groups not participating encouraging others not to participate?
 - ii. can groups not participating effectively communicate their position to the population?
 - iii. is there a government campaign encouraging voting?
 - iv. are there legal or extra-legal penalties for not voting?
 - b. Interpreting the results
 - i. what is the level of voter turnout?
 - ii. how does voter turnout compare with previous elections?
 - iii. how does the number of spoiled ballots compare with previous elections?

V. Balloting Process

A. The polling site

1. Where is the polling site located?
2. How many people are authorized to vote at a polling site?
3. Who is the supervising authority at the polling site?
4. Who else is present in a supervisory or observer capacity at the polling site? (e.g. party poll-watchers, security forces, etc.)

B. Voting procedure

1. How is voter eligibility established? (e.g. voter list, I.D. card, other form of identification, etc.)
2. What are the mechanics for voting? (e.g. placing a mark on a paper ballot, voter machines, placing a ballot in a designated box, etc.)
3. Do the physical arrangements assure voter secrecy?

C. The ballot

1. What type of ballot is used?
2. Is the ballot comprehensible?

D. Counting of the ballots

1. Who is present during the counting?
2. How are disputes resolved?
3. How is the counting reported?
4. Who received a copy of the record of the voting?

E. Fraud prevention

1. What safeguards are used to prevent double-voting and ballot stuffing?
2. If the counting of the ballots occurs at a place different from the polling site, how is the of the ballot box assured?
3. If absentee balloting is permitted, how is voter eligibility determined?

VI. Post-Election Considerations

A. Announcement of results

1. Who is authorized to announce the results?
2. How quickly are the results announced?
3. If there is a delay in announcing the results, to what is it attributable?

B. Challenging the results

1. Who can challenge the results?
2. What is the procedure for challenging the results?
3. How long does it take for challenges to be resolved?

C. Transfers of Power

1. What is the length of period between the election and the assumption of power by the person elected?
2. What is the atmosphere in the country during this period?

VII. Prognosis

- A. Will the person(s) receiving the prescribed number of votes be able to assume office in the prescribed manner?**
- B. Will the person(s) receiving the prescribed number of votes be able to exercise the authority vested in his or her office?**
- C. Will the person(s) installed in office exercise power in the manner prescribed by the country's constitution, and in accordance with the country's international obligations?**
- D. Are future elections likely to occur as scheduled?**

VOTER REGISTRATION
AND
ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

INFORMATION NEEDED TO OBTAIN A REGISTRATION CARD

1. NAME

2. CITIZENSHIP

3. DATE OF BIRTH

4. PLACE OF BIRTH

ELIGIBLE VOTING AGE

21 YEARS

PAKISTAN

INDIA

TURKEY

CAMEROON

20 YEARS

JAPAN

SWITZERLAND

18 YEARS

ARGENTINE

BANGLADESH

BRAZIL

FRANCE

ISRAEL

MEXICO

NAMIBIA

NORWAY

PHILIPPINES

SWEDEN

USA

UK

ZIMBABWE

ZAMBIA

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, CAP. 12 OF THE LAWS OF BARBADOS

Form 1

(Regulations 9(1), 36 and 42(1))

APPLICATION/CLAIMS FOR REGISTRATION AS AN ELECTOR

To the Registering Officer for the constituency of

I,

(Full name in BLOCK LETTERS)

of.....

(Address)

Whose occupation is do hereby apply/claim to

be registered as an elector for the constituency of

and do declare that the particulars entered on the reverse of this FORM are to the best of my knowledge and belief true and correct in all respects.

.....

Signature or mark of applicant

Dated

(The particulars on the reverse of this form must be filled out by or on behalf of the applicant).

The following particulars to be filled out in BLOCK CAPITALS

1. Applicant's name in full
Surname and style of title Mr., Mrs. or Miss
Other names
2. (a) Applicant's address on the qualifying date*
Number or Name
Street, road etc.
Town, parish
(b) Applicant's present address if different from above
Number or Name
Street, road etc.
Town, parish
c) Period of residence in that particular constituency
3. a) Was applicant aged 18 or over on the qualifying date*? Yes or no
b) Applicant's date of birth
- c) Applicant's height
4. Was applicant a Commonwealth citizen on the qualifying date*? Yes or no
If "yes"
a) Was applicant a citizen of Barbados:
i) by birth: or
- ii) by registration: or
- iii) by naturalisation?
- b) If a Commonwealth but not a citizen of Barbados: of which part of the Commonwealth is the applicant a citizen?
c) Period of residence in Barbados
- d) Applicant's place of birth
5. Occupation of applicant

*The qualifying date is the 19

AANHANGSEL/ANNEXUR

Voorkant van vorm AGV.1 / Front of Form AGV.1

AGV.1

SUIDWES-AFRIKA/NAMIBIË : SOUTH WEST AFRICA/NAMIBIA

ANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS 'N KIESER INGEVOLGE DIE PROKLAMASIE OP DIE REGISTRASIE VAN KIESERS (GRONDWETGEWENDE VERGADERING), 1978

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A VOTER IN TERMS OF THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY) PROCLAMATION, 1978

- 1. Identiteitsnommer (indien beskikbaar)
Identity number (if available)
- 2. Familienaam (blokletters)
Surname (block letters)
- 3. Voorname (voluit - in blokletters)
First names (in full - block letters)
- 4. Vaste woonadres op datum van aansoek
Fixed residential address at date of application
- 5. Besigheids- of werksadres op datum van aansoek
Business or employment address at date of application

Jaar/Year Maand/Month Dag/Day

6. Geboortedatum
Date of birth

--	--	--

7. Geboortedatum vasgestel of bevestig deur: (a) identiteitsdokument
Date of birth determined or confirmed by: identity document

--

(b) geboortesertifikaat
birth certificate

--

(c) doopseel
baptismal certificate

--

(d) skatting
estimate

--

(e) ander (spesifiseer)
other (specify)

8. Is u in die gebied Suidwes-Afrika gebore? Ja/Nee
Were you born in the territory of South West Africa? Yes/No

9. Indien nie in die gebied Suidwes-Afrika gebore nie, ononderbroke tydperk van gewone verblyf in die gebi
Suidwes-Afrika op die datum van hierdie aansoek:
If not born in the territory of South West Africa, continuous period of ordinary residence in the territory of Sou
West Africa at the date of this application:

Jare Years	Maande Months
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 30px;"></table>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 30px;"></table>

Ek verklaar hierby dat die bostaande besonderhede waar en juis is en dat ek nie ingevolge die Proklamasie op Registrasie van Kiesers (Grondwetgewende Vergadering), 1978, as kieser geregistreer is nie.

I hereby declare that the above particulars are true and correct, and that I am not registered as a voter in term the Registration of Voters (Constituent Assembly) Proclamation, 1978.

Handtekening/linkerduimafdruk van aansoeker/afdruk van ander vinger(s) : Spesifiseer
Signature/left thumb print of applicant/imprint of other finger(s) : Specify

AANHANGSEL/ANNEXUR

Voorkant van vorm AGV.1 / Front of Form AGV.1

AGV.1

SUIDWES-AFRIKA/NAMIBIË : SOUTH WEST AFRICA/NAMIBIA

ANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE AS 'N KIESER INGEVOLGE DIE PROKLAMASIE OP DIE REGISTRASIE VAN KIESERS (GRONDWETGEWENDE VERGADERING), 1978

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Date of birth determined or confirmed by: identity document

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birth certificate

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(c) doopseel
baptismal certificate

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estimate

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other (specify)

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Jare
Years

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Maande
Months

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the Registration of Voters (Constituent Assembly) Proclamation, 1978.

Handtekening/linkerduimafdruk van aansoeker/afdruk van ander vinger(s) : Spesifiseer
Signature/left thumb print of applicant/imprint of other finger(s) : Specify

SUIDWES-AFRIKA/NAMIBIË : REGISTRASIEKAART : KIESER
SOUTH WEST AFRICA/NAMIBIA : REGISTRATION CARD : VOTER

REEKSNOMMER/SERIAL NUMBER:

Familienaam (blokletters)
Surname (block letters)

Voorname (blokletters)
First names (block letters)

Vaste woonadres
Fixed residential address

Geboortedatum: Jaar Maand Dag
Date of birth: Year Month Day

HANDTEKENING VAN HOUER BY REGISTRASIE
SIGNATURE OF HOLDER ON REGISTRATION

Afdruk van linkerduim (of ander vingert(s)) : Spesifis
Imprint of left thumb (or other fingers) : Specify)

HANDTEKENING VAN REGISTRASIEBEAMPTE
SIGNATURE OF REGISTRATION OFFICER

By registrasie
At registration

Op stembdag
On polling day

HANDTEKENING VAN HOUER OP STEM DAG
SIGNATURE OF HOLDER ON DAY OF POLLING

Reeksnommer van stembrief uitgereik
Serial number of ballot paper issued

حکومت پاکستان

شناختی کارڈ



BD834849



OFFICE NO.

شماره نمبر 267-55-319057

رقمہ کی

رجسٹر عملی
کئی کفری لکری
گورنر فوجیہ کالج

کولہ
کولہ

مقام

تاریخ

مستقلیت

شناختی کارڈ

Ud. votara en el Centro de Votación:		
Del Libro de Votación No.		
Mesa:	Página	Línea

Ud. votara en el Centro de Votación:		
Del Libro de Votación No.		
Mesa:	Página	Línea

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Del Libro de Votación No.		
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Del Libro de Votación No.		
Mesa:	Página	Línea



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ELECTION LAWS

1. REGISTRATION

**2. VOTING AND COUNTING
BALLOTS**

3. ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS

**4. FILING COMPLAINTS AND
CHALLENGES**

5. ACCESS TO THE MEDIA

ELECTION LAWS

1. POLITICAL PARTIES

2. FINANCING OF CAMPAIGNS

**3. TIME PERIOD FOR
CAMPAIGNS AND ELECTIONS**

4. DELIMITATION

5. ELECTION COMMISSIONS

**6. ADMINISTRATIVE AND
SECURITY PROCEDURES**

**NATIONAL
ELECTION COMMISSION**

SECRETARIAT

**REGIONAL
ELECTION COMMISSION**

RETURNING OFFICER

PRESIDING OFFICER

POLLING OFFICIALS

POLITICAL PARTIES

UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE GROUP (UNTAG)

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct guarantees freedom to participate in political campaigns without fear or intimidation.

- * access by all parties to all potential voters
- * expression of political message without inflammatory language
- * no interference or disruption holding of political meetings
- * support for the efficiency of the secret ballot
- * ban on all weapons

CODE OF CONDUCT

FOR POLITICAL PARTIES DURING PRESENT ELECTION CAMPAIGN

On Tuesday 12 September 1989 nine Namibian political parties signed an agreement among themselves. It establishes a Code of Conduct which they have pledged to respect during the coming electoral campaign. They have also agreed to issue directives to their members and supporters to observe this Code, and to take other necessary steps to ensure that its terms are respected. They, and I, have also agreed to publicise this Code throughout Namibia by all the various means at our disposal.

I have been deeply impressed by the attitudes of restraint, constructiveness and flexibility shown by the parties in concluding this agreement. It is an important and historic achievement on the long road that has led to the prospect, soon to be realised, of free and fair elections for an independent Namibia. It is also a significant step towards national reconciliation.

Matti Ahtisaari, Special Representative of the Secretary-General

An essential part of free and fair elections is freedom of political campaigning. Everyone has the right to put forward their political principles and ideas, without threat or fear, to every other person, without exception. But freedom of political campaigning also carries responsibilities, including the duty to accept every other person's freedom to campaign.

The Namibian political parties whose names are subscribed to this document, meeting together in Windhoek under the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 September 1989, have agreed as follows:

- ▶ 1. Intimidation, in any form, is unacceptable and will be expressly forbidden by the parties in directives to their members and supporters.
- ▶ 2. Party leaders will instruct their members and supporters that no weapon of any kind, including any traditional weapon, may be brought to any political rally, meeting, march or other demonstration.
- ▶ 3. Parties will notify UNTAG-CIVPOL as well as SWAPO in advance of their planned meetings and other rallies.
- ▶ 4. All practical steps will be taken by parties to avoid holding rallies, meetings, marches or demonstrations close to one another at the same time. Party leaders undertake to co-operate in applying this principle in good faith and in a reasonable spirit should any coincidence of time or venue arise.
- ▶ 5. Speakers at political rallies will at all times avoid using language which threatens or incites violence in any form against any other person or group of persons. Parties will not issue pamphlets, newsletters or posters, whether officially or anonymously, which contain inflammatory language or material.
- ▶ 6. All parties will consistently emphasize, both to their supporters and also to voters in general, that there will be a secret ballot, and that consequently no one will know how any individual may have voted.
- ▶ 7. Party members and supporters will not disrupt other parties' rallies, meetings, marches or demonstrations.
- ▶ 8. Party members and supporters will not seek to obstruct other persons from attending the political rallies of other parties.
- ▶ 9. Party members and supporters will not plagiarize symbols of other parties, or steal, disfigure or destroy political or campaign materials of other parties.
- ▶ 10. Party leaders will use their good offices to seek to ensure reasonable freedom of access by all political parties to all potential voters, whether they be at farms, on state-owned properties, in villages, or at secondary reception centres. They will also seek to ensure that such potential voters wishing to participate in related political activities have freedom to do so. This may, where necessary, take place outside working hours.
- ▶ 11. Parties will establish effective lines of communication to one another at headquarters, regional and district levels, and will appoint liaison personnel who will be constantly on call to deal with any problems that may arise.
- ▶ 12. Parties will meet on a fortnightly basis under the chairmanship of UNTAG regional directors or centre heads to discuss all matters of concern relating to the election campaign. A standing committee of party leaders at headquarters will meet on a fortnightly basis under the chairmanship of the Special Representative or his Deputy to deal with such matters on a nation-wide basis. An observer from the Office of the AG will be invited to attend the meeting of the standing committee. Emergency meetings will be convened as and when necessary.
- ▶ 13. All allegations of intimidation and other unlawful conduct in the election campaign will be brought to the attention of the nearest UNTAG-CIVPOL and SWAPO stations or patrols.
- ▶ 14. Party leaders will issue directives to their members and supporters to observe this Code of Conduct, and take all other necessary steps to ensure compliance.
- ▶ 15. It is stated in the Settlement Proposal that: "The elections will be under the supervision and control of the United Nations in that, as a condition to the conduct of the electoral process, the elections themselves and the certification of their results, the United Nations Special Representative will have to satisfy himself at each stage as to the fairness and appropriateness of all measures affecting the political process at all levels of administration before such measures take effect." Party leaders undertake to honour the outcome of free and fair elections so certified by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- ▶ 16. The Special Representative and party leaders undertake to publicise this Code of Conduct throughout Namibia by all means at their disposal.

The Namibian political parties whose names are subscribed below accept and endorse this Code of Conduct as binding upon them. They agree that alleged violations will be brought to and considered by the Standing Committee referred to in paragraph 12 above.

NAME OF PARTY	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE	SIGNATURE
Action Christian National	J. M. de Wet	
Democratic Turnhalle Alliance	F. J. Kuzonguzi	
Federal Convention of Namibia	H. Diergaardt	
Namibia Christian Democratic Party	W. Adam	
Namibia National Front	I. Uirab	
National Patriotic Front of Namibia	E. van Zyl	
South West Africa People's Organization	H. G. Geingob	
SWAPO-Democrats	or A. Shipanga	
United Democratic Front	Justus Garoeb	











In the presence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Matti Ahtisaari

UNTAG Headquarters,
Windhoek, 12 September 1989



UNTAG

Name of registered party	Abbreviation of name	Distinctive symbol	Address of main office
AKSIE CHRISTELIK NASIONAAL	ACN		4 Kieppler Straat Suidelike Industriële Gebied Posbus 294 WINDHOEK 9000
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ACTION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE	CDA		CDA Office P O Box 129 ONDANGWA 9000
D.T.A. VAN NAMIBIË	DTA		DTA Sentral- h/v Leutwein en Luther Straat Posbus 173 WINDHOEK 9000
FEDERAL CONVENTION OF NAMIBIA	FCN		Regent Moters Building Private Bag 1007 REHOBOTH 9000
NAMIBIA NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY	NNDP		African Eagle Building Kaiser Street West P O Box 20573 WINDHOEK 9000
NAMIBIA NATIONAL FRONT	NNF		Erf 4850 Kanna Street, Khomasdal P O Box 3370 WINDHOEK 9000
NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF NAMIBIA	NPF		Swavek Centre Cnr Luther & Leutwein Streets P O Box 3676 WINDHOEK 9000
SWAPO-DEMOCRATS	SWAPO-D		Suite 207 30 City Centre Building Trip Amade P O Box 20955 WINDHOEK 9000
SWAPO OF NAMIBIA	SWAPO		Metropolitan Building Cnr Goethe & Grimm Streets P O Box 1071 WINDHOEK 9000
UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT OF NAMIBIA	UDF		Cnr Kasch & Bülow Streets P O Box 10500 KHOMASDAL 9000

SWAPO ELECTION MANIFESTO

Towards an independent and
democratic Namibia:
SWAPO's policy positions

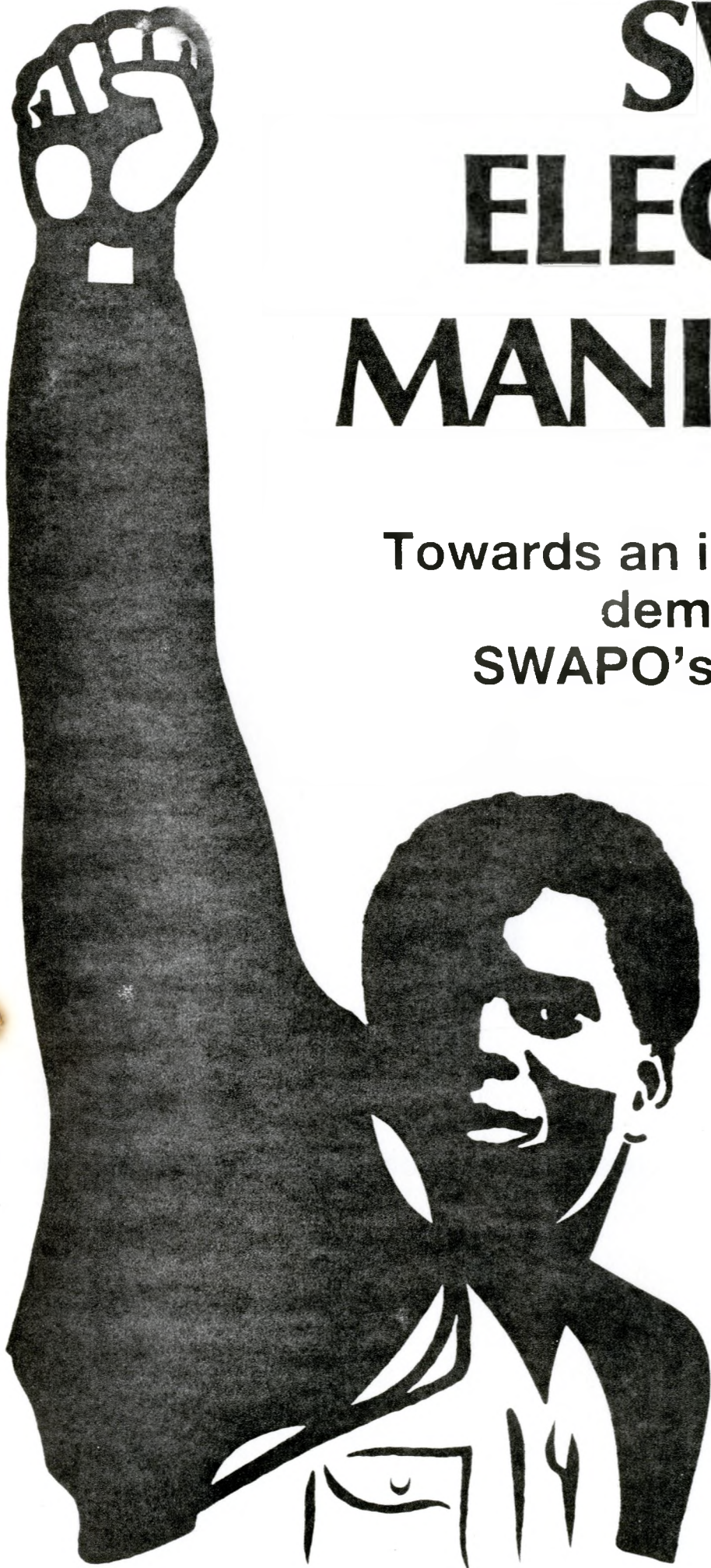


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TOWARDS AN INDEPENDENT AND DEMOCRATIC NAMIBIA: SWAPO'S POLICY POSITIONS

Introduction

Today Namibia is at the crossroads of its independence. The agony of death and destruction that the Namibians have endured for the past 105 years of colonial oppression is about to come to an end and freedom is in sight.

The process of transition to independence has already started. On 1 November 1989, the Namibian people will exercise their long-denied right to self-determination by electing their own leaders who, by virtue of being elected by the masses will have the sovereign right to draft the constitution of independent Namibia. This will bring about a new political and socio-economic order.

The task before the Namibian people is to seize this historic opportunity and ensure that they join hands to safeguard the revolutionary gains we have made in bringing our country to the threshold of independence. Seizing this opportunity means, first, to register as a voter, and second, to vote and send to the Constituent Assembly men, and women with a revolutionary will, honourable record, vision for a better future, integrity, experience and proven ability to fight for the interests of the broad masses of the Namibian people.

Such men and women are to be found in SWAPO. SWAPO has stood tall in the face of formidable odds over the last twenty-nine years of its struggle to free Namibia. Because of this fact, SWAPO had participated in the formulation of Resolution 435 and fought bravely for the last 11 years for its implementation. The motivating force behind this struggle has always been to guarantee that power is given to the Namibian people to decide the future of our country through free and fair elections.

Now that Resolution 435 is being implemented, the Central Committee of SWAPO has the honour to place before the people of Namibia its concrete programme of action in the form of SWAPO's policy positions on a broad spectrum of political, economic, social and cultural issues. Together, these policy positions form SWAPO's Election Manifesto.

1. SWAPO'S ELECTION MANIFESTO

Philosophy of Government

For SWAPO, the ideals of **solidarity**, **freedom** and **justice** constitute the political guide to action. They are the basis of the brotherhood of mankind. The perspective of life flowing from our commitment to these ideals is that individuals should subordinate their own personal interests to the greater good of all.

We in SWAPO have fought for decades, and been imprisoned for the noble cause of putting an end to the denial of our people's democratic rights. Thousands of SWAPO members have laid down their lives so that the oppressed majority of our society can have freedom. Such supreme sacrifice for the welfare of others is the highest expression of **solidarity**. SWAPO wants to see all sections of our people working in solidarity to attain objectives that are common to the whole society. Our struggle has not only been to liberate the black majority from colonial domination, but also to emancipate the whites from the narrow and dehumanizing confines of

class and race privileges. A SWAPO-led government of independent Namibia will thus take concrete actions to promote fraternal and humane social relations in our country. The ideal of solidarity obliges our movement to address the essential needs of all our people who find themselves in difficult social and economic plight.

SWAPO recognises the fact that it was international solidarity that enabled our people to endure the long years of war, imprisonment, detention, torture and exile, and to arrive at the present stage of our liberation struggle. In this connection, Namibia under a SWAPO government will affirm the inadmissibility of any oppression of one nation or people by another and will extend solidarity to all peoples fighting for freedom and social justice.

The ideal or principle of **freedom** embodies for us a wide range of democratic rights and freedoms, the most basic of which is the right of all nations to determine their own destiny and to exercise sovereignty over their lands and resources.

Freedom includes the rights to life and personal liberty; rights to freedom of movement, expression, conscience, worship, speech, press, assembly and association; right to the due process and equality before the law; right to protection from arbitrary deprivation of personal and private property; and the right to freedom from racial, ethnic, religious or gender discrimination.

Most of these democratic rights have been denied the majority of the Namibian people for over one century by both German and South African colonialists. Therefore, the primary objective of a SWAPO government will be to restore and defend these rights. Their restoration requires the final and definitive end to foreign rule. In a liberated Namibia under a SWAPO-led government, freedom will also mean an opportunity for all the people to realise their potentials and to participate in decision-making and in directing the development of our society in a way that creates the necessary material requirements and achieves higher forms of social consciousness. The creation of a viable, participatory and genuinely representative political system in our country is central to the realisation of such freedom. A SWAPO-led government will thus work to establish this form of political system.

Justice means fairness to all people. In Namibia, gross injustices have been the hallmark of colonial rule. Policies and social practices by the colonial ruling class have been grossly unjust to the dignity, rights, and socio-economic requirements of the majority of the Namibians. These unjust policies and practices are responsible for the present division of our society into two distinct social groups: the landless and propertyless black majority, on the one hand, and the propertied and privileged white minority, on the other. The deprivation of the indigenous Namibian people of their liberty, land and other means of livelihood has inflicted deep wounds on our society. The black majority has not only been robbed of its land, but also of its fair share of the wealth it produces.

A SWAPO-led government will ensure that in independent Namibia social justice and equality for all is the fundamental principle governing the decision-making process. In order to bring about social justice and to heal the wounds of colonial oppression, a SWAPO-led government will not only restore the Namibian people's lost political and legal rights, but will also effect a fundamental social, industrial and economic change.

In short, the ideals of solidarity, freedom and justice are the beacon of light which guides our Movement towards the future. They constitute SWAPO's philosophy of government. They are principles that must underlie the actions and behaviour of people in control of state power.

2. The Namibian State

SWAPO will establish an independent, unitary, secular and democratic state whose territory includes the 1,124 square kilometre area of Walvis Bay and all the offshore islands (the Penguin Islands) between the Orange River and Walvis Bay.

The constitution to be written by the Constituent Assembly will be the fundamental law of the land. It will be a product of the Namibian people's democratic choice in the sense that its basic principles will be discussed and approved by the vast majority of our people during this election campaign. SWAPO has fought for the implementation of Resolution 435 because it wants the Namibian people to have the freedom to discuss, throughout the country, such principles on which the Namibian state will be founded.

Namibia's independence constitution must, among other things, provide for a genuine bill of fundamental rights, a bill that is radically different from all the bogus ones previously produced by the appointees of the colonial power in our country. The organisation, aims and functions of the Namibian state will express the interests and will of the people. Its basic features will be: the participation of the people in determining the government's policy; social changes; and consistent struggle for economic independence and against neo-colonialism.

Unlike in the colonial era, when the state power was used as an instrument of a small colonial ruling class to defend its accumulated privileges and to suppress the colonised majority, in a SWAPO-led independent Namibia the state will operate in the interest of the people as a whole.

The key organs of the Namibian state will be the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary.

(a) The Executive

The executive will be made up of the Head of State, in whom the executive power of the state will be vested, and a Cabinet. The power and authority of the Head of State will emanate from democratic elections. The Head of State will appoint ministers who may or may not be members of the National Assembly or Parliament.

The Cabinet will have the collective responsibility regarding decision-making. Ministers, who are members of the Cabinet, will also have their own individual ministerial duties and will be accountable to the Head of State and, where appropriate, to the Parliament.

The Cabinet will be assisted in the execution of its duties by a Public Service which will be responsible for the implementation of government policy-decisions and the management of public enterprises. Recruitment into the public service will be on the basis of proven skill, experience and accountability. Racial, sex, and ethnic discrimination will be strictly prohibited as a basis for the recruitment of personnel into the public service.

(b) The Legislature

The legislature will be the law-making organ of the state. Its members will be elected through universal adult suffrage to represent the various constituencies. Thus, the Parliament will be the focal point of popular representation and articulation of the just interests of the constituent provinces or regions of the state. The Parliament will consist of a single chamber. Its immediate tasks will be the repeal of all discriminatory legislation.

(c) The Judiciary

Under colonialism, the judges and other judicial officials have upheld repressive laws and excused murders, atrocities and other forms of abuses which the colonial state power committed against the Namibian people. Their actions often negated the principles of due process of the law.

In a democratic Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, the primary function of the judiciary will be to establish a new legal system with an independent judiciary that can provide speedy and efficient provision of justice. The judiciary will be staffed with men and women of integrity whose legal philosophy and ideological disposition will ensure that our people's long cry for justice is answered. The new judicial structure will be unified and will consist of the supreme court, a high court, and various district and community courts.

3. Foreign Policy

The vast majority of Namibians, like the millions of other citizens of the developing world, live in abject poverty. Their very survival is at the mercy of a group of small but powerful nations and the privileged few in the society. Independent Namibia, under a SWAPO government will join the other developing countries in their common struggle against this condemnable injustice.

The commitment of a SWAPO government to democracy and social justice at home would be equal only to its commitment to the imperative need for the democratization of international political and economic relations.



Guided by the noble ideals of a just international order, a SWAPO government will seek to join SADCC, thereby strengthening this vital community of neighbouring states for greater regional unity, integration and development. SWAPO believes that liberated Namibia together with its neighbours can build a future that is prosperous, more just and more secure.

A SWAPO government will also seek to join the Organisation of African Unity and help make its mission for unity, liberation, peace and prosperity possible for all the peoples of our continent. In this connection, SWAPO upholds the special role the Frontline States have played in support of and in solidarity with the struggling peoples in the region. Independent Namibia will join these states in their demand for the eradication of the evil system of apartheid. The state of Namibia will render moral, political and material assistance through the OAU to the heroic people of South Africa and their national liberation movement to enable them to win their victory and replace apartheid with justice and democracy.

The United Nations is an indispensable world forum. In pledging to uphold the United Nations Charter, upon joining the organisation, Namibia will seek to make its contribution to the efforts that are already afoot for the reform of its charter, institutions and procedures.

SWAPO considers itself a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement. The state of Namibia will, therefore, promptly formalise its membership in this movement. The principles and objectives of the movement will be at the core of Namibia's foreign policy, which will seek to promote friendship, co-operation, solidarity, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, mutual respect, and the establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations with other states.

As a non-aligned and a developing country, Namibia will strive to promote South-South co-operation for the adoption of common strategies and policies in trade, commodity prices, science and technology.

The state of Namibia will seek to pursue policies that support all efforts aimed at striking a balance between the often conflicting priorities of liberation, disarmament, peace, security, environmental protection and socio-economic development.

4. Citizenship

Upon accession to statehood, Namibia will have its own citizenship law, defining the relationship between each individual living in the country and the state. This law will be enshrined in the constitution of the country.

Namibian citizenship will be acquired on the basis of the following criteria: birth in Namibia, descent from a Namibian parentage, marriage to a Namibian citizen, and naturalisation.

Citizenship by birth will mean that any person born in Namibia will, regardless of the origins of the parents, have the right to the country's citizenship. A person who acquired citizenship by birth cannot be deprived of it. Citizenship by birth will be automatic, except for the children of diplomatic representatives of other countries.

A person will have the right to become a citizen on the ground that either one of his or her parents or grandparents was born in Namibia. Also, a person one of whose grandparents was a Namibian or belonged to a community indigenous to Namibia may qualify for Namibian citizenship.

A person may acquire Namibian citizenship through marriage to a Namibian citizen.

An alien or foreigner may become a Namibian citizen by naturalisation, that is, by adopting, as a matter of personal choice, Namibia as his or her homeland. He or she must show sufficient evidence of commitment or attachment to Namibia and declare his or her intention to renounce any other previous citizenship. A period of at least 10 years of permanent residence in Namibia and proof that the applicant is of good character and has no record of fascist crimes against humanity will be required for a person to qualify for citizenship.

A Namibian citizen will be prohibited from keeping the citizenship of another country. In this context, SWAPO demands that those charged with the implementation of the UN Plan for the Independence of Namibia must ensure that non-Namibian nationals are not permitted to vote in the election for the Constituent Assembly. Specifically, SWAPO demands that appropriate provisions be made to control effectively the determination of eligibility of voters in the forthcoming UN supervised and controlled elections.



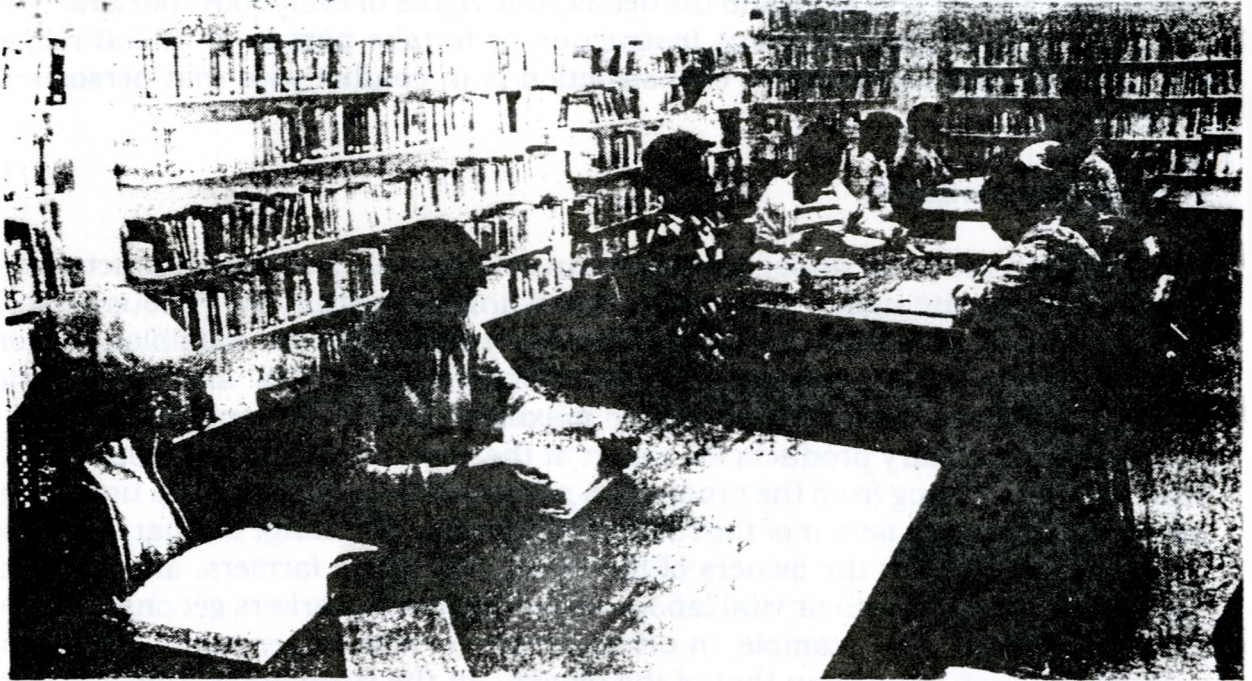
5. Language Policy

The Namibian nation is made up of cultural and linguistic heritage of its various groups. Democratic Namibia will be enriched by all which is healthy in this heritage. A SWAPO government will therefore pursue a language policy that accords equal status and respect to all locally spoken languages. The new policy will redress the present injustice whereby the German and South African colonial states have placed emphasis on the teaching, development and use of German and Afrikaans at the expense of all other local languages, such as, Damara>Nama, Kuangari, Otjiherero, Oshiwambo, Silozi, etc., will be improved to a satisfactory standard.

Mother language will be used as the medium of instruction at the lower primary school level. The concern here is not with so-called group identity or ethnic consciousness and exclusivity, as has been the case with the apartheid colonial regime, but with the fulfillment of cognitive and communicative functions. Since it is through the mother languages that infants first acquire social habits, manners, feelings, tastes, skills and other cultural norms, it is important that their formal schooling starts with those languages of everyday life at home.

At the higher primary school level, English, which SWAPO proposes to make the official language for independent Namibia, will be introduced as a compulsory subject. English will then be used through the secondary level to higher education as the medium of instruction. This policy objective is based on the realisation that none of the locally spoken languages, Afrikaans included, is a medium of international communication; and that in this day and age of increased interdependence among nations, parochial outlook does not serve the interests of any nation. Also, to improve Namibian people's quality of life requires that our country adopts, as a

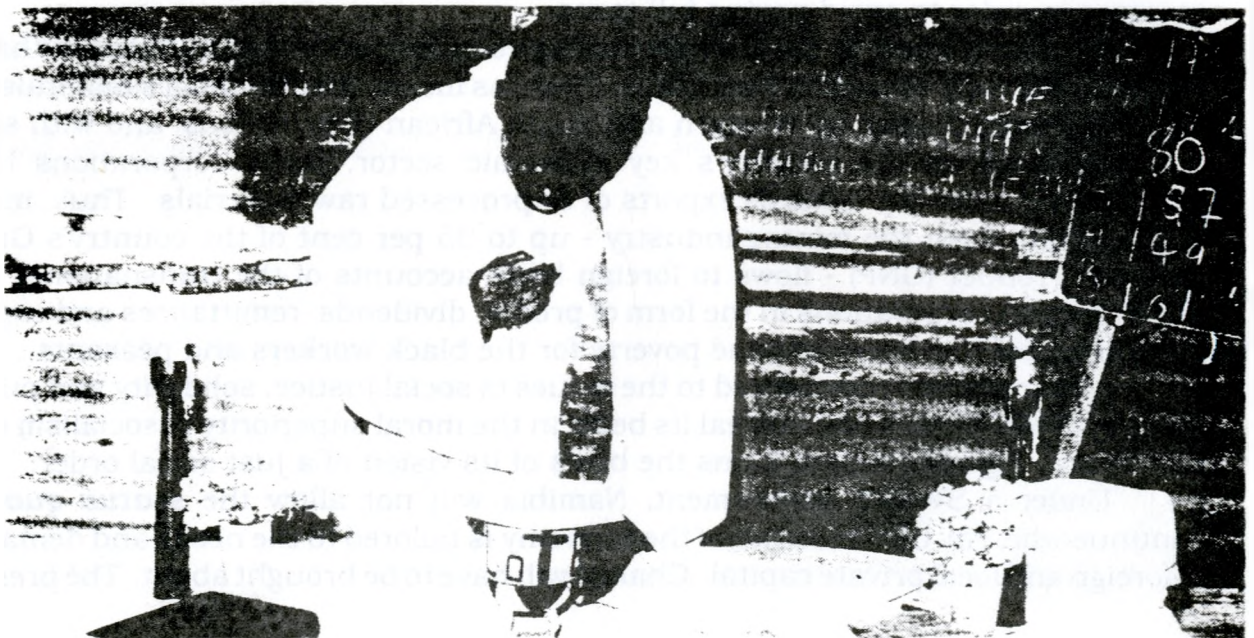
practical sovereign right, a language that will help our people to speedily acquire the vital scientific knowledge and technological know-how. English is one such language.



6. State and Religion

Freedom of conscience and religious worship will be enshrined in the constitution. Every person will be entitled to propagate or preach his or her religious belief.

All denominations will be free to provide religious instruction to their members, pupils and students attending educational institutions which belong to church communities. Church schools will be fully recognised by the state as long as such institutions include in their syllabuses subjects stipulated in the curricula of the national education system. This is essential to achieve uniformity regarding standards of examination and certification.



Other religious institutions, such as, hospitals, printing houses, etc., will also enjoy the protection of the state.

On the other hand, since the political objective of SWAPO is to create a democratic society and to defend the democratic rights of everybody, no person shall be required to undergo religious instruction or to take part in or attend religious observance if such observance or instruction is in conflict with that person's own beliefs.

7. Economic Policies

The Namibian economy under South African colonial rule has been characterized by total lack of coordination. There are minimal linkages within the various sectors of the economy. Each of the three groups that have dominated the Namibian economy, namely, foreign mining companies, white commercial farmers, and South African fishing companies, have only sought to maximise profits by concentrating on the production of primary products for export at the expense of domestic consumption. The benefits accruing from the production processes are distributed on unequal and unjust racial lines in favour of the ruling white group. Exchange of what is produced brings profits only for the owners of the mines, the white farmers, and the fishing companies. In spite of their vital labour input, the black workers get only meagre or starvation wages. For example, in urban areas the whites' per capita income is on average 12 times more than that of the blacks. In the rural areas, this gap is even wider - there, on average a white person's income is 25 times more than that of a black person.

The goal of SWAPO's policy on economic reconstruction and development will, therefore, be to bring change in ownership relations, bring about equitable distribution of national income, create rational linkages of sectors and diversify the economy.

The mining sector that accounts for a third of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 85 per cent or more of all the goods exported from the country, could have been the pillar of a strong and self-sustaining economy in our country. The tax receipts from this source make up about half of the estimated government revenue in spite of the fact that some of the mining companies have been allowed to operate without paying taxes for years and others provide false information about their true incomes in order to avoid paying full taxes.

Of course, there is not a single mining company operating in Namibia that is wholly or partially owned by Namibians. This has meant that Namibia's minerals are effectively monopolised by Western and South African corporations; and with such a stranglehold on the country's key economic sector, these corporations have oriented our economy towards exports of unprocessed raw materials. Thus, much of the wealth from the mining industry - up to 35 per cent of the country's Gross National Product (GNP) - flows to foreign bank accounts of the transnational and South African corporations in the form of profits, dividends, remittances and capital transfers; this has been extreme poverty for the black workers and peasants.

As a movement committed to the values of social justice, solidarity and public interest, SWAPO does not conceal its belief in the moral superiority of socialism over capitalism. Egalitarianism forms the basis of its vision of a just social order.

Under a SWAPO government, Namibia will not allow the *status quo* to continue whereby the structure of the economy is tailored to the needs and demands of foreign and local private capital. Change will have to be brought about. The present

unjust state of affairs characterised by the supremacy of foreign capital, on one hand, and the total subordination of national capital formation, on the other, will have to go.

SWAPO's economic policy on ownership relations is that there will be state, cooperative, joint venture and private participation in the economy. The state will have ownership of a significant part of the country's economic resources. No wholesale nationalization of the mines, land and other productive sectors is, however, envisaged in the foreseeable future.

The independent state of Namibia will stand ready to negotiate new and appropriate agreements with both the existing foreign companies and new investors interested in participating in the development of Namibia's resources for mutual benefit. The central plank of SWAPO's policy on economic restructuring and development is to achieve a measure of national control over the country's resources and to bring about a balance between just economic returns for the Namibian people and reasonable profits for foreign and local private investors.

(a) The Mining Industry

The revenue and foreign exchange earnings from Namibia's mining industry will become the most important element in restructuring and developing the country's national economy. To this end, investors will be required to reinvest into the country's economy a significant part of their profits. Areas of the economy where such financial "plough back" will be necessary include agriculture, manufacturing and mineral exploration and development.

SWAPO's mineral development strategy will also aim at the integration of this key sector with the rest of the economy. This will include the development of mineral-based processing industries such as the manufacture of fertilizers, production of agricultural implements, manufacture of construction materials, metal refining, and fabricating, diamond sorting, valuation and cutting.

SWAPO government will also pursue a tight fiscal policy in respect of the country's mineral industry. This will include the curbing of corrupt practice of transfer pricing and the introduction of state lease and other taxes by the mining companies operating in the country. At present, the transnational corporations are taxed considerably less than in other African countries. For example, CDM pays higher taxes in Botswana than it does in colonial Namibia. In the future, all the corporations will be required to pay tax rates that are commensurate with their actual earnings.

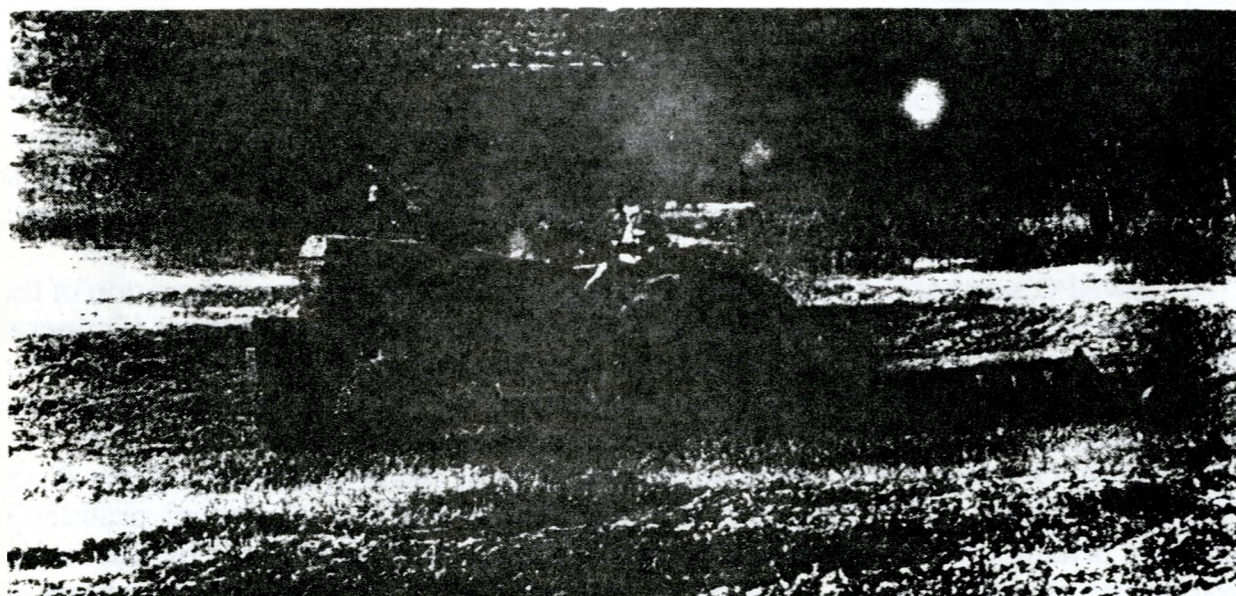
(b) Land Reform and Agricultural Policy

SWAPO is committed to land reform in order to redress the imbalance created by the colonial policies of land allocation on racial basis. The objective of the new policy will be to transfer some of the land from the few with too much of it to the landless majority.

At present, some 65 per cent of the land is owned by the whites. There are about 6,000 cattle and karakul ranches owned by some 5,000 white commercial farmers. According to official figures, as many as 48 per cent of all these farms are owned by foreign absentee landlords. There are also certain whites who own several large farms. The land occupied by absentee landlords, and some of the land of the farmers with many farms will be redistributed to the landless.

But, as in the case of mining, there will be no full-scale nationalisation of the land. Instead, state farms, cooperatives, peasant family farming units, and private commercial farms will be promoted. This strategy of mixed ownership or use of land will seek to promote broad participation of the Namibian people in the country's agricultural production and in the sharing of its surplus value. The second objective of this policy is to increase agricultural production and achieve appropriate product mix.

SWAPO's agricultural policy aims to minimise dependence on imports of foodstuffs. To this end, areas, such as, the north-eastern, northern and north-central Namibia — covering what are presently known as the Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi regions as well as the Tsumeb/Grootfontein/Otavi triangle - will be designated high priority zones for crop production and intensive irrigation projects. A SWAPO government will strive to provide the necessary support services to the agricultural sector in these and other zones in the form of credit, marketing, extension services for peasant farmers, infrastructure, and adequate producer prices.



To realise these policy goals, it will be necessary to transfer a considerable part of the state revenues from the mining sector to the development of agriculture.

As part of its policy to achieve agricultural self-sufficiency and rural economic development, a SWAPO government will promote the establishment of agro-industries such as grain mills, fertiliser plants, timber mills, edible oil refineries, bag making, food processing, packing and canning factories, as well as the production of simple agricultural implements.

Also a SWAPO government will seek to put an end to the export of unprocessed karakul pelts that are now auctioned in London and processed for wholesalers in Europe and North America. A SWAPO government will seek joint ventures with interested investors to establish a local processing and manufacturing industry in order to export the pelts as finished products.

(c) Policy on Fisheries

Fisheries is a massive resource whose benefits have long been denied to the Namibian people and has instead been over-exploited mainly by South African fishing companies. Allocation of high catching quotas to the South African fishing fleet and lax

controls over fishing fleets have greatly contributed to the devastation of Namibia's fish resource. A SWAPO-led government of independent Namibia will take immediate corrective actions to rehabilitate the fishing industry.

A SWAPO government would declare a 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone off its coast and assume the responsibility for the management and control of fishing in that zone. The government will introduce appropriate levies for all fishing rights to foreign fleets fishing in its territorial waters. Licensing will be linked to adequate policing procedures and reporting. State allocation of quotas and controls over all the catching operations will be aimed at allowing the fish stock to recover after a decade of ruthless over-exploitation and to ensure that the fishing industry will, once again, become an important revenue generating and export-earning sector that it used to be.

SWAPO's ownership policy on fishery envisages the creation of a state fishery sector, in the form of a national company; joint venture operations with experienced and technologically better equipped foreign enterprises; local private ownership as well as workers' co-operatives.



(d) Wildlife and Tourism

Protection of Namibia's unique wildlife resource, historical sites, vegetation, wild landscape, etc. will be among the top priorities of a SWAPO government. Wildlife is a major resource base for Namibia's tourist industry. The present colonial misuse of the country's wildlife and the destructive over-use of its plant reserves will be stopped. Legislation will be passed by the Namibian Parliament to prohibit all forms of encroachment on the country's national parks and nature reserves.

The legislation will also provide for both state patrol of game parks and education about the importance of environmental protection. National recreation areas and other types of tourist attraction, such as, historical architecture, rock art, sceneries etc. will receive greater state attention than has been the case in the past. This will include better management and conservation strategy. To this end, a SWAPO government will establish a wildlife and nature conservation authority whose

main function will be to monitor the well-being and progress of wildlife populations against all destructive and destabilizing forces, such as, drought, the movement and settlement of people, poaching, etc.

(e) Economic independence

There is a simplistic view that Namibia's economy is tied to that of South Africa and that whatever the political and ideological colour of the government that emerges from the UN-supervised elections in Namibia, that government will have to toe the Pretoria line if Namibia is to survive economically. This is a false argument.

Although presently more than two-thirds of all the investment in the Namibian mining industry is owned by South African-based transnational corporations, these corporations are themselves haunted by the spectre of sanctions against South Africa and have, therefore, already embarked on their own investment risk-spreading policies. They are in fact busy establishing separate and locally incorporated companies outside South Africa in pursuit of their own corporate interests. This means that unlike other countries which export capital, the South African white minority state will not have the kind of economic leverage that it would wish to have in Namibia.

Regarding the supply of mining equipment, Namibia can readily find suppliers in Europe, North America and the Pacific - it does not need to import such equipment from South Africa.

Furthermore, unlike some of the south-central African countries, Namibia does not need access to South African rail routes or ports to transport its goods to the international markets, the claim for sovereignty over Walvis Bay by South Africa notwithstanding. The present use of South African routes and ports is contrived. It is not dictated by any natural necessity. Rather, it came about as a result of colonial connection and is in fact unnecessarily expensive and counterproductive for Namibia.

Since much of Namibia's output of fishmeal and oil, some tinned fish and just about all beef cattle are sent to South Africa to satisfy that country's own demand at prices usually far lower than those obtainable at the world market, Namibian food producers are quite often denied higher earnings from their export.

Further, instead of benefitting from this imperial/client relationship with South Africa, Namibia has had to forego the development of its own slaughtering, cold storage and processing industry and is denied direct access to the lucrative European, Middle Eastern, Asian and other world markets for its products. Independence will end this unjust relationship.

As mentioned earlier, Namibia also has enough arable land to produce the crops but the colonial rule has deliberately discouraged Namibian farmers from going into commercial production of cereals, fruits and vegetables in order to keep the country a captive market for South Africa's own food surplus.

Thus, contrary to the repeated claim that Namibia is heavily dependent of South Africa, the country is in a position to establish its own independent national economy, with its own trade routes to the world markets.

A SWAPO government will thus ensure that Namibian producers will be freed from imperial control. They will be able to diversify their trade and establish alternative markets where their products could obtain better trade terms. They would, for example, be able to benefit from EEC preferential beef quotas under the Lome IV Convention. Independent Namibia will also stand to benefit economically

from other multilateral economic associations like the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC), the Preferential Trade Area (PTA), the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT), the Generalised system of Preferences, etc. The country will also, for the first time, have the freedom to produce for domestic and regional markets, instead of remaining a perpetual dumping ground for South African goods.

The current situation regarding Namibia's presence in the Southern African Custom Union (SACU) is not one of equality. Allocation of customs revenues to Namibia are at the discretion of South Africa. It permits free flow of South African agricultural and manufactured products to Namibia, thereby undermining the development and growth of local agricultural output and manufacturing firms. Under SACU, Namibia in fact pays indirect tax to South Africa. This horse and rider economic relationship cannot continue.

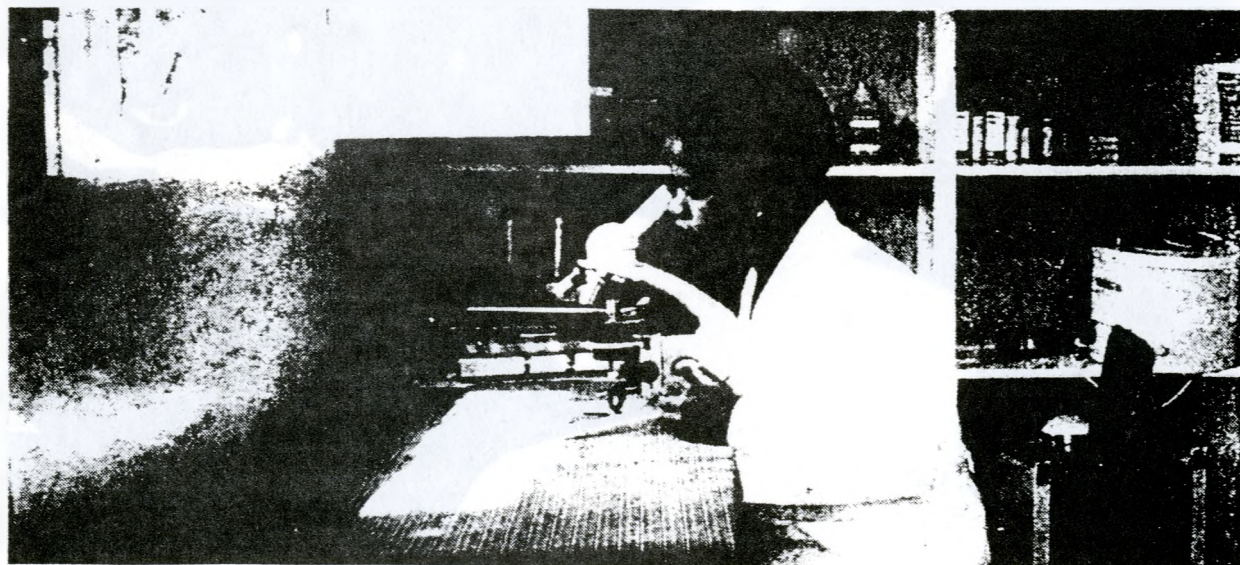
Nevertheless, independent Namibia may consider the possibility of staying in the SACU if there are genuine prospects for a non-racial and democratic change in South Africa; and if Pretoria is willing to accept the principle of equality of nations and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

It is common knowledge that since 1915 Namibia's Balance of Payments (BOP) has been significantly favourable. South Africa has all the statistics. SWAPO would therefore, insist on the repatriation to Namibia of the country's share of foreign exchange reserves accumulated and invested in South Africa and elsewhere in the world by the Reserve Bank of South Africa.

SWAPO does not underestimate the enormity of the task of economic restructuring and development ahead and the considerable magnitude of the financial, technological and managerial requirements for which provisions must be made. A SWAPO government will, therefore, make concerted efforts to obtain the necessary capital assistance, and technological, training and managerial support from friendly countries and international organisations in order to implement its policy of restructuring and developing Namibia's national economy to achieve growth with equity and economic independence.

8. Science and Technology

The acquisition, adaptation and development of science and technology are crucial for any society that wishes to meet the basic needs of its people. Under colonialism,



black Namibians have been excluded from the execution of technical tasks and duties. This practice has inhibited the evolution and development of a technological culture among our people.

Under a SWAPO government, independent Namibia will emphasise a scientific-technological culture. It will follow a policy of acquiring, adapting and using science and technology to meet the people's basic human needs and to improve the quality of life of all Namibian citizens.

The acquisition and adaptation of science and technology will entail measures to train cadres at all levels in technical and professional fields. Technical training institutions will be established to build up technical skills.

A SWAPO government will, furthermore, embark upon programmes for the popularisation of science and technology through the dissemination of technical information that is relevant to the day to day activities of the masses. Science and mathematics will be a strong element in our school curricula; and the school syllabuses will strive to ensure an organic link between scientific/technological theory and application.

Independent Namibia will also seek to enter into multilateral and bilateral agreements in co-operation with other countries regarding science and technology exchanges.

9 Policy on Health

Health services is one of the areas where colonialism has found its most cruel expression in Namibia. Disproportionately large sums of money are spent on luxurious hospitals and clinics for the white minority, while health facilities for the black majority are underfinanced, poorly staffed and equipped.

Curative, preventive and promotion medical services for the black majority of the population are hopelessly inadequate. As a consequence, infant mortality rate amongst the blacks is high and life expectancy, low.

The provision of public preventive and curative health care services for all Namibians will be a high priority for a SWAPO government. The government will also strive to introduce primary health care services throughout the country.



To carry out this task of providing a comprehensive health service to all Namibians, SWAPO government will establish a nationwide network of public health centres, clinics and hospitals.

It will also improve the training of health personnel. To this end, medical, and nursing schools will be established to train doctors, dentists, nurses, clinical officers, laboratory technicians, radiographers, psychiatrists, public health inspectors to man the health institutions adequately.

Traditional medical practice will be accommodated to enhance research and utilisation of an important local medical resource.

A Namibian National Red Cross will be established and the government will support and work towards the WHO goal of health for all by the year 2000. Thus, a healthy nation will be the primary goal of a SWAPO-led government in independent Namibia.

10. Education and Culture

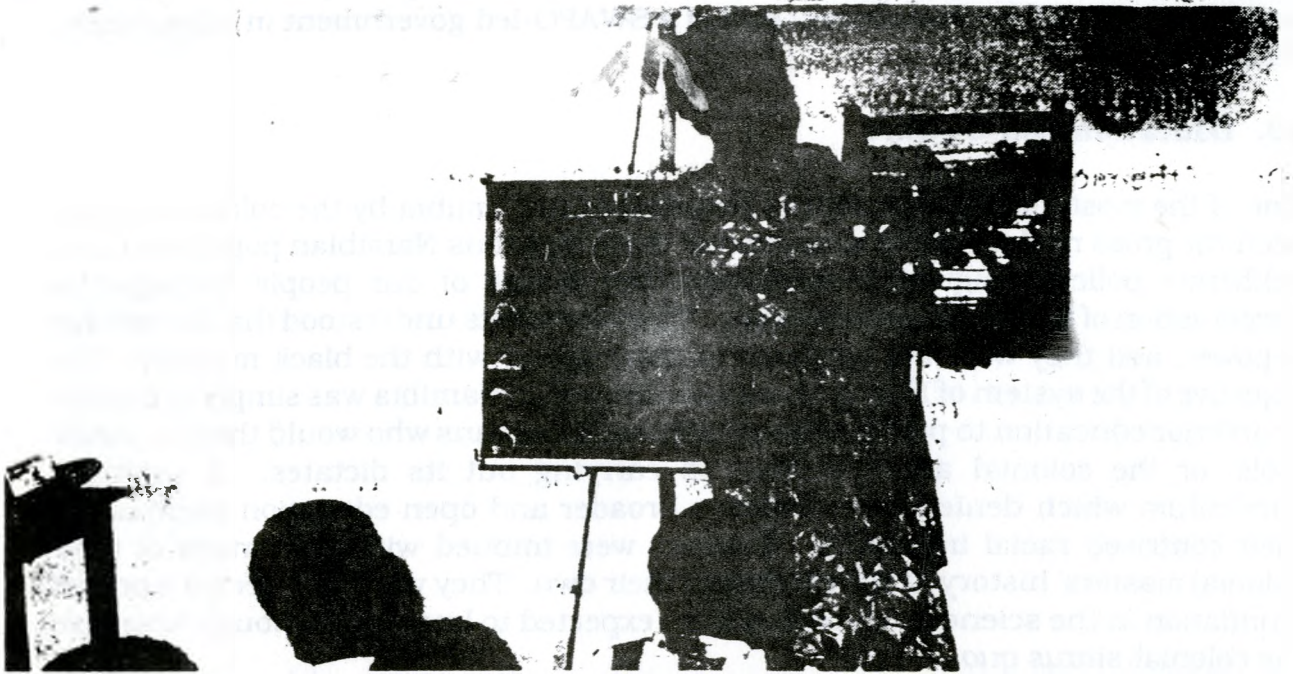
One of the most glaring inequalities perpetrated in Namibia by the colonialists has been the gross neglect of the education of the indigenous Namibian population as a deliberate policy designed to subjugate the masses of our people through the perpetuation of ignorance and illiteracy. The colonialists understood that knowledge is power, and they were not prepared to share power with the black majority. The objective of the system of Bantu education imposed in Namibia was simply to provide an inferior education to produce barely literate Namibians who would then be useful tools for the colonial administration in carrying out its dictates. A sanitised curriculum which denied the scholars a broader and open education emphasised their contrived racial inferiority. Scholars were imbued with the virtues of their colonial masters' history at the expense of their own. They were also denied a proper foundation in the sciences, since they were expected to know only enough to service the colonial *status quo*.

Advancement of Namibians to higher learning was greatly circumscribed. Only a handful of Namibians could matriculate. For any further studies, the high school graduates had to compete for the few places available at South African Bantu colleges. Namibia can hardly boast of any institutions of higher learning. Adult education has largely been ignored. The colonialists have ensured that Namibians remain a semi-educated people. This has been an inexcusable denial of the basic human rights of our people.

SWAPO views education and training as the right of every Namibian and not a privilege. Against this background, a SWAPO government would work to correct this wrong. SWAPO's basic policy is **education for all**. Education will be at the centre of the transformation of the Namibian society. There will be universal and compulsory education for all Namibians of school-going age. A SWAPO government will encourage and subsidise nursery schools to better prepare Namibian children for their long and important educational journey to adulthood. The government will provide seven years of basic education at the primary level, three years junior secondary level. Education will be compulsory up to the important part of the senior secondary school curriculum to prepare students for further technical, vocational and professional training.

Priority will be given to the expansion of schools, teacher training, and production of appropriate educational materials.

encouraged to continue their schooling at junior polytechnics to develop skills in fields such as metal-work, carpentry, bricklaying, motor mechanics, plumbing, catering, etc. Secondary school graduates will be given opportunity to advance to universities for degree studies or progress to specialised institutions, such as, institutes of technology; agricultural schools; fishery institutions; commercial, secretarial and accountancy schools; journalism; teacher training colleges; and public administration institutions, etc. At present, these opportunities and institutions exist only for the education and training of the privileged white minority. A SWAPO government will make it a priority to establish such facilities for all Namibians.



A mass literacy campaign will be carried out to eradicate the colonial humiliation of being denied the opportunity to learn, read, and write. Provision will be made for adult education through on-the-job training, and extension, continuing education, non-formal education as well as other skills development programmes.

Provision will also be made to cater for the special educational need of the disabled and handicapped members of our society, such as, war victims, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the emotionally disturbed, and the physically disabled.

Education in rural and urban areas will be equalised. All districts will have government secondary schools and all regions will have specialised state institutions of tertiary or higher education which will be affiliated to the national university.

A SWAPO government will thus invest adequate resources in education in order to uplift and improve the quality of life of all the Namibian people.

Culture is a product of history. In a situation where a nation is dominated by another, the culture of the dominated nation will always carry the mark of domination and oppression. The Namibian people's cultural development was suppressed and retarded for over a century.

At the spiritual level of culture, our people's songs, dances, poetry, arts, languages, traditions, values and beliefs were ruthlessly denigrated by the dominant ruling ideology of racism. At the material level, our indigenous technology collapsed

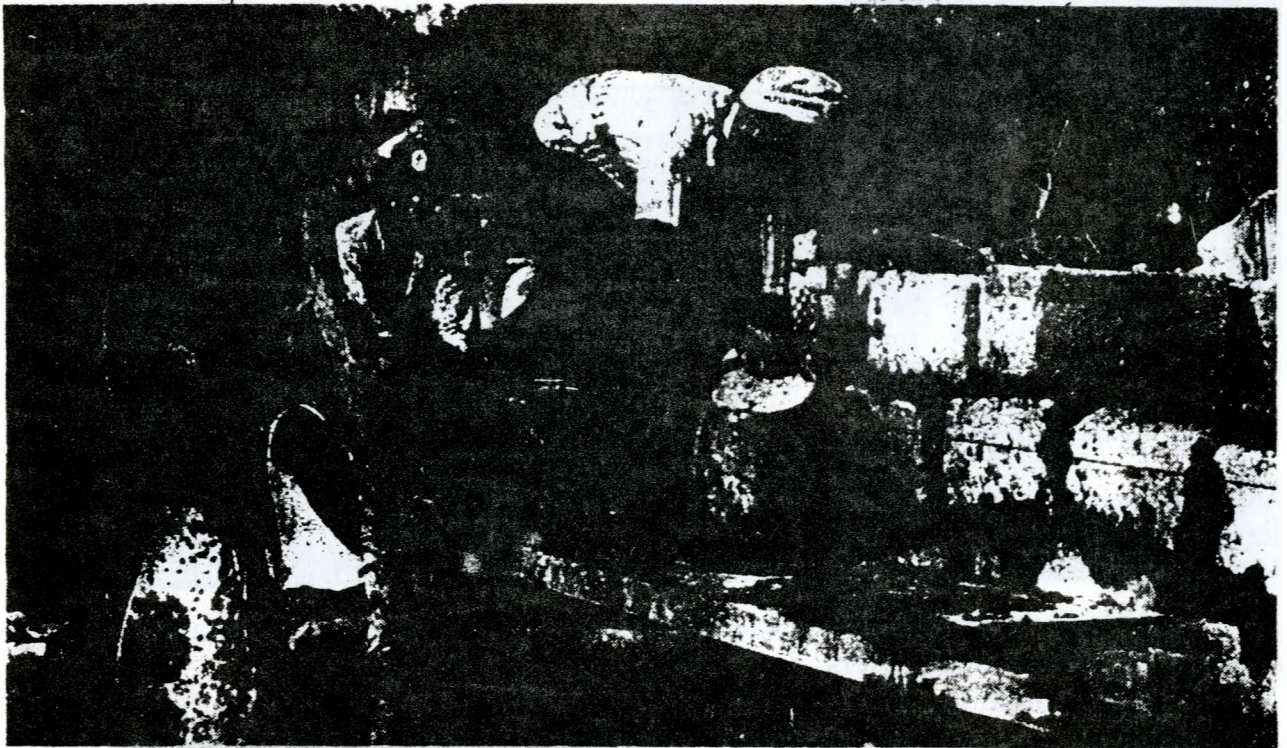
in the face of western manufactured goods. Our artisans and craftsmen were forced out of the productive processes. As a result, the indigenous industry lost the opportunity for further innovation and production because the invading western traders who took no local competition. Our architectural designs and building expertise gave way to the dominant alien skills and techniques. National independence should bring with it the liberation of our people's culture from the fetters of colonial domination.

An independent Namibia under a SWAPO government will promote the revival and development of our people's cultural expression and creativity. It will launch a comprehensive cultural programme entailing the establishment of national museums and monuments, theatres for arts and drama, literacy associations, a foundation for arts and crafts, as well as institutes of music and dance, films and languages.

The rekindling of the cultural pride among Namibians is of vital importance because it will serve as a vehicle of their creative reflection upon their past and present realities as well as an expression of their aspirations for a better future.

11. Policy on Rural Development

In the interest of equality and social justice, a SWAPO government will endeavour to eliminate the wide differences between the urban and rural standards of living by initiating development programmes designed to bring about improvements in the income earning activities of the rural communities.



It will do this through equitable allocation of investment funds. Investment funds will be allocated for the development of rural physical infrastructure, such as hospitals and clinics, schools, water wells, dams and irrigation facilities, etc.

Since there will be limits to the availability of investment funds, independent Namibia will emphasise the use of labour-intensive methods.

The people's government will work to help improve the organisation of rural production and distribution of goods through the provision of extension services and promotion of grassroots voluntary organisations, especially women associations, whose aim will be production co-operation among the peasants. Such organisations

...ment, self-help housing committees, small-scale industrial development associations, etc.

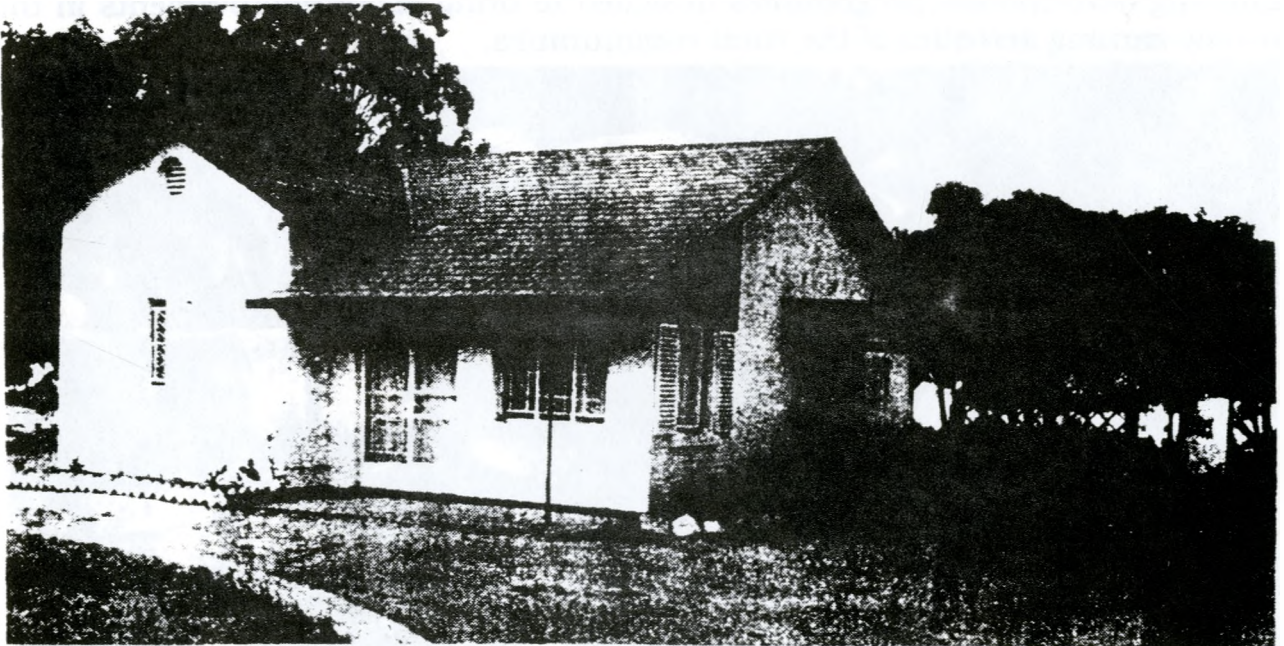
Rural development will be an integral part of the national development plan; and the government, as the common agent of all the Namibian people, will have the responsibility to provide the necessary support for rural development in the form of funds, leadership, and technical expertise.

12. Local Government and Housing

(a) Local Government

In colonial Namibia, authority at local levels of government has been divided along racial and ethnic lines. Much of the regional government responsibility has been delegated to the so-called 'second tier authorities.

In the rest of the country, local government responsibility has largely been delegated to a number of white magistrates. White municipal authorities for cities and towns have powers to raise revenue from taxes and provide services; peri-urban boards are also run by whites. In this same urban setting, there are separate councils for whites and blacks. The councils for blacks are mere advisory boards with no power to raise taxes or to make decisions of any consequence.



The black majority have, therefore, been left out of the decision making process at the local government levels, as is the case at the central level.

Democratization of the Namibian society would require the eradication of all the apartheid local government structures. Under a SWAPO government, independent Namibia will have democratically elected local authorities, both in rural and urban areas, in order to give power to the people at the grassroots level to make decisions on matters affecting their lives.

For administrative convenience and development requirements, a SWAPO-led government will restructure and divide the country into regional, district, municipal and village units of local government. This division will not be based on tribal and racial lines, as has been the case. The present tribal "homelands" will be done away with. But local government will be organized in such a way as to protect local cultural traditions and institutions.

Local government structures will be organised in such a way that they can directly influence policy decisions at the central government level.

Chiefs and other traditional leaders of the Namibian communities of our society will have a significant role to play in the local government.

(b) Housing

Housing is one of the forms in which racial stratification of our society has found its most appalling expression. Discriminatory and racist practices remain firmly entrenched. Black workers in urban areas live in squalid conditions of labour compounds, single quarter housing, and in segregated ghettos.

The housing conditions of the overwhelming majority of rural blacks are equally appalling. The often corrupt administrations of the so-called second tier authorities did nothing to improve the housing conditions for the masses.

A SWAPO government will therefore make the provision of adequate housing as one of its top priorities. It will set up a public housing sector to help provide appropriate and affordable shelters for all sections of the Namibian population. Such a public housing sector will be charged with the responsibility for a rapid expansion of housing construction activities in the country.

Housing construction for the lower income groups will receive state subsidies. State support will also be given in the form of appropriate housing legislation, giving access to various forms of credit to enable individuals and groups to build and improve their own houses. There will also be provision for building material loans and crash training programmes for construction workers and artisans in order to ensure the successful implementation of the government's housing policy and programmes.

Local government at regional, district, municipality and village levels will be called upon to support self-help housing projects and technical services in the form of land survey, water supply, electricity and sanitation. The central government will make provision for the upgrading of the administrative, managerial and technical capacity of the local government authorities to enable them carry out this task.

The government will also mobilise and encourage privately-owned construction companies to contribute to the housing programme through an incentive package.

13. Policy on Women

The socio-economic position of women in colonial Namibia has been characterised by brutal oppression. Black women have been oppressed on the basis of race, sex and class. A SWAPO-led government will bring about social justice by bringing women in the mainstream of national life.

Namibian women are actively involved in the creation of our society's material requirements. In the rural areas, they constitute well over 60 per cent of the subsistence agricultural work force. But, the extent of their participation in the production process is by and large invisible. Many of their economic and home activities often go unrecorded and undercompensated. Namibian women face greater discrimination than men in achieving full recognition for their role in the economy.

In the urban areas, where women participate in the wage paying sector of the economy, there is a clear division of labour. Women are concentrated in the low-paying, unskilled, domestic and casual jobs.

Black women, are the most hard-hit by the present high rate of unemployment. The few employers in this country, who provide some kind of training for their workers, tend to discriminate against their female workers, arguing that women stop working when they give birth to children; and, as such, money spent on training them is a "waste."

SWAPO fully recognises the specific oppression which Namibian women have suffered under colonialism. Its government will therefore, accord full and equal rights to women in all aspects of our future democratic society. Their full and unfettered admission to all levels of government responsibility, and to the industrial, commercial, agricultural, scientific, academic and professional life will be defended. Women will have the right to paid maternity leave and job security. Linked to this right will be state provision for free child care facilities to enable the women to return to their jobs after maternity leave.

The campaign to root out discrimination against women will involve not only provisions for equal education, better training and job security for women, but also minimum quotas for their participation in decision-making bodies at all levels of the government, trade unions, political parties, etc. There will be a national women organisation to promote the interests of the Namibian women. Gender-neutral criteria, based on skills, training, responsibility and working conditions, will be used to ensure equal pay for equal work. Sexual harassment in the workplace will be a legal offense.

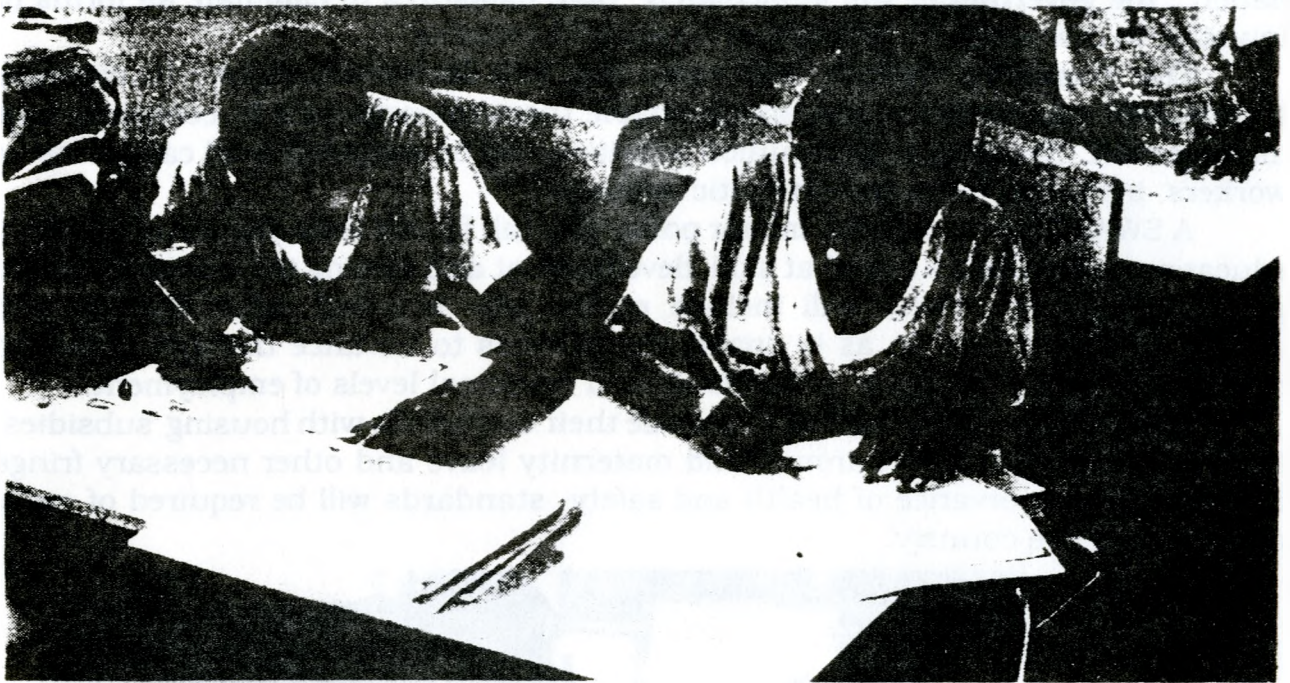


14. Youth and Students

Youth account for 55 per cent of Namibia's total population. As a group, it has borne the brunt of the liberation war. Many young Namibians have been in the firing line and have made enormous sacrifices. They have demonstrated an impressive will to work in various fronts of our people's bitter and bloody anti-colonial resistance. The majority of the black Namibian youth have also suffered from the inequality inherent in Bantu education which is restrictive both in terms of coverage and content.

A SWAPO government will, as pointed out in the education section of this manifesto, pursue a policy of comprehensive programmes of education and training to better prepare the Namibian youth for a productive and fulfilling role in adulthood.

It will also guarantee the right and freedom to the Namibian youth and students to mobilize and organize themselves into independent organizations. Such organizations will be free to establish fraternal relations with other youth and students' organizations regionally and internationally.



There will be a Ministry of Youth Affairs. Youth representation in decision-making structures of government at all levels will be guaranteed to ensure their active participation in the national reconstruction, development and defence. The Ministry of Youth Affairs will have specific budget for the promotion of cultural activity among the youth through the establishment of multi-purpose art and craft centres throughout the country. Such centres will have training programmes in music, dance, drama, painting, drawing, etc for the youth. The aim of such activities will be to project among the young people Namibia's cultural identity, values and aspirations. Youth sports' clubs also will be established in urban and rural areas.

On the economic front, the government will pursue a policy of job creating projects for the young people through the provision of rural and urban youth co-operatives and vocational training centres for school leavers.

Since the Namibian youth has been on the front ranks of the armed liberation struggle, quite a number of them are victims of war for whom a SWAPO government will establish a comprehensive programme of rehabilitation, involving skills and training.

In line with our movement's policy of economic reconstruction, a SWAPO government will bring about fundamental changes in the country's labour system. There will be a new labour legislation whose major purpose would be to protect the workers' economic interests and rights.

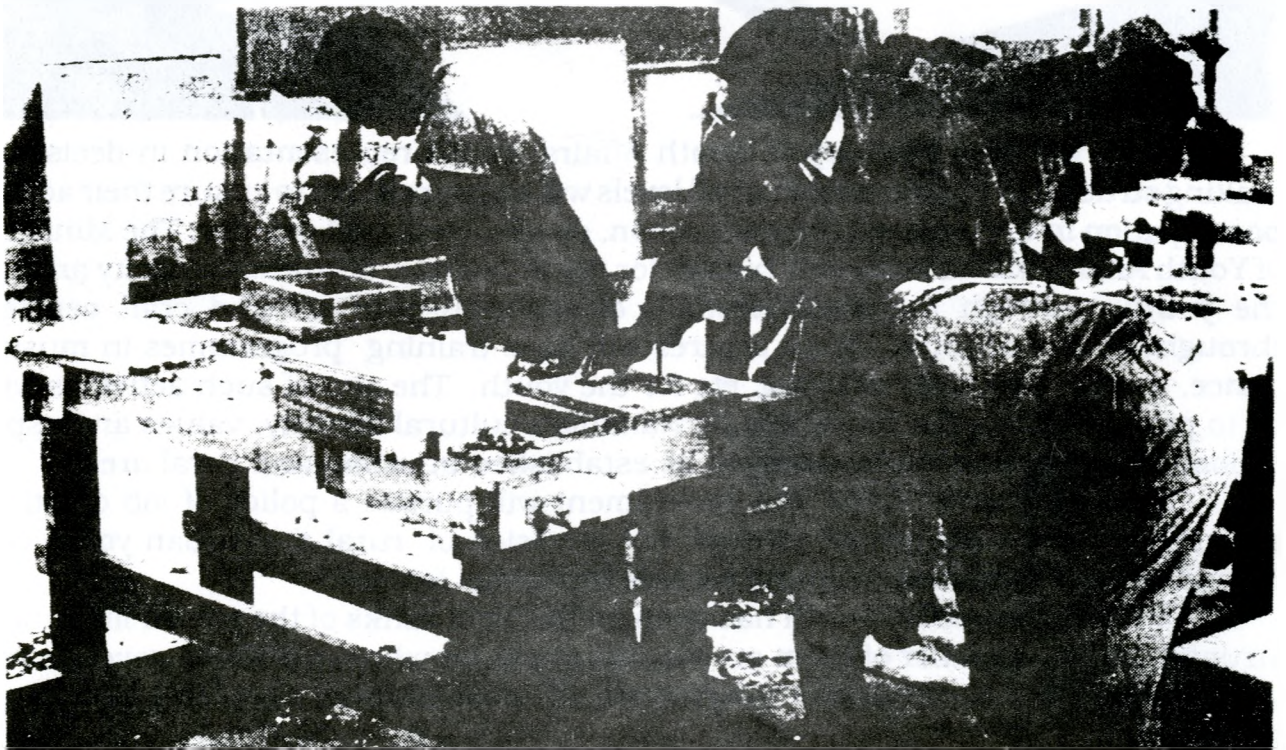
Racist practices whereby black workers are treated as an expendable commodity, that is useful only for its contribution to output, will be done away with. The new labour legislation will include, among other things, provision for a minimum or living wage which each employer will be required to pay his workers.

All the remnants of the oppressive contract labour system will be abolished. Restrictions on population movements will be ended. Migrant workers or contract labourers from the so-called homelands will be fully integrated into the areas of the country in which they work, and will have freedom to live with their families or dependents. Equality of opportunity and treatment in workplace will be strictly demanded of all employers. To redress the effect of past racial and gender discrimination, the government will immediately take measures to eliminate all forms of injustice in recruitment, promotion, wages and training.

The Namibian workers will enjoy the full democratic right to organize themselves into trade unions, and to enable them to participate in economic unit management. The right to trade union activities will be extended to all categories of workers, including farm and domestic workers.

A SWAPO government's labour policy will call for the introduction of workers' education programmes aimed at skill development and raising the workers' level of general education. These will include on-the-job training, adult literacy and continuing education so as to enable the workers to advance through ranks, to managerial, administrative, professional and technical levels of employment.

Employers will be required to provide their employees with housing subsidies, life and health insurance, annual and maternity leave and other necessary fringe benefits. The observance of health and safety standards will be required of every enterprise in the country.



16. Armed Forces

Independent Namibia under a SWAPO government will pursue a policy of peaceful co-existence with its neighbours. However, for the purpose of national defence, the country will establish a national army. The army will recruit all loyal and able-bodied Namibians of the age between 17 and 45 years. All male youth of 17 years will undergo military training and perform at least two years of military duty or national service.

Soldiers of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), who have fought for the independence of the country, will form the core of national army; and those soldiers of liberation who sacrificed their lives in the course of the struggle for independence will be recognised and honoured as national heroes and heroines. Their families and dependents will be looked after by the state.

The Namibian national army will be constituted so as to be of a defensive character. The army will take part in agricultural production, construction and other civil duties.



17. The Mass Media

In colonised Namibia, mass media, i.e., press, radio and television, has been part and parcel of the occupation regime's propagandist machinery. In this, it has been reinforced by a host of publications owned or sponsored by political groupings or business interests that have been in alliance with the occupation regime against the independence movement.

The South West African Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC), for example, has functioned as an integral section of the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), controlled from Johannesburg with policy decided there and the key personnel appointed or seconded by the parent. Similarly, progressive journalists and publications that emerged in recent years from independent and church sources, were ruthlessly suppressed.

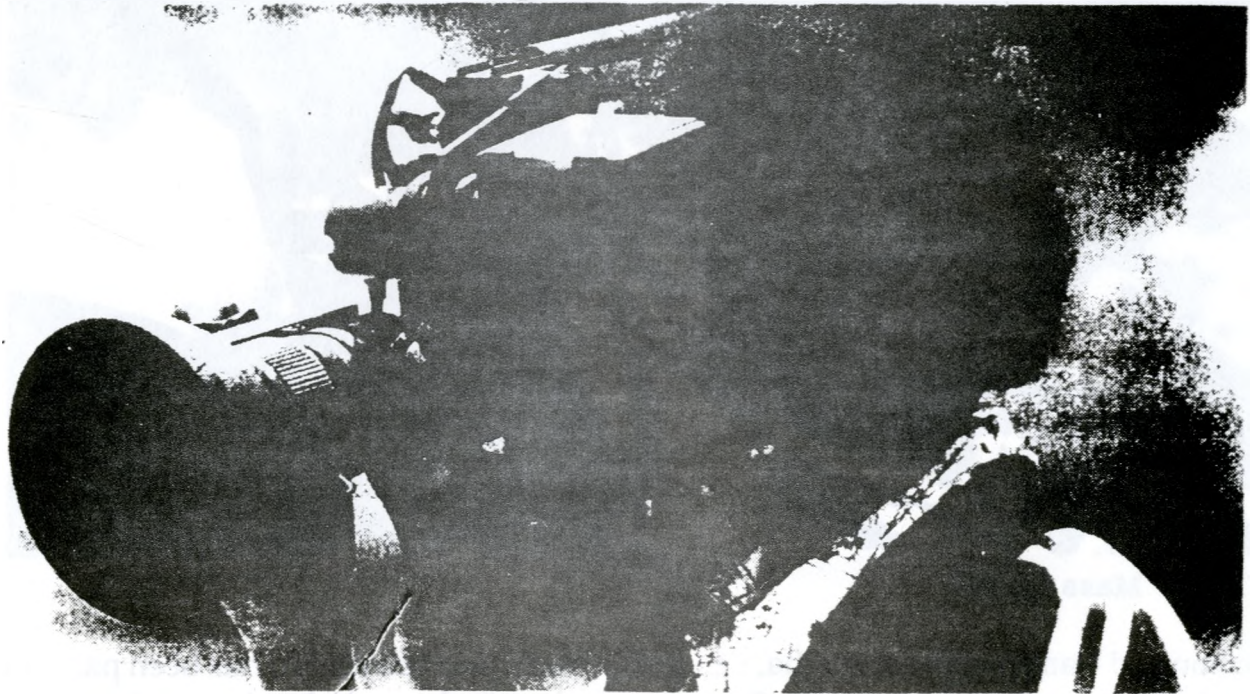
A galaxy of draconian laws, such as, the Prohibition of Information Act, Riotous Assembly Act, the Terrorism Act and martial laws imposed in the war zones of northern Namibia, restricted not only the freedom of movement, assembly, expression, association etc.; they have also been utilised to gag the mass media.

SWAPO believes that freedom of expression is a basic human right. As such, journalists will have an important role to play in promoting democracy and people's power in an independent Namibia. *Bona fide* journalists, both local and foreign, will be accredited to perform their duties. Newspapers, magazines, periodicals, newsletters and other news and information publications will be certified and registered by the appropriate government agency.

Under a SWAPO government, there will be state-owned media which will serve as a vehicle to promote national unity, reconciliation, reconstruction, development and international solidarity. Media functionaries will be encouraged to disseminate information and ideas.

The mass media in Namibia will subscribe to the United Nations' New International Information Order in providing an accurate and balanced account of information and events on and about Namibia and the world at large.

In order to settle complaints and conflicts between the mass media and the general public, the government will set up a Mass Media Council or (Press Council) composed of leading citizens and representatives of mass media workers (unions or associations) and mass media owners (proprietors/management), headed by a prominent judge to arbitrate on such cases. The normal courts of law will settle with libel, defamation and slander cases according to the law.



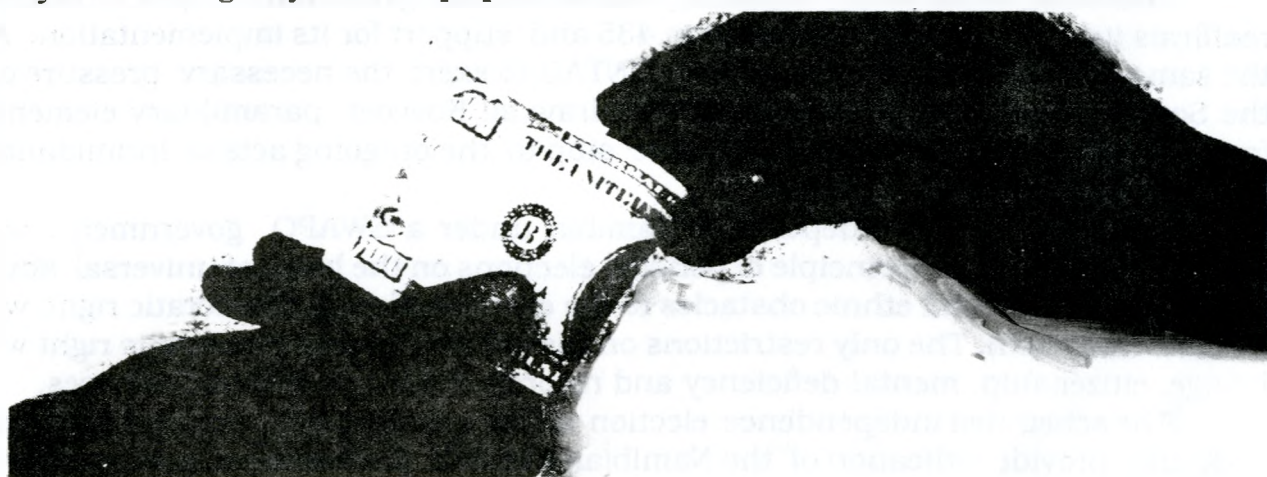
18. Corruption in Public Life

In colonial Namibia, as the South African appointed Thirion Commission revealed, widespread graft, malpractices, maladministration, abuse of power and public office and squandering of public funds by holders of public office in some of the "ethnic" governments have been widespread.

A SWAPO-led government will put a definitive stop to this cancerous rot in public life by introducing stringent measures to curb corrupt practices. Corruption in all its manifestations will be regarded as a serious crime.

A SWAPO government will require persons entrusted with public positions to declare their business interests to avoid conflict of interest. It will also set up adequate machinery to ensure that public funds are properly utilised and accounted for.

In addition, an Office of the Ombudsman will be created as a watchdog against the misuse of public office. This office will operate independent of the government to ensure non-interference in its investigations, and fairness in handling complaints. It will have investigative powers to look into cases and complaints brought before it by the general public about unfair practices, such as, bribery, fraud, favouritism, tribalism, racism, victimisation, undue influences, etc. Complainants and witnesses will be protected and the confidentiality of evidence will be guaranteed. Public servants accused of wrong-doing will have the right to defend themselves against such charges and be cleared of any wrong-doing, if found innocent of the allegations. On the other hand, the government will take appropriate action against offending public officials upon the recommendation of the Office of the Ombudsman, should they be found guilty of corrupt practices



The government will, furthermore, establish an Anti-Corruption Commission to investigate all serious cases of corruption in national life. The citizenry will be free to report genuine cases of corruption and corrupt practices to the Commission, which will have investigatory and prosecution powers.

19. Policy on Public Finance

A SWAPO-led government will adopt procedures of strict financial management and overall budget balancing. The specific objectives of such public finance policy will be :

- (a) to secure the necessary funds through appropriate and efficient mobilization of public revenue for implementing the government's various social service and developmental programmes;
- (b) to maintain a proper balance between productive investment and consumption;
- (c) to minimize budget deficit and avoid excessive external borrowing, through concerted efforts to mobilize internal financial resources;
- (d) to encourage and promote domestic investment, through state, private and joint ventures;
- (e) to effect substantial cuts in the public expenditure through a reduction in the present huge state bureaucracy resulting from the existence of eleven so-called second-tier authorities; and

from corporate profits, individual income tax, non-resident shareholders tax, import and excise duties, sales tax, transfer and stamp duties etc.

Independent Namibia under a SWAPO government will also strive to correct imbalances in supply and demand of certain commodities and reduce the inequalities of income distribution.

20. Electoral Process

SWAPO played an important role in the formulation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 385 of January 1976 and 435 of September 1978. Both resolutions called for free and fair elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the UN, as a key step towards independence.

Therefore, while deeply deploring and condemning the event of April 1, SWAPO reaffirms its commitment to Resolution 435 and support for its implementation. At the same time, it **demands and expects** UNTAG to exert the necessary pressure on the South African administration to withdraw all Koevoet paramilitary elements from the police and to put an immediate stop to the on-going acts of intimidation and terrorism by these elements.

As to the future, independent Namibia under a SWAPO government will respect the democratic principle of periodic elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage. All racial and ethnic obstacles to the exercise of such democratic right will be done away with. The only restrictions on the exercise of this democratic right will be age, citizenship, mental deficiency and records of serious criminal offences.

The scheduled independence election will be a multi-party contest which will hopefully provide indication of the Namibian people's preference of political party system.

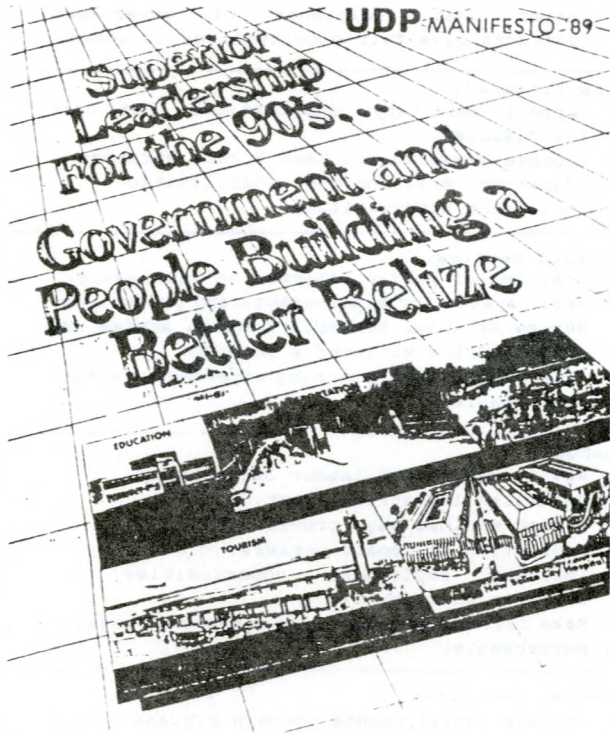


In line with our commitment to democracy, a SWAPO government will establish an electoral commission to look into issues of national census, demarcation of constituencies, voters' qualifications etc. in preparation for future elections.

-end-

WHAT THEY ARE PROMISING U.D.P. AND P.U.P MANIFESTOES COMPARED

BELIZEANS FIRST



with the
People's United Party
1989 - 1994

Youth:

- Appoint Minister of State to youth affairs, sports and culture exclusively.
- National program to incorporate youths into agriculture, tourism and other productive sectors of the economy.
- Promote participation in regional and international movements.

Youth:

- Establish Youth Affairs Department.
- Direct resources into recreational, sporting activities and cultural affairs.
- Encourage and support NGOs that promote youth activities.
- Skills training program.
- Increase public awareness on drug abuse.
- Regional/international youth exchanges.

Sports:

- Minister of State will coordinate sports at all levels.
- Thrust on international competition.
- Completion of Civic Center and work on MCC grounds and Roger's Stadium.
- Conversion of National Stadium into a multi-complex sports arena.

Sports:

- Program for training and supply of national coaches, sports instructors and administrators.
- more playing fields.
- Sports scholarships.
- Completion of a Civic Center and a national sport stadium in Belize City.

Culture:

- Renovation of Bliss Institute
- Opening of Institute of Arts and Culture.
- National School of Culture at UCB.
- Building of Cultural Centers in district towns.
- National Museum.

Culture:

- National Museum.
- Strengthen National Arts Council.
- Tax deductions for donations to cultural institutions.

Senior Citizens:

- Support for organizations which assist the elderly.

Senior Citizens:

- Upgrading of Social Security Scheme.
- Invite elderly and retired to share skills with community.
- Support organizations which help elderly.

U.D.P.

P.U.P.

<p>Women and Children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of Department of Women. - Develop leadership qualities of women. - Special attention to curbing abuses to women and children. 	<p>Women and Children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support pre-school education and day-care facilities. - Enforce laws against child abuse and violence. - Guarantee women fair representation on government-appointed bodies. - Insist that recipients of government contracts give fair opportunities to women.
<p>The Disabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirm policies that disabled persons must be recognized as equal citizens. 	<p>The Disabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support voluntary organizations that care for disabled. - Promote research and health care strategy. - Education, training and rehabilitation. - Employment opportunities.
<p>Public Service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued restructuring. - Introduce medical insurance scheme. - Respect for negotiating machinery of unions. 	<p>Public Service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of public officers at all levels. - Merit system for appointments and promotions. - Review National Assembly pension scheme and abolish Prime Minister's pension. - Make collective bargaining agreements legally enforceable.
<p>Labour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work to establish an industrial court to enforce labour laws and collective agreements. - Re-institute labour exchange. - Expansion of apprenticeship program. - Continue to reduce income taxes. 	<p>Labour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and reform labour legislation. - Establish industrial court. - Extend minimum wage provisions. - Protection of female workers. - Increase employment opportunities for Belizean workers. - Make collective bargaining agreements legally enforceable.
<p>Social Security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New social development fund. - Increase in injury/maternity benefits. - Allow claimants to utilize private medical care. - Allow self-employed persons to participate. - Improve retirement benefits. 	<p>Social Security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrade Social Scheme to help burdens of old age. - Guarantee access to full health care services for all Belizeans.
<p>Villages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public education program on village government. - Improvement of water and electrical services. - Medical and dental services on a regular basis. 	<p>Villages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrade health services - Strengthen decision-making powers of village councils. - Better housing, water systems, electricity, roads bridges and telecommunications.
<p>Citizenship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic citizenship program. - Protect/preserve rights of native Belizeans. 	<p>Citizenship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discontinue sale of Belizean passports. - Protect rights of all Belizeans.
<p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sixth form in Cayo. - More primary and secondary schools. - Pension scheme for secondary school teachers. - UCB- Bachelor's degree in Teacher education. - Vocational & technical schools in each district town. - Increase number of partial scholarships to high school students. 	<p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen church-state partnership. - Increased assistance for pre-school education. - Expand primary and high school facilities. - Revitalize (REAP) project. - Enlarge high school scholarship program. - Improve working terms and conditions of employment of all teachers. - Implement national system for technical and vocational education. - Initiate center for employment training. - Belizeanize U.C.B.

U.D.P.

P.U.P.

<p>Individual Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect for human rights - Constitutional Amendment restricting circumstances in which police can detain citizens. - Citizens complaint board. 	<p>Individual Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uphold constitution and protect rights of all citizens. - Promote human rights.
<p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health centers and health posts for villages. - Upgrade medical facilities/equipment. - Clean up canals, drains, coastlines. - New Belize City Hospital. - Lower prices for medicine. - Air ambulance service to all districts. - Mental care outreach program. 	<p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pursue primary health care. - Concentrate on preventive care. - Improve system of acquiring and utilizing medicines and equipment. - New Belize City Hospital. - Upgrade health services in each district. - Comprehensive program on AIDS. - Support construction of drug rehabilitation center. - Improve mental hospital.
<p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical and financial aid for housing cooperatives and housing groups. - Strengthen institutions which deal with construction and mortgage financing. - Tax relief for home mortgage payments. - Home ownership of public housing. - Emphasis on Community planning. 	<p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiscal incentives for private sector housing. - Increase tax deductions on mortgage interest payments. - Expand opportunities for home-ownership. - low inflation/low interest rates. - Build new communities.
<p>Fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage and assist cooperatives to expand. - Diversify markets. - Upgrade fisheries department. - Extension program to improve technical assistance to fishermen and to promote public awareness. 	<p>Fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overhaul DFC to provide effective financial and technical assistance. - Review customs tariffs on commercial fishing equipment. - Protection from illegal poachers.
<p>Industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Countrywide distribution of new industries. - Emphasis on import replacement and export oriented business. - "Industrial Free Trade Zone" -Corozal. 	<p>Industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incentives to establish processing industries. - Financial and technical assistance to local industrialists. - Free Trade Zone.
<p>Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued priority. - Tourism policy/strategy which ensures Belizean participation. 	<p>Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market diversification. - First opportunity to Belizeans. - Training for tourism, hotel management and services. - Encourage domestic tourism. - Infrastructure program to accommodate growth in tourism and build all weather roads to maya ruins.
<p>Small Business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase availability of low interest loans. - Creation of special window for loans from DFC. - Ensure availability of materials for small businesses. eg: Arts and Craft. 	<p>Small Business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concessions and development incentives. - Offer support and protection to local travel tours, craftsmen, artisans, taxi drivers, guides and divers.
<p>Cooperatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full support for cooperative societies, including technical assistance. 	<p>Cooperatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full support and policies aimed at strengthening the movement.

P.U.P.

U.D.P.

<p>Credit Unions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full support for cooperative societies, including technical assistance. 	<p>Credit Unions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expand opportunities for home ownership.
<p>Radio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased freedom of radio. - Encourage establishment of private radio stations. 	<p>Radio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statutory body to direct BBN- similar to B.B.C. - Open political dialogue between various parties on a regular basis. - Private radio licenses.
<p>Television:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote and encourage local program production. - Local production units. 	<p>Television:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase local production and community access. - Abolish political censorship. - Movies offensive to public decorum should not be shown before midnight.
<p>Press:</p>	<p>Press:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote freedom of expression. - Abolish "Criminal Libel" law and institute right of appeal for contempt of court. - Restrict GIS role to information, not propaganda for ruling party.
<p>Telecommunications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobile telephone service. - Packet switching. - Paging. - Reduction in rates. 	<p>Telecommunications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower rates. - Restructuring of authority.
<p>Civil Aviation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil aviation act. - International civil aviation organization. - In-country facility for training of local pilots and mechanics. - Redesigning and upgrading of municipal airstrip in Belize City and airstrip in San Pedro. - Other airstrips will be installed and upgraded around the country. 	<p>Civil Aviation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernize airfields and build new ones.
<p>Ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restructuring of management. - Modern loading equipment will be acquired. - Expansion of storage facilities. <p>Electricity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural electrification. - Hydro-production in the West. - Modification of Belize Electricity Board Act. - Reduction in costs. 	<p>Ports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New deep water port in South for large vessels. <p>Electricity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expand national electricity grid system. - Lower rates. - Hydro-electricity.
<p>Law and Order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renovation of the Belize City prison. - Improve capabilities of law enforcement agencies. - Upgrade existing laws in areas necessary. 	<p>Law and Order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase manpower of police force and improve level of training. - Anti-drug fight. - Disband S.I.S. - New Belize City prison.
<p>Foreign Affairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued dialogue with Guatemala, no land cession. - Specialized foreign service for Belize. - Secure economic and trading advantages. - Maintain firm international support for our sovereignty. 	<p>Foreign Affairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain international support for Independence. - Special economic relationship with industrialized countries. - Closer ties with Caribbean community and Latin American nations. - Special relationship with U.S.A.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

SCHEDULE OF ELECTION

	<u>NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</u>	<u>PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES</u>
LAST DATE FOR FILING OF NOMINATION PAPERS	15.10.1988	18.10.1988
SCRUTINY OF NOMINATION PAPERS	16.10.1988 and 17.10.1988	19.10.1988 and 20.10.1988
LAST DATE FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURE	18.10.1988	22.10.1988
LAST DATE FOR FILING OF APPEALS AGAINST REJECTION / ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION PAPERS	18.10.1988	22.10.1988
LAST DATE FOR DISPOSAL OF APPEALS	20.10.1988	25.10.1988
PUBLICATION OF THE REVISED LIST OF CANDIDATES	22.10.1988	27.10.1988
POLLING DAY	16.11.1988 (Wednesday)	19.11.1988 (Saturday)

DECLARATION & OATH BY THE PERSON NOMINATED

1. I, the above mentioned candidate, hereby declare on oath that –
 - (i) I have consented to the above nomination, and
 - (ii) I am not subject to any disqualification for being or being elected as a Member of the National Assembly/Provincial Assembly.
2. I, the above mentioned candidate, solemnly swear that –
 - (i) I will be faithful to the declaration made by the Founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, that Pakistan would be a democratic state based on Islamic principles of social justice. I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan and uphold the sovereignty and integrity of Pakistan and that I will strive to preserve the Islamic Ideology which is the basis for the creation of Pakistan.
 - (ii) I, believe in the absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophethood of Muhammad (Peace be upon him), the last of the Prophets and that I am not the follower of any one who claims to be a Prophet in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever after Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him), and that I do not recognise such a claimant to be prophet or a religious reformer, nor do I belong to the Qadiani group or the Lahori group or call myself an Ahmadi.

Dated

Signature or thumb impression of candidate

(To be filled in by the Returning Officer)

Serial number of nomination paper

This nomination paper was delivered to me at my office at (hours)

on (date) by (Person)

Date

Returning Officer.

(Decision of Returning Officer accepting or rejecting the nomination paper on the day fixed for scrutiny).

I have examined this nomination paper in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 and decide as follows :-

.....
.....
.....
.....

(In case of rejection, state brief reasons).

Date

Returning Officer.

RECEIPT

(To be filled in by the Returning Officer)

Serial number of nomination paper

The nomination paper of Mr./Miss/Mrs candidate for election from to the *National Assembly/Provincial Assembly of the Punjab/Sind/the North West Frontier Province/Baluchistan was delivered to me at my office at (hours) on (date) by

All nomination papers will be taken up for scrutiny at (hours)

on (date) at (Place)

Date

Returning Officer.

UNIDOS CONSTRUYAMOS LA CADENA POR LA PAZ

*tus manos
hacen falta para
abrazar Santiago*

DOMINGO
25 DE SEPTIEMBRE '88
12 HORAS



159
Apunt.

عزم

تمام کچی آبادیوں کی قانونی آباد کاری۔ اور ضروریات زندگی بجلی، پانی، سونی گیس بہم پہنچانا۔
تمام آبادی میں محبت، خلوص، رواداری اور اخلاص کو فروغ دینا اور خدمت کیلئے بلا لحاظ
رنگ و نسل و قومیت ہم و وقت موجود رہنا۔

حلقہ انتخاب کے نوجوانوں کے مسئلہ بیزگاری خواہن کے حقوق کے تحفظ، نادار بلوڑھے

اور ضرورت مندوں کیلئے قانونی تحفظ کیلئے انقلابی قانون اسمبلی میں پیش کرنا۔

اسلامی جمہوری اتحاد کے منشور کو فروغ دینے میں فعال کردار ادا کرنا۔

اسلامی جمہوری اتحاد زندہ باد۔ پاکستان پائندہ باد

جاری کردہ:۔۔ انچارج الیکشن سلیسٹی سبیل

مجیب الرحمان • محمد اکرم قریشی • شمس الدین • محمد خلیل • شاہد
محمد عظیم



انتخابی دن بروز ہفتہ ۱۹ نومبر

U.D.P. Caring and Sharing

Electricity

52 Villages and communities now have electricity.

Plus rates reduced fro, .43 cents to .31c .

Tax Reductions

\$2 million already refunded to taxpayers

Plus rates reduced substantially for all employees and self-employed persons, effective January 1, 1989.

Telephones

Telephone exchange capacity increased from 8,000 to 20,000 telephone lines. Every district increased by more than 100%.

Education

43 new schools built

New subsidy for School Books

Plus the beautiful University College of Belize

VOTE U.D.P.

PRICE - THE DEVIOUS SALESMAN

George Price's career as a salesman - selling out People and Country - began many years ago.

EXAMPLES OF LANDS passed on to foreigners during the PUP era are:

- 1. Bella Vista Estate, Belize City**
- 2. Orange Point in P.G. - passed to a foreign government for \$1 million**
- 3. 24,216 acres in Orange Walk, passed to Carver Tropical Ranch**
- 4. Pampeon Caye and RoundCaye, sold to Richard Ludlow**
- 5. 25,000 acres sold to Mexicans on the Orange Walk/ Guatemalan border**
- 6. 20,000 acres sold to Martin Freidman in the Sarteneja area**
- 7. 156,790 acres sold to the mennonites in the Orange Walk and Cayo Districts**
- 8. Baldy Beacon and the Thousand Foot Falls, sold to foreigners by the PUP**

This is just a sample of what George Price hypocritically describes as "not one square centimeter of Belizean soil"

The UDP Government has NOT sold land to foreigners

The firm policy of the UDP is to LEASE land only.

- In 4 1/2 years the UDP Government has granted 787 land titles to to Belizeans**
- It has provided 6,560 building lots to Belizeans under lease.**

You just can't believe George Price when he tells you anything.

HE IS THE DEVIOUS SALESMAN

WHICH ONE STANDS ON YOUR SIDE?

P.U.P.

U.D.P.

S.I.S.

Opposes

Supports

HEALTH

Made health a
priority

Unconcerned

BORDER TAXES

Opposes

Supports

INDEPENDENCE

Delivered

Opposed

HOUSING

Supports affordable
housing

Not a problem
for UDP Members

NEIGHBOURHOOD CRIME

Opposes

Unconcerned

WEALTHY PENSION PLAN
FOR POLITICIANS

Opposes

Supports

JOBS

Calls for new and
creative partnership
for joblessness

Fails to deal with
unemployment

INTEGRITY IN GOVERNMENT

High marks

Condemned by
Belizeans

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INTEGRITY IN GOVERNMENT

High marks

Condemned by
Belizeans

ELECTION DAY

Preparing for Election Day

1. Be familiar with the relevant documents:

- a. registration book
- b. ballots - controls on number of ballots distributed
- c. voter I.D. card - stamping of I.D. Card
- d. complaint forms for voters

2. Be familiar with the actors at the polling site:

- a. local electoral administrators
- b. party poll watchers
- c. security or police officials

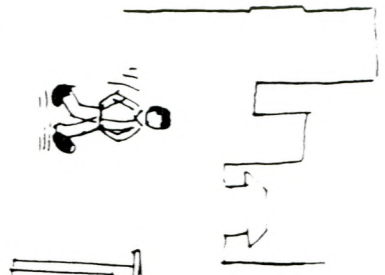
3. Other relevant information:

- a. What hours are the polls open?
- b. By law, are people in line at close of polls permitted to vote?
- c. What type of assistance is permitted for illiterate and disabled voters?
- d. What are procedures for challenging a ballot?

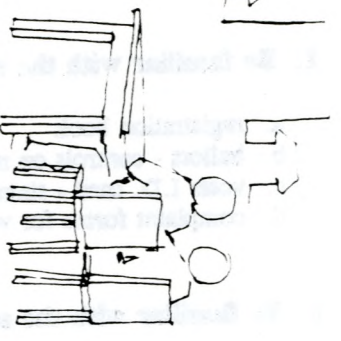
4. Ballot counting:

- a. Where does the counting take place?
- b. Who is present during the count?
- c. Who obtains an official copy of the vote totals?
- d. How are spoiled ballots accounted for?
- e. How are the official totals transported to central or national electoral authorities?

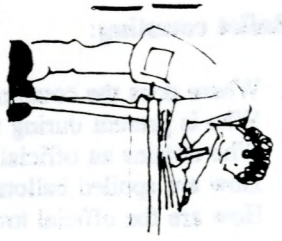
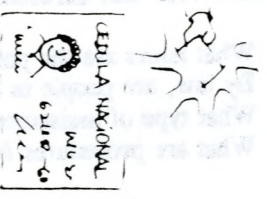
(ASÍ SE DEBE VOTAR)



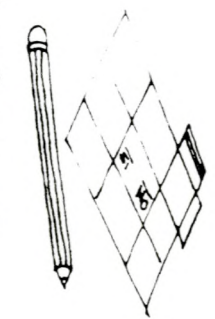
① EL ELECTOR TIENE QUE LLEGAR SOLO....



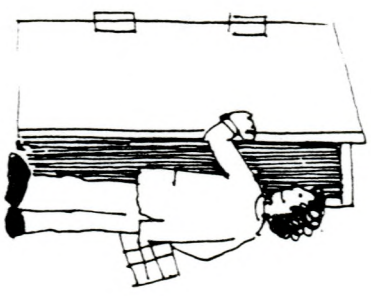
② PASA SU CEDULA DE IDENTIDAD AL PRESIDENTE DE MESA.



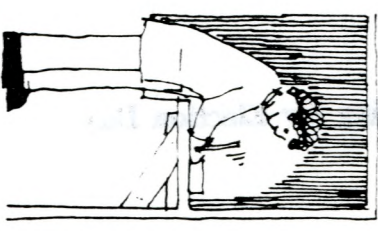
③ Y FIRMA EL CUADERNO



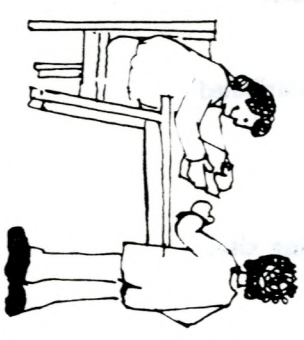
④ RECIBE EL VOTO Y UN LAPIZ



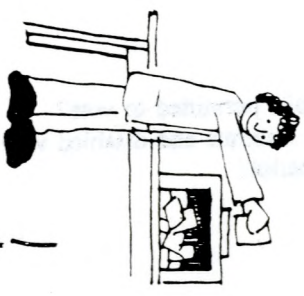
⑤ ENTRA EN LA CÁMARA SECRETA.



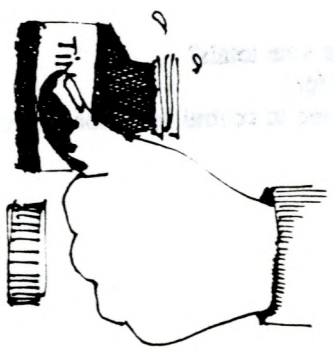
⑥ MARCA SU PREFERENCIA DOBLA Y CIERRA EL VOTO



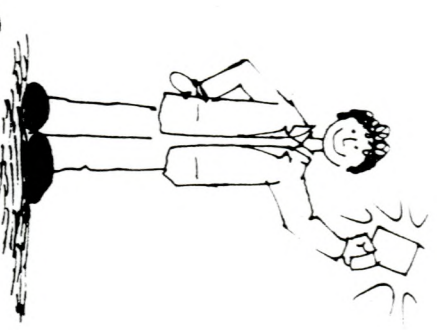
⑦ EL PRESIDENTE COBRA EL TAJÓN Y DEVUELVE EL VOTO AL ELECTOR



⑧ EL VOTANTE LO DEPOSITA EN LA URNA



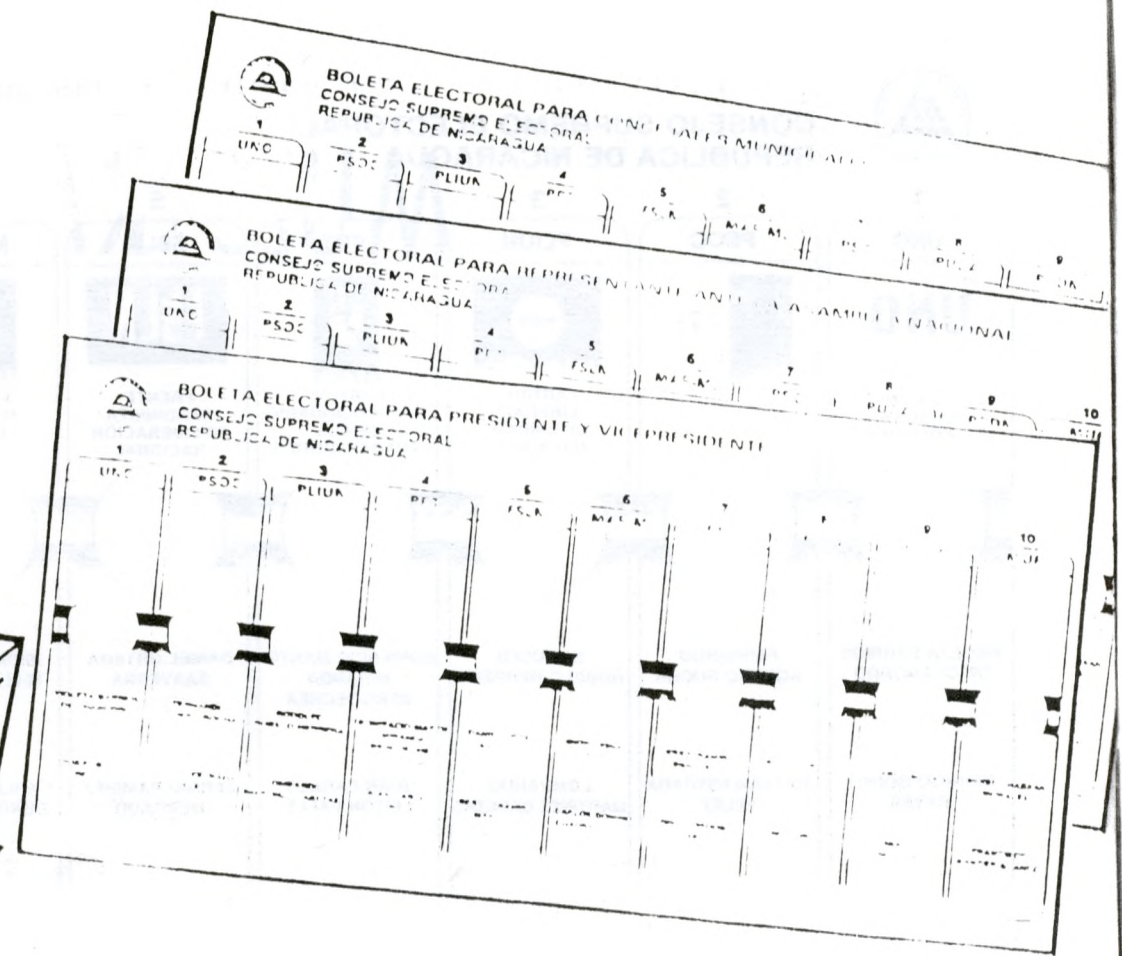
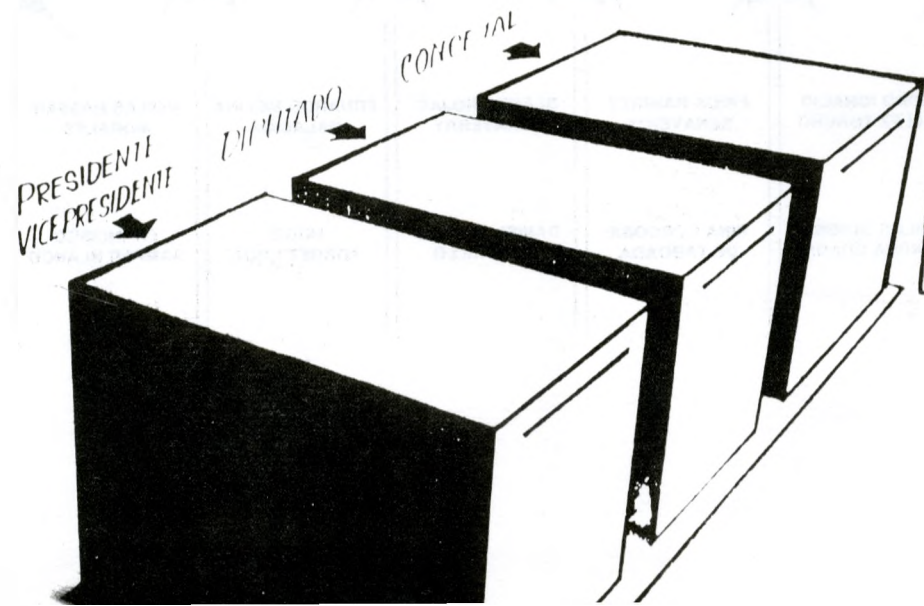
⑨ ENTINTA SU DEDO PARA PLEGAR DERECHO



⑩ RECUPERA SU CEDULA DE IDENTIDAD

Son 3 boletas electorales

Márquelas y
deposítelas
en su urna
correspondiente





**CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA**

MUESTRA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNO	PSOC	PLIUN	PET	FSLN	MAP-ML	PSC	PUCA	PCDN	MUR
UNION NACIONAL OPOSITORA		PARTIDO LIBERAL DE UNIDAD NACIONAL	PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO DE LOS TRABAJADORES	FRENTE SANDINISTA DE LIBERACION NACIONAL	PARTIDO MARXISTA LENINISTA	PARTIDO SOCIAL CRISTIANO	PARTIDO UNIONISTA CENTRO AMERICANO	PARTIDO CONSEJO ADONDE SE MOVIÓ LA UNICAHUELA	MOVIMIENTO DE UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA
VIOLETA BARRIOS DE CHAMORRO	FERNANDO AGUERO ROCHA	RODOLFO ROBELO HERRERA	BONIFACIO MARTIR MIRANDA BENGOCHEA	DANIEL ORTEGA SAAVEDRA	ISIDRO IGNACIO TELLEZ TORUNO	ERICK RAMIREZ BENAVENTE	BLANCA ROJAS ECHAVERRY	EDUARDO MOLINA PALACIOS	MOISES HASSAN MORALES
VIRGLIO GODOY REYES	WILLIAM ESTRADA VELEZ	LOMBARDO MARTINEZ CABEZAS	JUAN CARLOS LEITON VALLE	SERGIO RAMIREZ MERCADO	CARLOS DOMINGO CUADRA CUADRA	RINA CORDOBA DE TABOADA	DANIEL URCUYO CASTRILLO	HUGO TORREZ CRUZ	FRANCISCO SAMPER BLANCO

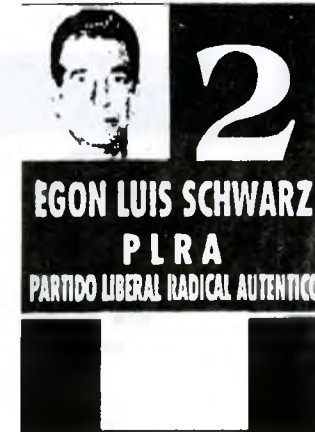
**INTENDENTE MUNICIPAL
PERIODO 1991 / 1996**

YPAGARAI



A ballot card for Leonardo Ramon Lopez Roa. It features a large white number '1' on a black background. To the left of the number is a silhouette of a person's head and shoulders. Below the number, the text reads 'LEONARDO RAMON LOPEZ ROA' in white capital letters, followed by 'A N R' and 'PARTIDO COLORADO' in a smaller font. At the bottom of the card is a white rectangular box for marking a vote.






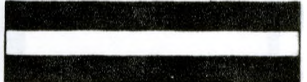












↑
Marque aquí su VOTO



A ballot card for Egon Luis Schwarz. It features a large white number '2' on a black background. To the left of the number is a black and white portrait of a man. Below the number, the text reads 'EGON LUIS SCHWARZ' in white capital letters, followed by 'P L R A' and 'PARTIDO LIBERAL RADICAL AUTENTICO' in a smaller font. At the bottom of the card is a white rectangular box for marking a vote.

↑
Marque aquí su VOTO

ELECCIONES PARA PRESIDENTE Y VICEPRESIDENTES DE LA REPUBLICA 1986-1990

PARTIDO INDEPENDIENTE	PARTIDO ALIANZA NACIONAL CRISTIANA	ALIANZA POPULAR <small>Coalición de los Partidos Liberal, Unión Demócrata y Vanguardia Popular</small>	PARTIDO UNIDAD SOCIAL CRISTIANA	PUEBLO UNIDO <small>Coalición de los Partidos Socialista, Laboralista y de los Trabajadores</small>	PARTIDO LIBERACION NACIONAL
					
					
<p>VOTO</p>	<p>VOTO</p>	<p>VOTO</p>	<p>VOTO</p>	<p>VOTO</p>	<p>VOTO</p>
<p>Para Presidente</p>	<p>Para Presidente</p>	<p>Para Presidente</p>	<p>Para Presidente</p>	<p>Para Presidente</p>	<p>Para Presidente</p>
<p>Eugenio Jiménez Sancho Para Primer Vicepresidente Julián Antonio Pastor Villaq Para Segundo Albano Gamero Rivera</p>	<p>Alejandro Madrigal Benavides Para Primer Vicepresidente Victoria Esquivel Gamora Para Segundo Alfredo Umaña Fernández</p>	<p>Rodrigo Alberto Gutiérrez Sarrín Para Primer Vicepresidente Cecilia González Gutiérrez Para Segundo Rodrigo Ureña Quirós</p>	<p>Rafael Ángel Calderón Fournier Para Primer Vicepresidente Rafael Ángel Calderón Fournier Para Segundo Jaime Gutiérrez Gongora</p>	<p>Alvaro Eduardo Montero Mejía Para Primer Vicepresidente José Joaquín Gutiérrez Mangel Para Segundo Vicepresidente Sergio Erick Ardon Ramirez</p>	<p>Oscar Arias Sánchez Para Primer Vicepresidente Jorge Manuel Dengo Obregon Para Segundo Vicepresidente Victoria Garrón Orozco</p>
					
<p>Lugar para el sello postal</p>					

ORSZÁGGYŰLÉSI KÉPVISELŐVÁLASZTÁS

1990. március 25.

SZAVAZÓLAP

GYŐR-SOPRON MEGYE

1. számú egyeni választókerület

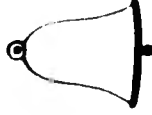
- Büky Dorottva Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége
- Fenyő Gyula Agrárszövetség
- Geberne
Gombás Márta Hazafias Választási Koalíció
- Dr. Medgyasszay
László Magyar Demokrata Fórum
- Pozsgai Balázs Magyar Szocialista Párt
- Somogyi György Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt
- Dr. Szabó János Független Kisgazda-, Földmunkás- és Polgári Párt
- Tóth Ferenc FUGGETLEN

A jelöltre szavazni a neve melletti -ben
elhelyezett „+” jellel lehet.

NA-184 KARACHI-II
SERIAL

{ اتقالی فرست میں
نمبر شمارے دہندہ
اتقالی فرست کا نمبر
نام الیکٹرونل ایریا
{ نشان انگوٹھا
رہائے دہندہ

NA-184 KARACHI-II



احمد خان



عتیاز صفدر



رحمت علی



ریاض احمد



سید شیخ



عزیز علی



فرقان احمد



محمد اشرف

POLGÁRMESTER VÁLASZTÁSA

1990. szeptember 30.

SZAVAZÓLAP

Zala megye LISZÓ

Bőjt István



Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt KDNP

Sági József



független jelölt

A jelöltre szavazni a neve melletti körben
elhelyezett két egymást metsző vonallal lehet, például: ⊕ ⊗

1990. október 14.
SZAVAZÓLAP

Budapest főváros

Ipartestületek Budapesti Szövetsége



1. Rimóczi Sándor
2. Várkonyi József
3. dr. Nagy Balázs
4. Kriaszter András
5. Illinger Ferenc



Magyarországi Szociáldemokrata Párt MSZDP



1. dr. Borbély Endre
2. Bácskai Sándor
3. Maurer László
4. Kaszás Iván
5. Sprencz Ernő



Fiatalkor Demokraták Szövetsége FIDESZ



1. Ungár Klára
2. Hankiss Agnes
3. dr. Szeszler Tibor
4. Winkler Márta
5. Nemeth László Ákos



Magyar Szocialista Párt MSZP



1. dr. Szabó Lajos Mátyas
2. dr. Csiba Judit
3. Bubla Gyula
4. dr. Ajkay Zoltán
5. Kiss Péter



Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége SZDSZ



1. dr. Demszky Gábor
2. Polónyi Károly
3. Péterffy Agoston
4. Perczel Anna
5. Marschall Miklós



Budapesti Városvédő és Polgári szervezetek Szövetsége
VPSZ



1. dr. Dalmy Tibor
2. K. Horváth András
3. dr. Buza Péter
4. Katona Aron Sándor
5. dr. Radó Dezső



Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt MSZMP



1. Virág Ferenc
2. Kollát Pál
3. Hevessy László
4. dr. Hajdú József
5. Gyenge Sándor



Független Kisgazda Földmunkás és Polgári Párt FKgP



1. Rác Sándor
2. Bozsó Sándor
3. Gál József
4. dr. Bartal Ferenc
5. Miszlivecz Ferenc



Magyar Demokrata Fórum MDF



1. Barsiné Pataky Eteika
2. Szeles Gábor
3. dr. Zelev István
4. dr. Horler Miklós
5. Útő Endre



Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt KDNP




1. dr. Nagy Imre
2. dr. Rubovszky György
3. dr. Grigassy László
4. dr. Hölvényi György
5. Sonnevend Gyula

INTENDENTE MUNICIPAL

Período 1991/1996

ASUNCION



1

Dr. Juan
Manuel Morales

A.N.F.
PARTIDO COLORADO

Marque aquí



2

Juan Félix Bogado
Gonda

P.L.R.A.
**PARTIDO LIBERAL
RADICAL AUTENTICO**

Marque aquí



3

Eucides
Acevedo

P.R.F.
**PARTIDO
REVOLUCIONARIO
FEBRERISTA**

Marque aquí



6

Gregorio Segovia S.

PARTIDO BLANCO

Marque aquí




7

María Herminia
(Mina) Feliciano

P.T.
**PARTIDO DE LOS
TRABAJADORES**

Marque aquí




9

Guillermo Gustavo
Helimera Welser

**"MAS ALLA DE
LOS COLORES"**

Marque aquí




10

Dr. Carlos A.
Filizzola

**"ASUNCION
PARA TODOS"**

Marque aquí




11

Juan Francisco
Arrom Suhurt

**"CORRIENTE
PATRIA LIBRE"**

Marque aquí

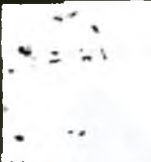


12

Dr. Jorge
Osvaldo Querey
Rojas

**"UNIDAD POPULAR,
DECISION POPULAR"**

Marque aquí



13

Miguel
Fernández

**"CANDIDATO DEL
PUEBLO MILITANTE"**

Marque aquí




14

Teodoro Vega
Almron

**"EL PUEBLO
AL PODER"**

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15

Dr. Augusto S.
Recalde

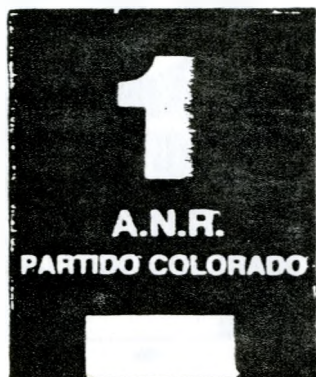
"PARA PENSAR"

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JUNTA MUNICIPAL

Período 1991/1996

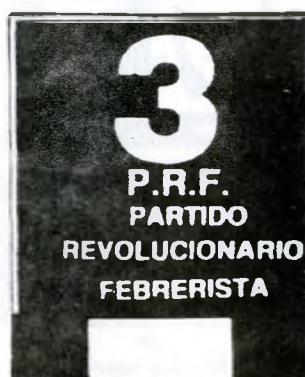
ASUNCION



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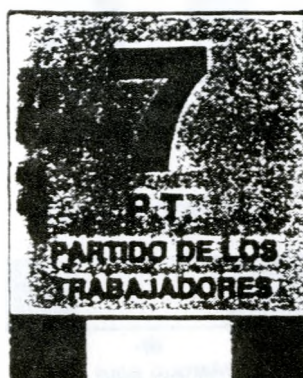
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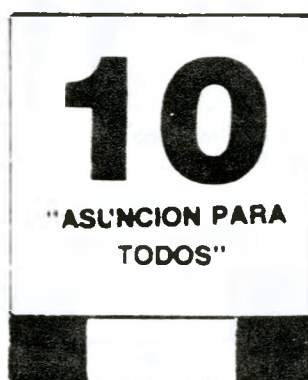
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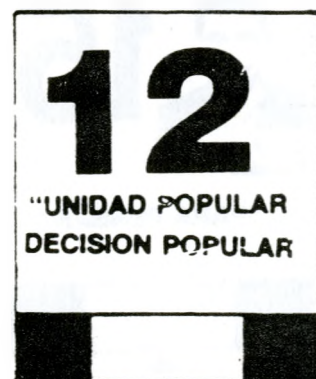
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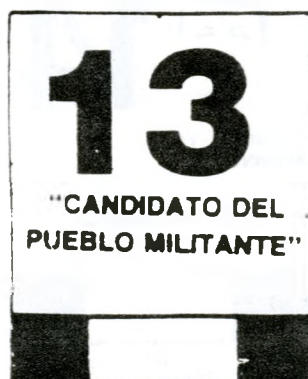
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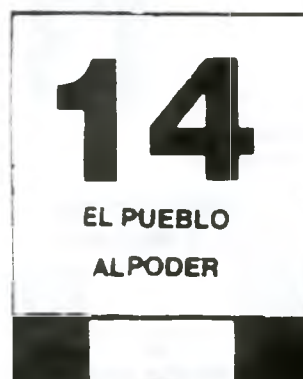
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VOTO LISTA



1	ELY GUILLERMO JUGO		001	13	LUIS YANEZ		013
2	VICENTE PEREZ		002	14	ALEXIS SALINAS		014
3	PEDRO ESCALONA		003	15	JESUS ALMENIDA		015
4	ROMULO ROSAS		004	16	RAMON PACHECO		016
5	JOSE R. MENDOZA		005	17	CARLOS APARCEDO		017
6	DENIS FLORES		006	18	DULVIA VEGAS		018
7	CARMEN CUEVAS		007	19	DOUGLAS VELAZQUEZ		019
8	JUAN ECHENIQUE		008	20	TRINO ROJAS		020
9	ANTONIO T. SOLARTE		009	21	FERNANDO PEREZ		021
10	FRANKLIN VELAZQUEZ		010	22	JORGE ORTEGA		022
11	GREGORIO ESCALONA		011	23	NARCISA SILVERA		023
2	ANTONIO BENAVENTE		012	24	ANA DE OSUNA		024

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL



VOTO LISTA



1	ROBERTO LOPEZ		049	13	JOSE L. ALVARINO		061
2	CARLOS ESPINOZA		050	14	LEOPOLDO COOK		062
3	LUIS SANZ		051	15	RAFAEL PUERTA		063
4	SOLAMEY BLANCO		052	16	LEONARDO SALAS		064
5	HENRY PINA		053	17	MIREYA SIRA		065
6	VICTOR PITTOL		054	18	FREDDY PEREZ R		066
7	VIRGILIO ORELLANES		055	19	CARLOS MUGUERZA		067
8	BEATRIZ PARRA		056	20	ELEAZAR CARRASQUEL		068
9	ROBERTO MARCANO		057	21	JACINTO EREIPA		069
10	JULIO C. ACEVEDO		058	22			
11	JUANA LAMON		059	23			
12	MARIA DE LA PAZ		060	24			

VOTO LISTA



1	MARTIN SALINAS		025	13	TRINA ESCALONA		037
2	RAFAEL PERDOMO		026	14	CESAR NAVAS		038
3	RAFAEL ACOSTA		027	15	OLGA ESPINOZA		039
4	JESUS LOVERA		028	16	OMAIRA SERRANO G.		040
5	RAMON PERAZA		029	17	CARMEN FARIÑO DE FAJARDO		041
6	RAFAEL HERNANDEZ R.		030	18	JOSE M. REGALADO		042
7	JOSE TACHON		031	19	ANIBAL RANGEL		043
8	FELIPE TORRES DEL OLMO		032	20	ISRAEL GONZALEZ		044
9	COSME D. OLIVARES		033	21	DEMETRIO ZANELLA		045
10	PABLO LEAL		034	22	SANTIAGO TORRES		046
11	CECILIO GAMEZ C.		035	23	LUIS PEREZ		047
12	EDITO LUQUES		036	24	FRANCISCO ANTIAS		048

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL

 **NUEVA
GENERACION
DEMOCRATICA**

SEGURO!

VOTO LISTA



 **NUEVA
GENERACION
DEMOCRATICA**

SEGURO!

1	LUIS B. AÑAZCO		073	13	ORLANDO AÑAZCO		085
2	YGOR CAMACHO		074	14	YOEL DIAZ		086
3	DOMINGO VILLARROEL		075	15	SIERRA RICARDO		087
4	JOSE ARELLANO		076	16	YAJAIRA CABEZA		088
5	ASUNCION GONZALEZ		077	17			
6	EDGAR ROMERO		078	18			
7	HILARIO RONDON		079	19			
8	LUIS R. AÑAZCO		080	20			
9	ARISTOBULO NOVA		081	21			
10	CARLOS J. LOZADA		082	22			
11	JULIO NAVAS		083	23			
12	JUAN F. MONASTERIOS		084	24			

انتخابی پتہ پر مہر سے نشان لگانے کا طریقہ

۲

اس ٹہرے آپ ایسے کسی سے
دوٹ لہ پگی پہلٹی ہنکے کھنڈ
کے مہر لٹائی کے خازن آلائے
ٹہرے سے

۱

معدوث لہ پگی سے جس پر مہر لٹا
کے مہر لٹائی کے خازن آلائے
ہر یہ مہر سے دوٹ لہ پگی پہلٹی
لہ پگی سے تہہ کو کنگ ایسی لہ پگی
دی ہے نہ

۴

معدوث لہ پگی سے جس پر مہر لٹا
کے مہر لٹائی کے خازن آلائے
ہر یہ مہر سے دوٹ لہ پگی پہلٹی
لہ پگی سے تہہ کو کنگ ایسی لہ پگی
دی ہے نہ

۳

یہ نشان ہے آپ سے
ٹہرے سے لٹائی لہ پگی پر
لٹائی

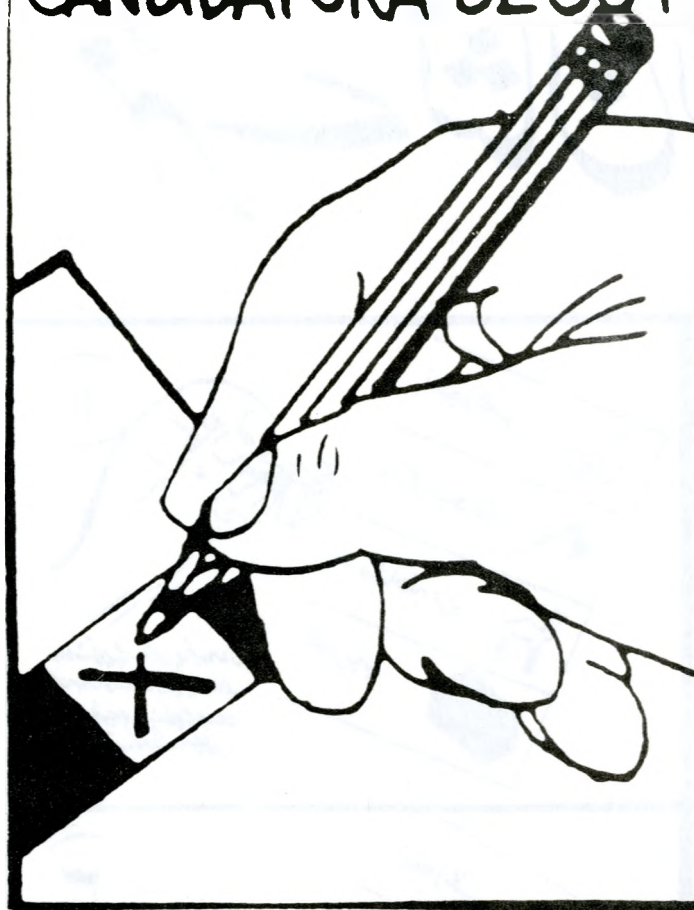
۶

معدوث لہ پگی سے جس پر مہر لٹا
کے مہر لٹائی کے خازن آلائے
ہر یہ مہر سے دوٹ لہ پگی پہلٹی
لہ پگی سے تہہ کو کنگ ایسی لہ پگی
دی ہے نہ

۵

معدوث لہ پگی سے جس پر مہر لٹا
کے مہر لٹائی کے خازن آلائے
ہر یہ مہر سے دوٹ لہ پگی پہلٹی
لہ پگی سے تہہ کو کنگ ایسی لہ پگی
دی ہے نہ

MARCA EN CADA BOLETIN CON UNA " X " !
EL CUADRILATERO DEL PARTIDO O LA
CANDIDATURA DE SU PREFERENCIA



MARCA SOLO
UN CUA-
DRILATERO.

Y NO DEBE
ESCRIBIR NADA
MAS PORQUE
ANULARIA
SU VOTO.

IN VOTING

1. The Voter may vote for not more than ONE candidate.
2. The Voter should see that the Ballot Paper, before it is handed to him, is stamped with the Official Mark.
3. The Voter will go into one of the compartments or in the case of a foreign Service voter to the place provided for the purpose and with the pencil, place a cross on the right hand side of the ballot paper opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes: thus: X, as in the following example.

If the Candidates' names on the Ballot Paper are those shown below, and the voter wishes to vote for Mr. Jeeves, his Ballot Paper will be marked by him so as to appear thus:—

BALLOT PAPER

1	BROWN John Edward Brown, of Emerald Plantation, Christ Church Merchant	
2	BROWNE Thomas William Browne of Black Rock, St. Michael, Salesman	
3	JEEVES George Jeeves of Rock Hall, St. Thomas Tailor	X
4	JONES William David Jones of Greens, St. George Gardener	
5	SMITH Mary Smith of Pie Corner, St. Lucy Housewife	

4. The Voter will then fold up the Ballot Paper so as to show the Official Mark on the back, and leaving the compartment, will, without showing the front of the paper to any person, show the Official Mark on the back to the Presiding Officer, and then, in the presence of the Presiding Officer, put the Paper into the Ballot Box, and forthwith leave the Polling station.
5. If the Voter inadvertently spoils a Ballot Paper, he can return it to the Presiding Officer who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, give him another Paper.
6. If the Voter votes for more than One Candidate or places any mark on the Paper by which he may be afterwards identified, his Ballot Paper will be void, and will not be counted.
7. If the Voter fraudulently takes a Ballot Paper out of the Polling station or fraudulently puts into the Ballot Box any paper other than the one given him by the Presiding Officer he will be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

**EL SUFRAGIO EN EL PLEBISCITO ES
SECRETO. NADIE PODRA IDENTIFICAR SU
PREFERENCIA. VOTE SIN TEMOR. VOTE EN
CONCIENCIA.**

El vocal de la mesa receptora de sufragios cortará el talón numerado de su voto. Este se confundirá con los ya depositados en la urna, siendo imposible identificar la preferencia que usted marcó.

VOTE SIN TEMOR. VOTE EN CONCIENCIA.

FORM XV

[See rule 25]

BALLOT PAPER ACCOUNT

Election to the {^{*}National Assembly
Provincial Assembly of the Punjab
Sind
the North-west Frontier Province
Baluchistan

From Constituency.

Polling Station

1. Ballot papers received for use at the polling station from Serial No. to
Total.....
2. Total number of ballot papers taken out of the ballot box or boxes and counted.
.....
3. Total number of tendered ballot papers
4. Total number of challenged ballot paper
5. Total number of ballot papers spoilt and cancelled.
6. Total number of ballot papers under item numbers (2), (3), (4) and (5)
7. Number of unissued ballot papers from Serial number to
..... Total
8. Total number of item numbers (6) and (7)

[should be equal to the total of item No. (1)].

Place

Signature of the Presiding Officer

Date

^{*}Strike off the words not applicable.

PCPPK-

FORM XVII

[See rule (28)]

RESULT OF THE COUNT

Election to the { *National Assembly
Provincial Assembly of the Punjab
Sind
North-West Frontier Province
Baluchistan

From Constituency

Serial No.	Names of the contesting candidates	Number of valid votes polled
------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------

1.

2.

3.

4.

etc.

Total number of valid votes polled.....

Total number of rejected votes.....

Total number of tendered votes.....

Date.....

Returning Officer

Place.....

Strike off the words not applicable

FORM XIV

[See rule 24]

THE STATEMENT OF THE COUNT

Polling Station	*National Assembly
Constituency	Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Sind the North-West Frontier Province Baluchistan

Sl. No.	Name of the contesting candidates	Number of votes polled by each contesting candidate	Number of challenged votes polled by each contesting candidate	Total votes polled by each contesting candidate Cols. (3) + (4)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

-
- (i) Total number of votes polled by the contesting candidates (including challenged votes)
 - (ii) Total number of doubtful votes excluded from the count (including the doubtful challenged votes)
 - (iii) Aggregate of (i) and (ii)

Place _____

Date _____

Signature of the Presiding Officer

*Strike off the words not applicable

- (1) Total number of Registered
- (2) Total Votes cast
- (3) Total votes spoilt and re
- (4) Percentage of electors who
- (5) Votes polled by P.U.P. -
- (6) Votes polled by U.D.P. -
- (7) Votes polled by IND - 65

Electors	32,556
	59,954
ected	1,003
voted	72.65%
9,986	(50.02%)
23,900	(48.2 %)
	(0.1 %)

L. D. Tucker
 (LENTON D. TUCKER)
 Chief Elections Officer

POLLWATCHER TRAINING GUIDE

CED



INTROD

* This instruction manual for the pollwatcher is a guide for persons representing political parties and independent candidacies at the voting precinct (tables) for the upcoming municipal elections.

* The primary objective of this guide is to support the democratic process. We believe that by effectively training pollwatchers, one can positively contribute to the upcoming elections being free, fair and just in such a manner that the results obtained be an authentic expression of the will of the people.

* The pollwatcher is a citizen who offers his or her time to the party or independent candidacy, of which he or she is either affiliated to or identifies with, to do voluntary work that consist of being present at the voting precinct (table) during the voting process; from the opening to the closing eight hours later.

* The pollwatcher is also a supervisor and a witness. He or she is a witness to the events that occur during the day of the election at the electoral precinct (table) to which he or she is assigned. He or she is a supervisor because his or her function consist of ensuring that the Paraguayan citizens, precinct (table) officials, security forces and Electoral Council officials benefit from the rights and comply with the obligations established under Paraguayan electoral code.

u c c | O N



* The fundamental reason why a citizen should offer his or her time to execute the role of the pollwatcher is to defend Paraguay's civil rights and government policies.

* For those representing political parties in the municipal elections it is worth remembering what Article 11 of the Electoral Code states: "Political parties are people with legal internal public rights. They have the responsibility to ensure the authenticity of the representative system and human rights.

* In Paraguay the defense of the citizen's political and civil rights is an important political element. Like all transitional processes taking shape in Latin American, the transitional process taking place in Paraguay is still in the beginning stages and currently is relatively weak. To ensure its success it requires strong participation from its citizens. One of the many ways in which citizen participation can be expressed is to work as a pollwatcher on the day of the elections, ensuring that the rights of Paraguayan people are respected.

THE FUNCTION OF THE POLLWATCHER

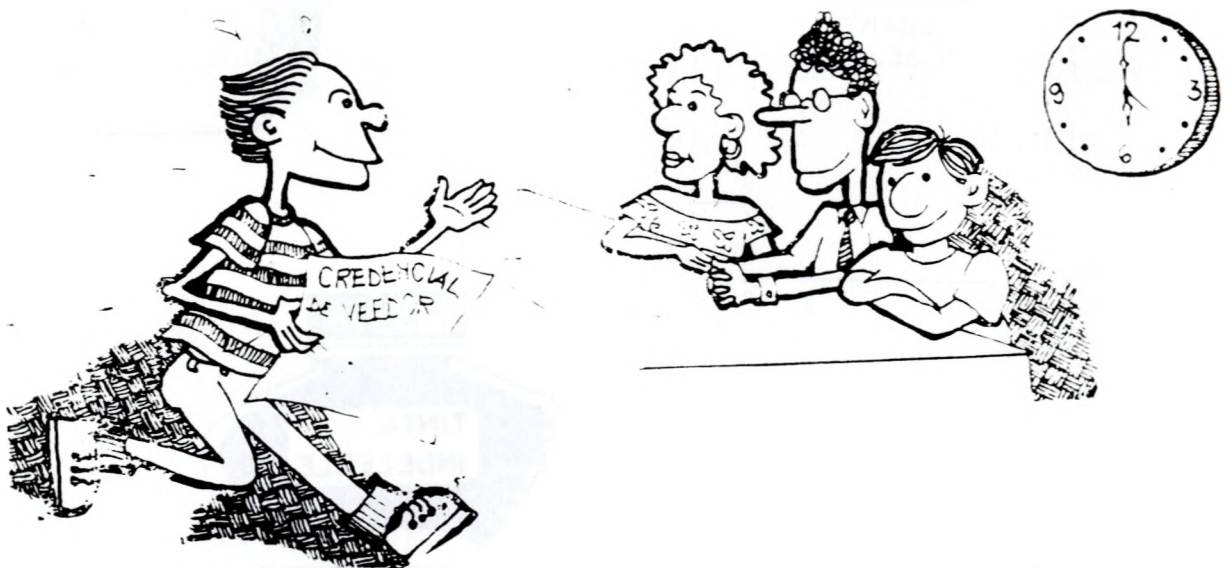


The opening of the polls (voting tables)

The pollwatcher should be present at his or her assigned precinct or voting table at 6:00 a.m. At the precinct or table he or she will find three persons: the President and two election officials. They represent the Electoral Council and should have their credentials that accredit them as such. When the pollwatcher first arrives to the precinct or voting table, he or she should present his or her pollwatcher credentials. The pollwatcher's credential should contain his or her full name,

identification number, inscription number listed in the National Civic Registry, the date, and the signature of the authorized representative of the party or of the independent candidacy.

Once the credentials have been presented, the pollwatcher will accompany the precinct or table officials during the verification that everything is in order to begin the voting process.



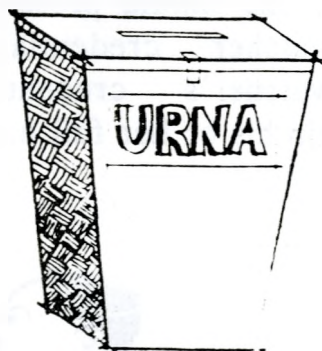
THE FUNCTION OF THE POLLWATCHER



The pollwatcher should ensure that the following persons are present and obligations are being met: first, the three officials should be present at the voting table. If an official is missing he or she should be replaced with a substitute. If a substitute is not present, the Sectional Electoral Council should name another substitute.

Secondly, all supplies necessary to proceed with the balloting should be present at the table: 1) an empty ballot box; 2) an enclosed booth or dark area to vote; 3) a number of ballots for each office being elected which is equal to the number of registered voters for each voting table; 4) printed posters containing the names of all candidates; 5) a copy of the electoral code;

6) pens and officials stamps or seals; 7) four copies of the voter registration list (each registration list should contain the number of the voting table, a list of the registered voters in alphabetical order with first and last name of each voter and the voter's address and identification number; at the end of each voter's name there should be a blank space reserved to write whether or not the persons voted); 8) an official document to record the opening of the voting table, an official document to record the closing of the voting table and an official document to record the tabulation of the results; 9) indelible ink; 10) a stamp and ink pad; and 11) records indicating evidence (proof) of voting.



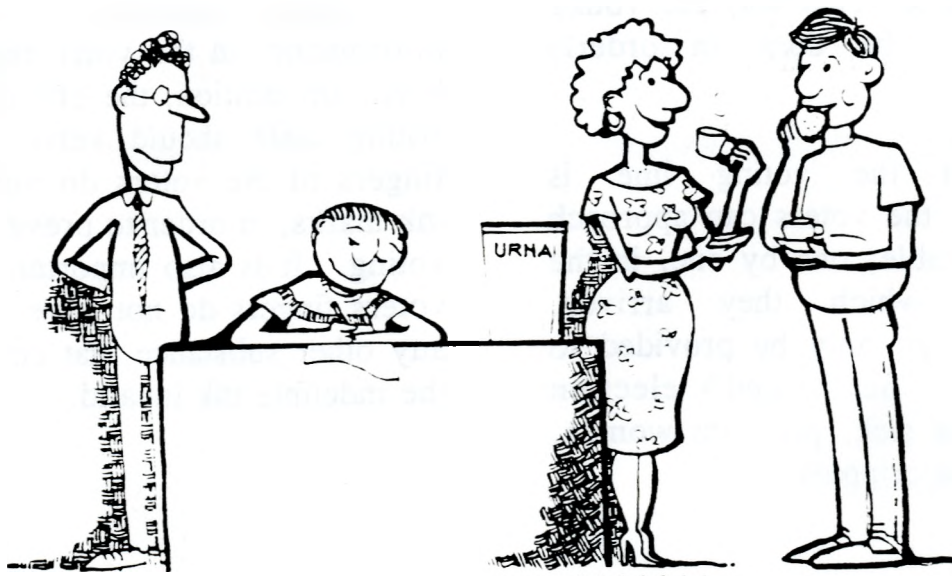
THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLLWATCHER

If any of the items are not available it is important that one of the officials at the table contact the Sectional Electoral Council to obtain them. If the Sectional Electoral Council does not have the needed items, and it is difficult to acquire them in a timely manner, then the officials at the table must determine the importance of these items for the voting process. It is necessary to determine if the lack of these items could distort the voting procedures and the results.

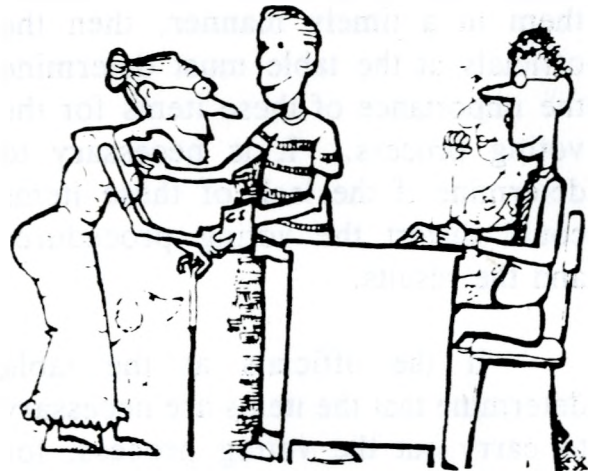
If the officials at the table determine that the items are necessary to carry out the voting process, for example the lack of voter registration lists or ink, they have the right to suspend voting at that table. However, if the officials decide that the missing items will not present a negative impact on the voting process, such as pens, they can decide to begin the voting process without the items.

If the pollwatcher disagrees with the decision made by the officials at the table, he or she can contest it and officially record his or her protest so that his or her party or independent candidate may raise the issue with the Electoral Council.

When all required persons are present and all pre-voting requirements are met, the president will proceed to close the ballot box and seal it with a tape or strap. All officials and pollwatchers should sign the sealed tape. Finally, the official document certifying the opening procedure of the voting table should be filled out. This will contain the names and signatures of each official and pollwatcher assigned to the table. Once these steps are completed the voting booths will open at 6:30 a.m.



THE VOTING PROCESS



Before allowing the voters to approach the voting tables, it is important that you ask them to form a line starting approximately two meters from the table. That way the voting process can be done in orderly fashion.

When the voting line is established, the voters can approach the voting table, one by one, in the order in which they arrived. Preference can only be provided to candidates, authorized election officials, the sick, pregnant women, the aged and crippled.

The voter should present his or her identification card at the voting table so that the officials can verify that the name and other personal information coincides with the information on the voter registration lists. In addition, the officials at the voting table should verify that the fingers of the voters do not contain ink marks, in order to prevent double voting. It is also important that the voters fingers do not have grease or any other substance that could make the indelible ink invalid.

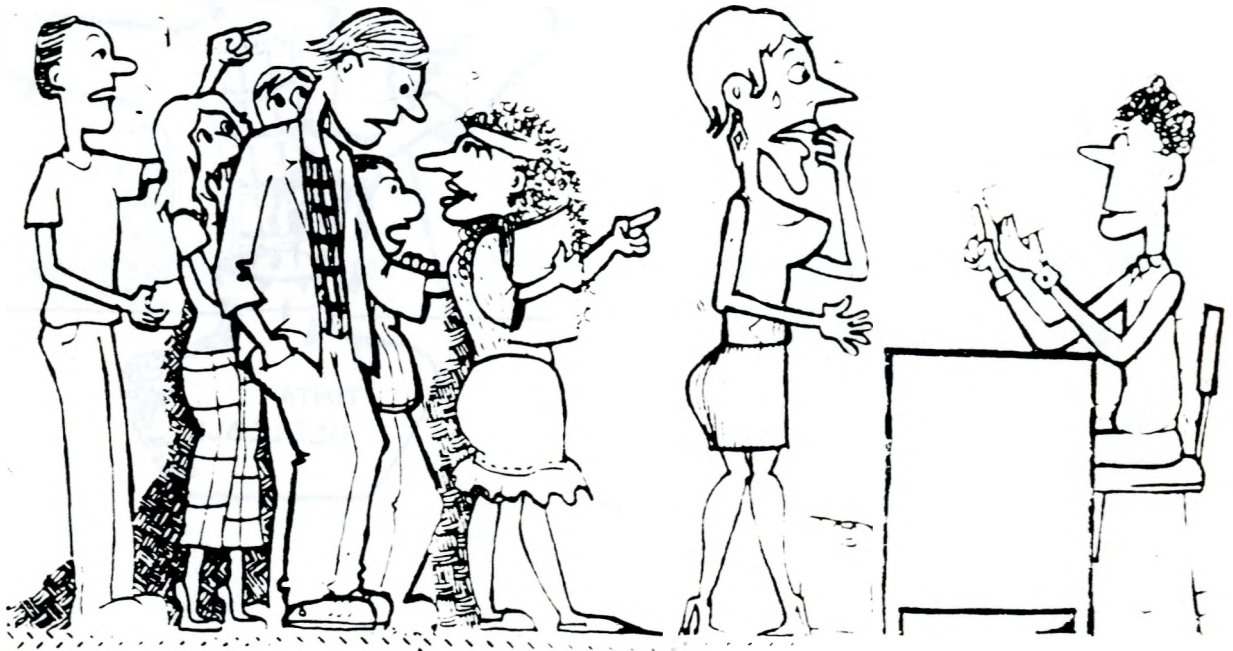
THE VOTING PROCESS

According to Article 205 of the Electoral Code, "officials at the voting table could refuse your right to vote for the following reasons: a) when the voter identification information presented does not coincide with the information recorded on the voter registration list; b) when the identification card appears false or altered; c) when a finger contains ink marks.

It is important to keep in mind that the voter's identity, and right to vote are accredited by his or her identification number card. There is no need to present the registration card.

The pollwatcher can present his objections to the president of the voting precinct or table in cases involving doubts concerning a voters identity. In those case, the president and the two officials would review the identification documentation and vote whether to accept the identification presented. If the majority at the table accept the voters identification, they would allow the voter the right to vote; if the majority do not accept it, they will deny the voter the right to vote.

The objection made by the pollwatcher and the vote taken by the officials at the table to approve or disapprove the identification documentation, should be officially recorded.



THE VOTING PROCESS

Once it is determined that the voter is allowed to vote, he or she is handed a voting ballot. Each ballot should contain the signatures of the table officials on the back. After receiving the ballot, the voter should proceed to the enclosed or dark room and in less than three minutes should mark his or her preference for each office or position. After leaving the voting booth or room, the voter returns to the voting booth and dips one finger in ink and present the voting ballot. Meanwhile, the officials proceed to record to word "voted" in the space reserved next to the voters name on the voter registration list.

Voters with physical defects who are not able to mark the voting ballots may request another person who they trust to vote for them.

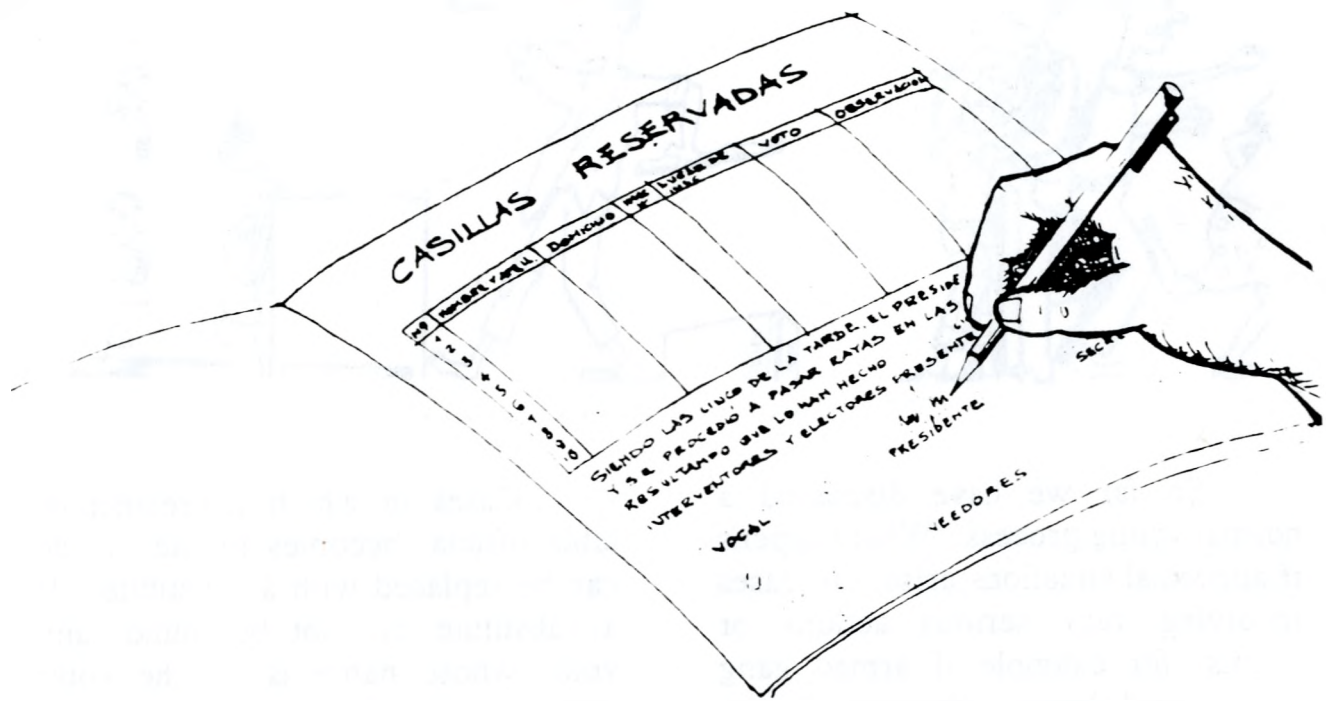


PROBLEMS THAT MAY OCCUR



So far we have discussed a normal voting process. What happens if abnormal situations arise? In cases involving very serious actions or events, for example if armed gang arrives and begins shooting at the voters and others present, or if other factors such as a flood or any other natural catastrophe occur, the president can decide to suspend the voting process. With other cases that are less drastic, for example if there are no longer voting ballots or ink, the President can interrupt the voting until a solution to the problem is provided. In the case involving an interruption in the voting process, the officials at the table should compute the length of the time lapsed during the interruption. If the interruption is less than one hour, the loss time can be made up at the end of the voting process. If the interruption takes more than an hour, the voting process is suspended.

Cases in which a precinct or table official becomes ill, he or she can be replaced with a substitute. If a substitute can not be found, any voter whose name is on the voter registration list can be named as a replacement. Finally, it is important to remember that the president of the precinct or table and the vocales can call upon the police to expel voters causing a commotion, carrying weapons, threatening to destroy voting materials, lacking proper respect for the officials at the table, involved in bribing votes, or involved in any other action that violates liberty, purity, and the guarantee of vote, including acts of promoting electoral propaganda in the voting area.



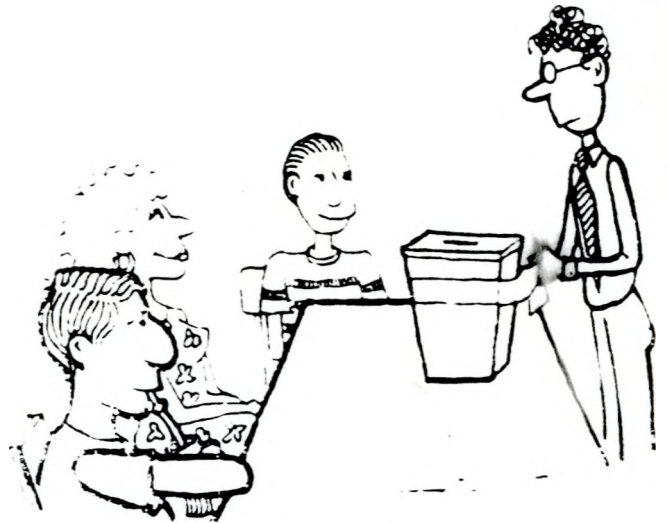
At 5:00 p.m. the president declares the closing of the voting process, unless there was an interruption at the table, in which case the table would be opened for the length of the time lapsed due to the interruption.

Before closing the voting, you should allow those voters still in line the opportunity to vote. Once the voting process is completed, the officials at the table and the pollwatchers proceed to vote at the

tables in which they were assigned, even if there names are not on the voter registration list.

Later, lines are marked through the names on the voter registration list of the people who did not vote. The number of voters who voted during the day are recorded and signed by each official and pollwatcher and attached to the voter registration list.

THE COUNTING OF VOTES



The vote counting is when all the votes cast are computed. The vote counting should take place at the same table where the actual voting took place. The voters can be present during the vote count if they maintain a distance from the table and do not cause a commotion. The steps for counting the votes are the following:

1. The president cuts the strap or tape around the ballot box and opens it.
2. The number of ballots are separated by public office and counted.
3. If there are more ballots

than voters there are two possibilities of action. If the excess number of votes is less than 10% of the total, the President would remove the same number of ballots without opening them and eliminate them. If the excess number of ballots over voters is greater than 10%, the voting would be considered void and the vote count would not continue.

4. If there are less voter ballots than actual voters this issue should be officially recorded and the vote count would continue.
5. Next, all ballots are returned to the ballot box.

THE COUNTING OF VOTES



8. After the first count is performed, a recount follows. After the recount is completed the president asks whether there exist any claims or requests by the pollwatchers. If there are, the officials will decide on this matter. Whether or not the officials accept the requests of the pollwatcher, the acts in any case should be officially recorded.

9. Finally, the vote count is recorded and a certificate of the results presented to each of the pollwatchers.

The pollwatcher should request that the certificates are signed in clear fashion by the officials of the table. In addition, the pollwatcher should not forget to sign the official vote count record.

THE COUNTING OF VOTES



6. Then the president begins to take out the ballots and one by one says out loud the office and name or list of candidates who received the vote. If the pollwatcher has any doubts about a certain ballot, he or she may request to examine the particular ballot. This is a right that the officials of the table can not deny. As the votes are read aloud, the ballots are separated by public office and political parties, alliances and independent candidacies.

7. It is also necessary to separate the votes that are voided and votes that are blank. Votes that are voided are: a) votes that are issued in a ballot different than the official ballot; b) votes that are marked for more than one preference; and c) ballots that do not have the signature of the three officials of the table. Blank votes are considered those that do not contain a mark for a candidate of preference.

VIDEO PRESENTATION

E•L•E•C•T•I•O•N

(Slide Presentation)

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (Slide of Article 21)

Thank you for being here with us today to discuss what is the fundamental right of all citizens of the world -- the right to determine their government through free and fair elections. The right to free and fair elections is found in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948...This is the basis for what is commonly referred to as "international standards for free and fair elections".

The Declaration contains this simple, straight-forward statement you see before you on the screen:

The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote...

The way in which elections are conducted world-wide and virtually everything we are going to present today comes from this one sentence.

PROLOGUE

(Slide of Six Components) Today we will be discussing what citizens and their leaders around the world generally do to plan and assure free and fair elections...While elections differ from country to country, there are some basic activities that are "stepping stones" in the process of a free and fair election.

These stepping stones include...

- First, VOTER REGISTRATION, we will talk about the registration of voters
- Second, POLITICAL PARTIES, that is, the formation of political parties
- Third, CANDIDATES, we will discuss the selection and role of candidates
- Fourth, CAMPAIGNS, we will learn how competitive campaigns are conducted
- Fifth, ELECTION ADMINISTRATION, we will explain how elections are administered
- Sixth, ELECTION DAY, we will take you step-by-step through election day, from the moment a voter enters the polling station to

the announcement of the final results

2. VOTER REGISTRATION (Slide of Title)

An important first step in the election process is Voter Registration.

(Slide of List of Voters) Voter registration involves creating a list of all eligible voters, which is called a voter registry or electoral roll.

(Slide of Officials Scanning List) This registry, which is basically a census, is compiled by local administrators assigned this task. This process can differ from country to country.

The purpose of voter registration is to record everyone eligible to vote. This prevents duplicate voting and the casting of ballots by those who are not citizens. It also helps to estimate the number of people likely to vote.

(Slide of Woman/Card) Eligible voters may need to obtain a registration card, shown by the Namibian in this picture. This must be presented by the voter at the polling site on election day.

(Slide of People in Line) People who want to vote may have to line up, during a certain period of time, to register at special offices created just for this purpose. These registration posts are often located in government buildings, but can also be located in mobile units, as in Namibia. Registration may also be conducted door-to-door, which is a practice in several European countries.

(Slide of Voter Presenting ID) In order to register, a prospective voter usually must present some proof of identification, such as a passport, national identity card, driver's license or a birth certificate...

(Slide of Information needed to Register)...that proves the voter's 1) Name; 2) Citizenship; 3) Date of Birth; and 4) Place of Birth.

(Slide of Women with Witnesses) Sometimes if a voter does not have the proper identity card, like this voter in Romania, he or she may instead present witnesses, each of whom has to be a registered voter. These witnesses must be able to confirm the individual's identity.

Some countries do not require people to register to vote, such as in Zimbabwe in the 1980 elections and currently in some parts of the United States. In other countries, like Argentina, the voter registry may be compiled from a list of all citizens over 18. Voters are encouraged to check with local authorities to make sure that their name, address and date of birth are recorded properly.

(Slide of Man Checking List) During the registration, the registry should be made available to citizens and political parties, so that it can be checked, challenged and corrected.

(Slide of Voting Age List) As you can see, rules vary from country to country on how old a citizen has to be to be able to vote. Other rules include issues such as whether or not a person has to actually live in the country, whether an individual has been convicted of crime, a person's mental competence and other such matters.

(Slide of Notice of Voter Registration) In some countries, voter registration is a year-around process that usually ends within an announced period of weeks right before election day. In other countries, there is a limited time set for voter registration, often just prior to the elections. In Namibia, as shown here, the registration period was for two and a half months, July 3 to September 15, 1989. As this slide demonstrates, the election administration is responsible for publicizing the dates and time that registration will take place.

([2] Slides of Two-Sided Form) In order to register, an eligible voter goes to the place of registration where he or she fills out a form -- such as the two-page form in this slide, which is used in Barbados.

(Slide of Registrar Checking Information) The registration official compares the information on the form to official documents provided by the voter.

([2] Slides of Registration Cards) A registration certificate, like this one from Namibia, or card, (show second slide) like this one from Bangladesh, is given to the voter. This identification must be brought by the voter to the polling place on election day.

(Slide of People with Cards) Registration may be complicated, but it is a very important first step to free and fair elections.

2. POLITICAL PARTIES (Slide of title)

Political parties are groups of people that can number from two concerned individuals to millions of citizens. Parties are formed to promote their collective causes and viewpoints. Their political ideology and policy objectives often reflect the concerns and values of their members -- in terms of the region of the country in which they live, their economic status, their ethnic background and their religion. Citizens are guaranteed their right to form political parties in the "freedom of association" provision of a bill of rights.

(Slide of Namibia Party List) Every country has laws that regulate political parties and formal rules for registering them. Shown here is the South African government's publication of the parties registered for the 1989 elections in Namibia. In most cases parties are required to register, providing their name, addresses and symbol along with full information about officers, members and financing. Parties may be required to provide a qualified list of registered voters who are members of the party. Often to show a party's national support, this list must show that party members come from all geographical areas of a country -- a requirement that is being proposed in Angola and

Mozambique.

([2] Slides of Symbols Used by Parties) (First slide) Most parties use symbols as their trademark. Symbols are the most identifiable characteristic of a party. Until recently, symbols were used in many parts of the United States. Today in many African, Asian and Latin countries, symbols appear on the ballot, mainly to help illiterate voters easily identify the party they wish to vote for.

(Second slide of SWAPO manifesto) Small, unknown parties often try to copy a symbol of a more popular party, such as in Namibia where seven parties used some form of SWAPO's "clenched fist".

(Continue to show slide of SWAPO manifesto) The official statement of a political party's policy positions, approach to government, vision of society, values and ideology are presented in the manifesto. This often lengthy document is the product of a broad-based process of consultation and consensus decision-making within the party.

(Slide of Newspaper Ad) The manifesto is presented to the voters in many forms, such as this newspaper ad, as well as in books, pamphlets, speeches, songs and slogans.

3. CANDIDATES (Slide of title)

Candidates come in many different shapes and sizes.

([6] Slides of Candidates shown. Script is read) Political parties nominate candidates for all levels of office -- such as the candidates shown here in this series. These candidates are usually nominated through a party convention or congress. Their names are registered with election officials charged by law with this responsibility, such as an election commission. A citizen may be a candidate and be elected as long as he or she meets the minimum age requirement and other qualifications set forth in the law, which may vary from office to office.

(Slide of Candidate Ballot) In some countries, parties choose individual candidates to run for offices, and whose actual names appear on the ballot.

(Slide of Pakistan Ballot) In other countries, parties run groups of candidates called lists, tickets or slates to fill the certain offices. In these cases, only the party's symbol and/or name appears on the ballot...as shown on this ballot from Pakistan.

4. CAMPAIGNS (Slide of title)

A certain period of time is set aside prior to election day to conduct a campaign. This time period may be as short as a few days or as long as several months. Candidates and their political parties use this period to reach potential voters to present their positions. This

campaign activity is guaranteed by the "freedom of speech" provision in a bill of rights.

(Slides of Campaign Rallies) In many countries today parties rely heavily on television, radio and the mail to inform voters of their positions and messages. But even television and radio cannot replace an age-old campaign techniques -- the public gathering of people, or "rallies." Rallies are a highly effective way of showing support for parties and their candidates. Of course these rallies, in turn, are often covered by television and radio. As shown in this series of slides, political rallies can be large,

...taking place in downtown areas...or other places with a high concentration of potential voters

...or the rallies can be small in suburbs and rural communities.

The rallies generally involve (Slide of Candidate) speeches by the candidates, (Slide of Hoopla) surrounded by such activities as music, food and (Slide of Banner) slogans and posters.

(Slides of Campaign Slogans) Catchy slogans and colorful banners are used by parties to get the attention of voters. They are used at rallies, as posters on walls, in leaflets, on radio advertisements and the like.

(Slide of Buttons) Buttons, jewelry, umbrellas, T-shirts and other items are worn or used by people to show their support for a candidate or party.

(Slide of Code of Conduct) Freedom of speech is necessary so that voters can hear the views of different parties before they make a choice. Often rules of conduct are created to regulate campaigns and guarantee the presentation of contrasting ideas. Some of these codes of conduct are voluntary agreements among parties, as was this adaptation of the Namibian Code of Conduct, others are laws.

Intimidation of any form is unacceptable and forbidden by any party in directives to their members...parties must notify officials in advance of time, date and venue for rallies and demonstrations so they can be organized not to compete with another party's plans and free of disruption...parties must consistently build confidence in the election process by emphasizing ballot secrecy...all political parties must assure freedom of access to all potential voters...weapons of any kind have no place in the conduct of election campaigns and voting.

In summary, all of this means is that in order for a campaign to be fair, parties and voters must be tolerant different points of view.

([3] Slides of Security Forces) An important part of the election process is the role of security forces, who may be called upon to make sure that parties have access to voters, that there is order at rallies

and demonstrations, that voters have access to their polling stations and that the ballots cast by voters are kept secure and safe. Security forces must not take sides and must not interfere with the process.

5. ELECTION ADMINISTRATION (Slide of title)

([2] Slides of Law) The administration of the election is carried out by designated officials, according to the election laws of a country. These laws cover the rules and administration of the election process, including the regulation of political parties; the financing of campaigns; the time period for campaigns and elections; the delimitation or the drawing of district boundaries; the appointment of election commissioners, and other personnel; and general administrative and security procedures. These laws also cover the processes that directly involve the voter including registration, the casting and counting of ballots; the announcement of results; the procedures for filing complaints and challenges; and other important matters such as party and voter access to the media.

(Slide of Election Commission) Election administration may be somewhat different from country to country, but usually, elections are regulated and administered by a national election commission. This commission, along with regional and local commissions, oversee the many functions associated with the conduct of elections. The commissioners are usually composed of men and women who are known for their impartial judgement and for their integrity, often judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court. In some cases, commissioners are representatives of various political parties.

(Slide of Organization Chart) Election commissions are assisted by a secretariat of civil servants, often from the departments of Home Affairs, National Registry or Education. Typically, officers of the court assist the election commission. The principal actors in election administration are the national and regional election commissions...the civil servant secretariat ...district returning officers and assistant returning officers ...and in the polling stations -- the presiding officer, the assistant presiding officer, and polling officials.

(Slides of Official Activities) The different national, regional and local election offices are involved in every step of the election, such as determining the location of registration and voting sites; the printing of ballots; decisions about which party gets which symbol; the registering of voters; and the publication of regulations, voter lists and election results.

([2] Slides of Voter Education Materials) The election commission often prepares a voter education program to help the public understand the process such as the two samples you see here.

Anyone who witnesses action that appear to violate either the letter or the spirit of the law should be able to challenge these activities first by filing complaints with the commission.

6. ELECTION DAY (Slide of title)

Election day is the day when the people cast their votes and choose the parties and the candidates who will govern them.

(Slides of People in Line) Voters usually come early to the polling place nearest their home to vote and will stand in line to cast their ballots. Usually the atmosphere is solemn and sometimes anxious, but often there is an air of expectation and hope. Parties usually encourage their supporters to vote early and then go home and listen to the radio for the reports of results.

(Slide of Polling Station Sketch) By election day, most voters should be familiar with the procedures for voting -- what happens within the polling place and...

([3] Slides of "No's") ...what cannot happen at the polling place...no drinking of alcohol...no acts of violence or intimidation and... no more campaigning.

7. VOTING (Slide of title)

Voting involves different procedures and materials.

(Slide of Voter List) VOTER LIST...If a voter has registered, his or her name should appear on a voter registry in order to be given a ballot.

([] Slides of ballots) BALLOT...A ballot is a piece of paper on which the names of candidates and parties are printed, and on which a voter makes his or her choice. A ballot is often printed on special quality water-marked paper to prevent duplication. Sometimes the ballot shows pictures of candidates and/or party symbols. There may be one ballot for an election or there may be several, such as the offices for president, parliament, provincial governor and mayor.

([] Slides of stamp/pencil) PENCIL...How voters actually mark a ballot varies from country to country. It may be done with a pencil, a special rubber stamp, by a thumbprint or by a computer tool. The mark can be a check or an "X" or a circle or a stamp, that is placed to clearly indicate the voter's preference. Rarely does the voter have to write the name of the candidate or party.

([] Slides of ballot boxes) BALLOT BOX...A ballot box is a container for ballots that look slightly different from country to country, but basically it is meant to safely collect and store the ballots. Before voting begins, witnesses confirm that the box is empty and it is often sealed to prevent tampering during the day.

([3] Slides of Indelible Ink) INDELIBLE INK...In some countries, in order to prevent duplicate voting, voters must have their finger or thumb marked after they have voted with indelible ink that will not wash off easily. In this way, the voter cannot try to go to another

polling station and vote, because it will be obvious that he or she already voted.

([4] Slides of Voting Booths) VOTING BOOTHS...Voting booths come in many shapes and sizes. Some have curtains...some do not. What all must offer is a sense of privacy. Voters must be able to cast their votes in secret. Voting areas must be organized so that no one can see how a person is voting. Handicapped people may be helped into the voting booth by a friend, relative or another person of their choice.

([2] Slides of Tally Sheets) TALLY SHEETS...Once the polls close, the votes are carefully counted according to the election law and the totals are recorded on a tally sheet, such as those shown here.

VOTING PROCESS (slide of Title)

We have just reviewed some of the tools of elections and now we want to quickly walk you through the voting process.

(Slide of Polling Station w/ Line) On election day, voters arrive early at their designated polling stations, which may be crowded and require some patience to reach the front of the line.

([2] Slides of BIV (Haiti) and Pakistan Polling Stations) Polling places vary from country to country. They may be located at a school or public building or they may be set up at a temporary site just for election day or they may be outdoor mobile units.

The opening and closing times of polling stations also vary from country to country. Polls are often open from the early morning to the early evening. In some countries, balloting takes place over several days with different times posted for each day.

(Slides of Officials Preparing Polling Station) Prior to the polling station being opened for voting, the officials make also necessary preparations, such as the sealing of ballot boxes, counting the ballots, making sure that all materials are present and in order. Party pollwatchers must be onhand to observe these proceedings.

(Slide of Voters Entering Polling Station) Polling places usually have several tables where officials are seated.

([] Slides of Checking Registration) At the polling station voters show election officials some means of identification, such as a voter registration card or a national identification card. The voters name is checked against the official registration rolls.

(Slide of Ballot Hand-Over) If the name appears on the list, the voter is given a ballot and directed to a private voting area.

(Slide of Affidavit) If the name of a voter does not appear in the registry or is challenged for other reasons, he or she may sign an affidavit in which the voter swears to the truth of his or her identity. The voter may then cast a "tendered", or special ballot

which are kept in a separate ballot box and counted separately.

([2] Slides of Party Pollwatchers) Political parties may select members to serve as official pollwatchers who monitor the entire proceedings inside a polling station. These observers are present to help make sure that voting is conducted fairly, according to the election laws.

(Slide of Voter Signing) Either before or after voting, voters sign their names on the electoral registry, which may also be witnessed and signed by an election official.

(Slide of Voter Entering Polling Booth) Inside the voting booths, voters mark their choices with an official pencil, pen or stamp.

([2] Slides of Voters Casting Ballots) Once they have completed marking their ballots, voters fold the ballot to ensure secrecy, or place it in an envelope and, once outside the voting booth, deposit it in the official ballot box.

8. COUNTING BALLOTS (Slide of title)

Officials designated by law are responsible for counting the ballots according to election laws. In most countries, counting takes place first in the polling station after the voting is completed. The counting is done by the presiding officer and his or her assistants. This procedure is observed by official party pollwatchers with security personnel outside. Some countries, as in Namibia and Zambia, officials first move the sealed ballot boxes to regional counting centers for security reasons. We are now going to show you the process for counting ballots at the polling station, although this process is usually the same wherever the first count occurs.

([2] Slides of Ballot Boxes With Seal) Once the polls close, the officials take each ballot box and show witnesses, such as pollwatchers, where the seal has not been broken from the time it was closed in the morning. This is an important way of showing that the balloting process has not been tampered with.

([3] Slides of Dumping of Ballots) Once the ballot box is opened, the ballots are removed from the box to be counted. The first count compares the number of ballots in the box with the number of ballots distributed during the day to make sure they are the same.

([] Slides of Counting) Ballots are opened and studied to make sure they are valid according to the election law. For instance, someone may have put in the ballot box a piece of paper that is not a ballot, or perhaps incorrectly marked the ballot. These disputed ballots are set aside and the rest of the valid ballots are counted.

([] Slides of Tallying) The results of each ballot are carefully recorded on tally sheets. Sometimes, the counting takes place twice, to make sure that no errors were made. Once the tally sheets are completed, they are usually signed by the election officials, as well

as party pollwatchers. Party pollwatchers are given a copy of the official tally sheet. The ballots and official tally sheet are resealed in the ballot boxes, to which party officials may attach their own seal to, as in Zambia. Sometimes ballot boxes are then slipped into special weather-proof bags for transport.

(Slide of Police Accompanying Ballots) Security forces are responsible for the transport of ballots and for their secure storage and safety. Party officials may accompany the movement of the ballot boxes to their regional or national storage site.

([] Slides of Voting Tabulation Centers) In general, the process of tallying the votes differs only slightly from country to country. Basically, the tally sheets from the individual polling stations are sent to district counting centers. These district centers are responsible for assembling the ballot totals from all polling stations within each center's particular geographical area. The tabulation of these results is usually the responsibility of the district returning officer, who in turn reports the results to the regional election commission. All ballots including those that are valid, spoiled, and the unused are also sent to the regional counting center and safely stored by authorities.

Once the regional office tallies the votes for the region, that number, along with the officially signed regional tally sheets, are sent to a national counting center for the final count. However to speed the counting process, an unofficial count is often communicated by fax and telephone to this national center on election night. These results are then reported to the press. Usually, within 12 hours of the polling stations closing, the world hears the results of a country's elections.

9. INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVERS (Slide of title)

As was mentioned earlier, this election-day procedure is often assisted by the presence of international election observers. Elections sometimes involve concerns that fraud will take place, or that one party has the ability to cheat, or that there will be violence. International observers, by their presence, can help support a safe and free election. In addition, election observers may come to a country to demonstrate international support for the process and for the people involved in choosing their leaders.

(Slides of observers) Some observers are famous people and some are ordinary citizens. All of them have studied the particular circumstances of the elections they are observing, which includes not only observing election day activities, but also monitoring the preceding campaign period as well as reviewing the election laws and the administrative procedures.

These election observers review the steps of a successful election process including: 1) voter registration; 2) a fair campaign period; 3) the role of the media; 4) the casting of ballots without fear or intimidation; and 5) the tabulation of ballots in a system that is open

and fair.

10. ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS

After all the votes have been counted and recounted, election officials announce the results. The people have spoken and by their votes have chosen their leaders... This picture is of Namibia, where, after five days of voting and an additional two days of counting, on November 14, 1989 UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari certified the results of the election for the Constituent Assembly.

11. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Thus the UN Declaration on Human Rights is executed in a process designed to guarantee the "will of the people" through campaigns in which policy, ideas and principles of governance are debated...to guarantee "genuine elections," which are conducted by impartial administrators...and to guarantee a "secret vote" assured through proper registration and the casting and counting of ballots.

There are no hard-and-fast rules or standardized procedures for an election process...we were asked just last week to provide an office in the United Nations with a manual for setting up an election...no such document exists. In fact, the process has to be custom designed to fit the traditions and the culture of the people who will participate in and benefit from free and fair elections -- elections that are especially free of intimidation and assure access to all who want to participate.

Thank you.