

International Foundation for Electoral Systems

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FINAL REPORT

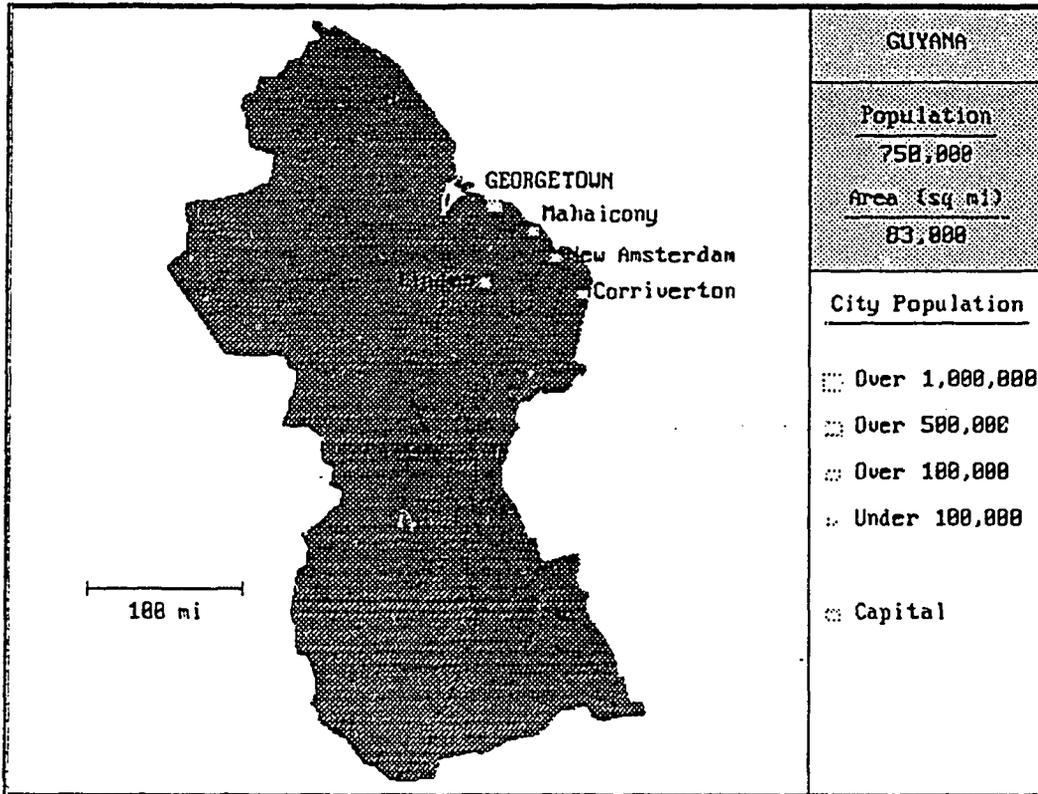
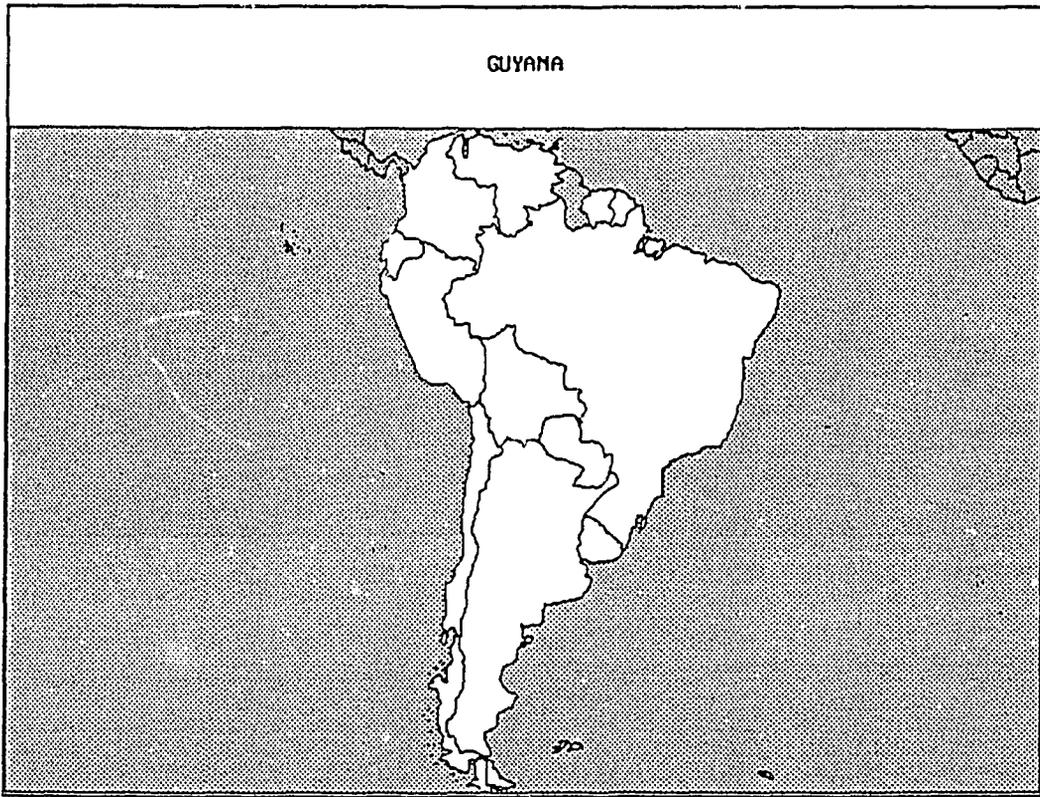
GUYANA ELECTION ASSISTANCE PROJECT

October 1990 to November 1992

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) played a significant role in the development of the Guyanese electoral process and the preparations for the October 5, 1992 national elections in Guyana. IFES provided many types of election commodities and technical support services for the Guyana Elections Commission (GEC). The election commodities included ID card production equipment and supplies, metal tamper-proof ballot boxes, indelible ink, ballot paper and printing services, a nationwide radio communications system, and other balloting and clerical supplies.

Technical support services provided over the period of IFES involvement, which ran from October 1990 to November 1992, included the development of a pre-election technical assessment report followed by the provision of electoral systems experts as well as support in media, media relations, poll worker training, and civic education. Much of IFES' technical assistance involved implementing a body of administrative and legal reforms that had been introduced into the election code over the period of IFES involvement.

Further international support of the process was provided by the National Democratic Institute which provided a grant to the Guyana-based Electoral Assistance Bureau (EAB). The EAB provided voter information services and acted as a local observer of the electoral process. International election observation was provided by two groups: the Carter Center, and the Commonwealth Secretariat. The Carter Center maintained a full-time presence and staff from mid-1991 through the 1992 elections. The Commonwealth Secretariat fielded an observer team in Guyana several days prior to the October 5 balloting and at critical points during the months prior to the election they sent smaller fact-finding / observer teams.

Under Guyanese law, the election process is administered by both the Elections Commission and the National Registration Commission (NRC). The former setting electoral policy and governing the electoral process and the latter providing registration services, producing ID cards, and compiling and printing the Voters List. The head of the NRC holds both the title of Commissioner of Registration and Chief Electoral Officer. In the latter capacity, he is the operational officer for the election process. Under a 1992 electoral law reform, both agencies were technically "consolidated" into a single unit with the Chairman of the Elections Commission in charge.

The process of preparing for the elections moved forward in fits and starts with a critical turning point occurring when the December 15, 1991 elections were postponed because of

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lingering doubts about the Voters List. The extra ten months provided by the postponement were used to establish a more stable electoral structure and to more fully implement the electoral reforms that had been initiated towards the goal of holding the first "free and fair" elections in Guyana in three decades.

Election Day did not pass without a significant challenge to the electoral process. A violent crowd gathered outside the Elections Commission building and attacked it with stones and bottles, causing a temporary evacuation of international consultants and non-essential local staff. There were also reports of violence and looting in other locations around Georgetown and the country. Despite these attacks, the process moved forward to a highly successful and internationally credible conclusion. Both the Carter Center and the Commonwealth Secretariat international observer teams were able to certify the elections as "free and fair" due to the dedication and hard work of all those involved in the process.

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I. BACKGROUND OF IFES INVOLVEMENT

A. Pre-Election Assessment Mission and Report

1. Mission Description

Under the direction of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), a two member pre-election technical assessment team conducted an on-site, technical assessment in October, 1990 to assess the capacity of Guyana's electoral system to assure free and fair elections and prepared a report for consideration by the Government of Guyana, the US Agency for International Development (USAID), and other interested parties. Members of the team were Randal Cornell Teague, Sr., IFES Corporate Counsel and Board member, and Ronald Gould, Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, Elections Canada.

The team met with the Guyana Elections Commission, National Registration Commission, political party representatives, and representatives of the Government of Guyana. The team also met with the US Ambassador to Guyana in Georgetown and with representatives of the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government at the Carter Center, including former President Jimmy Carter.

The team examined the electoral process, including the role of the constitution, electoral and related political rights laws, the composition and role of the Commission, national registration procedures, Voters List compilation procedures, ballot security, ballot counting and verification, and claims and objections procedures. It also discussed the role of political parties, minority party coalitions, and civic reform organizations.

The team's 68-page report detailing their findings and presenting concerns and recommendations was issued on October 31, 1990. At the request of the Government of Guyana and with the approval of USAID, a revised (abridged) report was issued on March 22, 1991 and forwarded to the Elections Commission.

2. Summary of Assessment Team Recommendations

- That the United State Government provide material support as prioritized in the list of necessary election commodities.

- That IFES engage a "facilitator" to act as a liaison among the interested parties and coordinate the shipment and use of the commodities.
- That observer delegations be involved in observing the process before Election Day.
- That election officials, including representatives of the opposition, accompany ballots and ballot boxes to and from polling places.
- That a house-to-house enumeration be conducted.
- That the ballots be counted at the place of poll.
- That public rallies be permitted.
- That the media, which is government controlled, cover the election.
- That the membership of the Elections Commission be increased.

Long-term recommendations included the institutionalization of the polling place tabulation of ballots, purging deceased persons from the Voters List on a regular basis, providing election commodities to the National Registration Commission (NRC) to permit continuous updates of the registration list and to assure that no substantial backlog develops in the issuance of photo-identification cards prior to the 1995-96 election, a systematic study of the NRC record-keeping operation and potential computer applications to increase accuracy and efficiency, and finally, that the entire election process be open to international observers.

B. Election Project Grant Description

1. Project Description

Phase I (AID grant PDC-0086-G-SS-1180-00) consisted of "the sending of a two-person team to Guyana to undertake an in-depth assessment of the electoral system" and the preparation of "a comprehensive report that would be useful to the GOG (Government of Guyana) and the USG (United States Government) in assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the electoral process", including the making of specific recommendations for areas of improvement in the electoral process. Phase I's Pre-Election Technical Assessment Report was intended to be a planning document to assist AID in the implementation of any subsequent actions deemed by it to be appropriate.

Phase II (AID grant LAC-0100-G-SS-00-0052-00) called for IFES, "in coordination with the GOG and AID, to implement selected and mutually agreed upon recommendations made in furtherance of this report, so as to increase the integrity of the electoral process, an essential element in the achievement of free and fair elections". In contemplation of a Phase II grant, IFES offered AID, and through AID, the GOG, the following options - any or all of which were for the GOG's acceptance or rejection:

- Assistance to the GOG in the selection, design and/or provision of election commodities (such as ballot paper, ballot boxes, ballot box locks and seals, voting booths or screens, communications systems equipment, indelible ink and other related equipment and accessories)
- Training for election officials and poll workers, including training in the proper use of election commodities, including storage, distribution, implementation and final disposition of commodities and equipment
- On-site and ongoing technical electoral assistance through the services of an IFES Facilitator (project manager) based in Georgetown through the elections whose duties would include providing assistance in the procurement and distribution of election commodities and related training.

After the publication of this Phase I Assessment, the GOG rejected the second and third parts of the Phase II recommendations as "intrusions" into the electoral process. However, at the conclusion of the assessment, there were some indications that, if most of the assessment team's recommendations were approved by AID, the placement of an on-site IFES "facilitator" might be viewed by the Commission in a more positive light.

2. Project Personnel

IFES STAFF

- J. Ray Kennedy - Senior Program Officer, The Americas, provided guidance to Project Manager and monitored activities and expenses, reported to IFES management and AID

- Roger H. Plath - Program Assistant, The Americas, assisted Senior Program Officer with administrative duties in Washington, D.C., provided on-site assistance, helped design and supervised installation and operation of radio communications system
- Randall Teague - IFES Corporate Counsel, member pre-election technical assessment team

IFES CONSULTANTS

- Ron Gould - Elections Canada, member pre-election technical assessment team
- Jeff Fischer - IFES Facilitator (Project Manager), responsible for on-site coordination of efforts, commodities arrangements, logistics, forms design
- Henry Valentino - Media relations, civic education, poll worker training, multi media presentation development, tabulation and general Election Day support
- Terry Holcomb - Civic education, tabulation and general Election Day support
- Paul Pachura - Computer programming, database and network management, preparation and printing of Voters List

C. Project Grant Amendments

The initial grant of \$389,700 became effective on September 30, 1990 and extended through March 31, 1991.

The grant was modified in February, 1991 to include the additional sum of \$319,797 and to continue the grant through September 30, 1992.

The grant was further modified in September, 1992 to continue the grant through December 30, 1992.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE ELECTION PROCESS

A. Structure of Elections and National Registration Commissions

The Guyanese elections were jointly administered by two agencies, the Elections Commission and the National Registration Commission. The seven-member Elections Commission was composed of three opposition party members, three ruling party members, and the Chairman. The commissioners were nominated by the political parties and selected by the President of Guyana. The Elections Commission had a regular staff limited to a permanent executive secretary, a few clerical workers, a driver, and an attendant.

The National Registration Commission (NRC) is managed by a single individual with a staff of approximately 25. This individual is both the Registration Commissioner and the Chief Electoral Officer. The NRC is responsible for Election Day logistics (moving election commodities from origin to destination and back), providing Election Day supplies (primarily forms and miscellaneous items that stock a polling station), preparing the Voters List through its registration activities, and issuing ID cards.

For the purpose of conducting the 1992 elections, the operations of the two commissions were consolidated under the direction of the Chairman of the Election Commission, Ambassador Rudy Collins.

B. Political Parties

The major Guyanese political parties and the principal minority parties had their origins in the pre-independence era following the Second World War. The principal leaders of many of these parties today were already in senior leadership positions by the time of the introduction of the ministerial system of government in 1953. The two largest parties were initially organized along racial lines and remain so today. These groups were derived from early importation of African slaves (the Afro-Guyanese, comprising the base of the PNC party) and later of East Indian laborers for agricultural work (the Indo-Guyanese, comprising the base of the PPP/Civic party).

- **The People's National Congress (PNC), Leader: Hugh Desmond Hoyte, Symbol: Coconut Palm Tree**

The PNC was formed in 1957, under the leadership of Linden Forbes Burnham after he had broken with PPP leader Dr. Cheddi Jagan. Primarily, but not exclusively, an urban-based party, it represents almost all of the Afro-Guyanese, over one-third of the population. Initially, it advocated a policy of socialism and hospitality to private investment, especially foreign investment, but increasing movement to the left, culminating in then-Prime Minister Burnham's 1974 "Declaration of Sofia", brought the PNC close to the opposition PPP on most economic issues. The PNC had drawn heavily on the overseas vote in securing a two-thirds legislative majority in 1973 and was accused of "massive fraud" by the defeated parties, international observer delegations, and others in obtaining better than three-quarter majorities in 1980 and 1985.

In the December 9, 1985 elections for the National Assembly, the PNC won forty-two seats, while the PPP won eight, and the Working People's Alliance (WPA) won one. The remaining twelve seats, reserved for indirect elections by the Regional Democratic Councils and the National Congress of Local Democratic Organs, were all won by the PNC.

- **The People's Progressive Party (PPP), Leader: Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan, Symbol: Cup**

The PPP is the oldest of Guyana's existing political parties. Launched in 1950 by Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan and his wife, Janet Jagan, the PPP began as an anti-colonial party speaking for lower social classes, but it has increasingly come to represent almost exclusively the Indo-Guyanese, as other ethnic, social, and economic segments of the population have moved to other parties as subsequent elections created new tensions and political parties multiplied. Until recent reforms in the Soviet Union, it fairly consistently followed a pro-Soviet line, and at a June 1969 Moscow meeting of various nations' Communist party leaders, Dr. Jagan formally declared the PPP to be a communist party. Jagan's attitudes toward reform in the Soviet Union de-emphasizing Marxist doctrine have not been publicly elaborated. The PPP has long advocated state ownership of industry but not collectivization of agriculture. Although the PPP and other opposition groups were charging that the PNC fraudulently manipulated the overseas

vote in the 1973 election, Dr. Jagan offered "critical support" to the PNC in August 1975. In the 1985 elections, the PPP won eight seats.

- **The Patriotic Coalition for Democracy (PCD)**

In the wake of those 1985 elections, the Patriotic Coalition for Democracy (PCD) was organized, promising to restore the "election principal" and forming a coalition of five opposition parties to, in the words of the PCD, oppose the PNC's purported "defiance of the will of the majority of the population." The PCD was not organized as a voting bloc, but rather as a coalition "to expose alleged irregularities in the electoral process". This coalition consisted initially of three larger parties: People's Progressive Party (PPP), Working People's Alliance (WPA), Democratic Labour Movement (DLM); and two smaller parties: the People's Democratic Movement (PDM), and the National Democratic Front (NDF). The PCD, however, disbanded before the 1992 elections were held.

- **The Working People's Alliance (WPA), Leader: Clive Thomas, Symbol: Bell**

Organized in late 1975 following the tender of PPP support to the ruling PNC, the WPA began as an alliance of left-wing groups that included the African Society for Cultural Relations with Independent Africa (ASCRIA), founded by Mr. E. Kwayana during his own affiliation with the PNC. Three of its principal leaders were indicted on arson charges in July 1979, one being subsequently (June 1980) killed in a bomb explosion. The WPA did not participate in an election, however, until 1985. It has been described as having "the appearance of a genuine bridge across the racial barrier in Guyana" in that its membership is drawn from both Afro-Guyanese and Indo-Guyanese communities. It refused to participate in the December 1980 election on the grounds of anticipated irregularities, but campaigned in 1985, winning one seat.

- **The Democratic Labour Movement (DLM), Leader: Paul Nehru Tennessee, Symbol: Palm of hand facing out with a star in the middle.**

The DLM was founded in 1982, as an affiliate of the small National Workers' Union, contesting for the first time in 1985. The DLM is a largely centrist organization that has called for a more integrated PCD structure than has been favored by either the PPP or WPA.

- **The People's Democratic Movement (PDM), Leader: Llewellyn John, Symbol: Spoon**

The PDM is a small centrist group founded in 1973.

- **The National Democratic Front (NDF), Leader: Joseph Bacchus, Symbol: Factory**

The NDF was formed in November 1985 to contest in the December 1985 elections, but did not gain a single seat.

- **The United Force (TUF), Leader: Manzoor Nadir, Symbol: Sun**

A smaller party, TUF favors racial integration, for which it has found support from European, Amerindian, and other minority groups. Its programs have favored more conventional economics, closer ties to Western nations, and encouragement of private investment. TUF withdrew from a governing coalition in 1968 to protest the enfranchisement of the overseas voters. It failed to win any seats in the 1973 election but was credited with winning 2 seats in 1980, both of which it retained in 1985.

- **The United Republican Party (URP), Leader: Dr. Leslie Ramsamy, Symbol: Cow**

The URP was launched in early 1987 by a US-based former member of TUF, Robert Gangadeen. Since then, he has broken with the URP and established the National Republican Party (NRP). The URP is not a member of either the PCD or the Guyana Action for Reform and Democracy (GUARD).

- **The United Worker's Party (UWP), Leader: Winston Payne, Symbol: Shield**

C. Electoral Law

The actual legislation can be found in the October 31, 1990 Pre-Election Technical Assessment Report. There were several major changes to the legislation made during the period of IFES involvement in Guyana:

- Overseas and postal voting was eliminated with the exception of diplomatic personnel.
- The Elections Commission was temporarily expanded from three to seven members - six commissioners and a chairman.
- Polling place tabulation of ballots was initiated.
- The elections which had been required to be held by December 1992 were postponed to allow the Voters List to be properly compiled and checked.

III. GUYANA ELECTION PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Commodities

This section concerns the implementation of Phase II of the Election Technical Assistance and Commodities Project for Guyana described in a proposal of September 24, 1990 and in a USAID grant award letter of September 30, 1990.

The provision of electoral commodities was the largest budget component of the project grant. A total of \$439,350 was expended for such items. The procurement strategy functioned on two levels: direct in-house procurement by IFES of an inventory of election related equipment, supplies, and services from grant monies, and encouraging and coordinating donation of specific equipment, supplies, and services from potential donor countries and organizations.

The procurement can be further grouped according to three operational uses: use in the house-to-house enumeration to create a new voter registration list, use in administration, and use in the balloting process. The original list of election commodities was developed in the IFES Pre-Election Technical Assessment Report on Guyana dated October 31, 1990. Subsequent items were identified as the electoral process evolved and new situations arose. In the technical report, each item was identified by quantity, description, use, activity concerned, cost, availability, and priority.

Inherent in the procurement effort was the need to acquire election materials that would contribute to the transparency and integrity of the elections by allaying security-related concerns. Specific remedial procurement included: tamper-proof metal ballot boxes, the use of a different indelible ink and application process than that used in the 1985 elections, tight control of ballot paper stock, use of a secret non-reproducible security mark on the ballots, and immediate transmission of unofficial election results as they became available by way of a nationwide radio communications system. The procurement process involved several operational steps:

- Development of specifications
- Development of competitive bids
- Solicitation of bids
- Bid analysis

- Award of bid
- Arranging and monitoring shipment of commodities
- Inventory and storage of commodities after receipt in Guyana
- Organizing commodities for distribution
- Training where necessary in proper use of commodities
- Recovery of assets for safe-keeping until decision on final disposition has been made

Each shipment transaction required two documents from the Elections Commission. The first was a Request Letter in which the Commission made an official request for each specific item needed and the second was a Receiving Report. Both documents were signed by the Commission Secretary, Lionel Ferreira. Standard language was used in each of these letters which specified that the goods were for use only during the election process and that the Elections Commission agreed to warehouse the goods in secure and environmentally suitable locations. As an example of the second point, a shaded and air-conditioned room was provided for the storage of the ID card film, ID cameras, generators, and glue.

In order to minimize commodity-related expenses, it was a condition of the grant that the commodities be exempted from normal import duties was sought. A blanket letter of exemption was issued by the Ministry of Finance in which each of the commodities identified in Phase I was listed. Commodities identified later in the process had to be exempted on a case-by-case basis by the Ministry of Finance. The Commission also had to obtain an import license for any commodities coming into the country. To facilitate this process, IFES sent the commercial invoice and airbill or other shipping document to the Elections Commission in advance of the shipment arrival. Upon arrival of the goods, IFES and Elections Commission representatives visited the cargo office at either Timehri International Airport or the Georgetown wharf area, processed the customs paperwork, and had transport ready to take the items to the appropriate storage area. The staff at the Commission was inexperienced in processing such paperwork, and it was the obligation of the IFES facilitator accompanied by the Elections Commission driver to go through a labyrinth of procedures and paperwork in order to successfully clear the first shipment through customs. After this first experience, the Elections Commission staff and the facilitator better understood the procedures and subsequent shipments were expeditiously processed.

From time to time the IFES facilitator was requested to consider goods or services which were in addition to the items originally identified by IFES. These were requested on a verbal level and if agreed to by IFES were then placed in writing. Although the requests were supposed to come only through the Elections Commission, then Commissioner of Registration Ronald Jacobs occasionally made requests directly to the IFES facilitator. When the Elections Commission Chairman was informed, he ordered the facilitator to disregard these requests. Among these requests from the Commissioner of Registration was a car for the Registration Commission and the printing of all forms associated with the election. His request for transportation assistance for the ID card distribution project was, however, approved by the Elections Commission as part of the IFES support package for ID card production.

Below is a list of commodities provided by IFES and by whom the need was assessed:

- Polaroid ID Cameras	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Camera AC Adapters	Elections Commission
- Polaroid Film	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Electric Generators	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Generator Repair Kits	Elections Commission
- Laminators	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Die Cutters	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Glue Sticks	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Batteries	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- ID Project Transportation	Election Commission
- Ballot Boxes	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Ballot Box Seals (Metal)	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Ballot Box Padlocks	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Indelible Ink	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Six Digit Stamps	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Stamp Pads	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Fluorescent Lamps	Facilitator
- Radio System	Facilitator
- Plastic Bags	Facilitator
- Computer Paper	Pre-Election Assessment Team
- Typing Paper	Pre-Election Assessment Team

-	Forms/Signs Paper	Elections Commission
-	Typewriters	Pre-Election Assessment Team
-	Typewriter Ribbons	Pre-Election Assessment Team
-	Fax Machine	Pre-Election Assessment Team
-	Photocopiers (rental)	Facilitator
-	Ballots	Elections Commission
-	Diskettes	Elections Commission
-	Stencils	Elections Commission
-	Office Chairs	Facilitator
-	Calculators	Facilitator
-	Calculator Paper	Facilitator
-	Television/VCR	Facilitator

An inventory of IFES supplied materials as well as an audit of supply handling procedures was conducted on November 22, 1991 under the supervision of Gordon Glasgow, Field Auditor for the Ministry of Home Affairs. The audit resulted in the development of a Stores Handbook for the National Registration Commission and improved handling procedures. Other countries and organizations that acted as donors to the process included:

- The British High Commission which provided 3,000 wire and plastic ballot box seals, a photocopier, and a generator.
- The Canadian High Commission which provided a generator.
- Elections Canada which provided 1,300 cardboard voting screens.
- IFES which made an in-kind contribution of 200 metal ballot boxes previously donated to IFES by Elections Canada.
- The UNDP which paid the monthly rent for the Elections Commission building; provided computer hardware, software, and technical personnel for voter registration, logistics, and vote tabulation efforts; and vehicles and staff for Election Day support.
- The Electoral Assistance Bureau (funded by NDI) which provided polling place signs, a voter notification mass mailing, and presiding officer notification support.
- Caricom which provided election support personnel.

The election authorities in Jamaica (Noel Lee), Trinidad & Tobago (Jocelyn Lucas) and Barbados (Mersada Elcock) were approached, but, a match between their available inventories and the specific needs in Guyana could not be made. Guyanese civic groups and political parties also provided personnel who assisted with the packing of the ballot boxes and the collating of the Voters List. Private industry provided photocopying services to expedite the production of the Voters List and vehicles for Election Day support.

1. Identification Card Equipment and Transportation

The use of the existing national ID card for the purposes of voter identification was the most efficient method available for ensuring, to the greatest extent possible, that people voting were who they claimed to be. It was reported that the National Registration Commission had suspended issuing ID cards for budget reasons and that many peoples' cards were old and the photograph bore no resemblance to them anymore. Although the card was not a prerequisite for voting, since a voter could swear an Oath of Identity with witnesses and use either another form of ID or no ID at all, it was felt nevertheless that the provision of ID cards would enhance the credibility and discipline of the process. It could also facilitate updating and verifying registration records. When interviewed by the 1990 Phase I assessment team, then-Commissioner of Registration Ronald Jacobs estimated that there was a backlog of some 80,000 identification cards to be produced. The original focus of the program was to direct ID card production towards new voter registrants as well as minimize the number of ID cards produced for non-voters or replaced due to loss or cosmetic reasons (not smiling, hair out of place, etc...).

The equipment and supplies that were provided were designed to be adequate for setting up and maintaining a nation-wide ID card production and distribution program. The commodities supplied for this program included:

- Polaroid ID Cameras
- Laminating Machines
- Photo Die Cutters
- Plastic Laminating Pouches
- Polaroid Film

- Glue Sticks
- Electric Generators
- Generator Repair Kits
- Batteries for Cameras
- Adapters for Cameras

A further request came through from the Elections Commission to support the field process of ID card issuance by providing mini-buses to carry teams of ID card technicians into the field for remote site processing. Before granting the request, Mr. Jacobs was asked to provide IFES with a schedule of remote site visits. The schedule was not always adhered to and/or people at the remote sites were not informed of the dates and times that the mini-buses would be in their area. During this period, Stanley Singh, National Registration Commissioner and Chief Electoral Officer, supervised the remote site program.

Field transportation was provided by Avis Tax. Helaire Imhoff, the proprietor, was the successful bidder in providing the mini-bus transportation support. Mr. Imhoff's role grew into that of a local IFES contractor representing our interests and the interests of the process in his management of the vehicles. He notified the IFES Facilitator when he experienced a problem, and his drivers' notes provided an audit trail to monitor the planned versus actual schedule for the buses.

According to the Secretary of the Elections Commission, the number of ID cards issued between the months of July and December 1992, was 128,584.

2. Paper Products

There were four categories of paper provided in support of the Guyana election:

- Four-Part Computer Paper
- Photocopy Paper (8 1/2" X 11" and 14")
- Card Stock
- Ballot Paper

Cases of four-part computer paper were delivered in response to an Elections Commission request. When the NRC was in charge of the door-to-door enumeration and development of

the list of registered voters, it intended to print the list on an impact printer. The preliminary Voters List of Summer 1991 was produced on this paper. The computer paper was purchased based upon the assumption that there would be 350,00 registrants and an average of 54 names per page. The request was to print 50 originals of the Voters List, 200 copies of the district-based voting list, and 20 original and 80 copies of the alphabetical lists. In fact, the first run of the 1991 preliminary Voters List was performed at the Linden facility of Guymine, a bauxite refining plant outside of Georgetown.

However, when the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) offered to automate and produce the Voters List, they chose to use laser printers and the four-part computer paper was rendered useless. The photocopier paper procured by IFES was used to print the UNDP preliminary list as well as many other types of forms and general correspondence.

The card stock was used to print posters and signage to be used at the polls. These items included:

- "IN" Sign
- "OUT" Sign
- Directions for Voting
- Warning Posters

The ballot paper was originally procured in response to an Elections Commission request for paper only, as the Commission initially planned to print the ballots in Guyana. The paper had to be unique and difficult to counterfeit. Three approaches were examined for the production of the paper. The original approach was to use a special security paper with imbedded fibers similar to the paper used in the printing of currency. However, the expense of this specially manufactured paper was prohibitive for a one-time use. The next approach was to obtain a seal, which would emboss each paper with a unique impression, similar to that of a notary public or corporate seal.

The final approach considered was to imprint a unique security mark on each sheet of ballot paper in non-reproducible blue ink. This third option was chosen as the most cost-effective method of providing adequate ballot security. A macaw was chosen as the security mark and was designed by an IFES staff member. The mark was then printed on all of the

ballot paper stock. To increase security, the symbol was not revealed to anyone other than those IFES staff members who had been involved in its design and printing.

3. Clerical Equipment and Supplies

Clerical equipment and supplies covered a wide spectrum of items that included both administrative as well as polling station use. These items are shown below:

- **Six-Digit Stamps and Stamp Pads**
Used by Presiding Officer to validate ballot paper with a randomly chosen number associated with that polling station as a control against chain voting.
- **Plastic Bags**
For transporting items inside the ballot boxes to the polling station. Intended to help organize supplies and waterproof them.
- **Fax Machine**
- **Photocopiers (leased)**
To provide in-house photocopying capability at both the Elections Commission and NRC.
- **Typewriters and Ribbons**
To provide field typing capability for the issuance of ID cards. These typewriters were procured through an IFES-arranged donation by Mount Vernon College in Washington, D.C.
- **Diskettes**
Used for back-ups of the first Preliminary Voters List (1991).
- **Stencils**
Were to be used to create the Supplemental Voters List to the first Preliminary Voters List. However, the UNDP took over the printing process before these were used.
- **Chairs**
Desk chairs for Elections Commission use.
- **Calculators and Paper Rolls**
Provided to Returning Officers and Deputy Returning Officers to assist in the tabulation of regional returns from the individual polling station returns.

4. Ballot Boxes

There were two kinds of metal ballot boxes provided by IFES - 900 metal ballot boxes produced by Douglas Manufacturing with 900 long-hasps Master padlocks and 200 smaller metal boxes provided by IFES through a donation from Elections Canada. IFES purchased the padlocks and metal seals for these smaller boxes.

Before the ballot box purchase, the alternative of upgrading the existing wooden boxes was examined. There were several reasons behind the decision to use metal ballot boxes. First, and perhaps most importantly, the wooden ballot boxes had been used, and abused, in the past. Accordingly, in order to accommodate public perception, a new and different type of ballot box had to be used. Secondly, although the supplies necessary to repair the wooden ballot boxes were relatively inexpensive, the time required to affect these repairs would have been prohibitive. In addition, many of the wooden ballot boxes were beyond repair and this meant that many new boxes would have to be constructed anyway. The metal ballot boxes (14" x 14" x 18") were also large enough to allow polling station supplies and ballots to be transported inside them. With the use of a ballot box seal, another level of security could be easily added. The smaller metal ballot boxes were used in most cases as supplementary ballot boxes in areas where more than one, but less than two, large boxes were necessary.

5. Indelible Ink

Because of problems with the indelible ink used in 1985, a request was made for IFES to provide new ink. An important policy consideration came out of this experience.

The ink that was procured contained a 10% silver nitrate solution, and the color was changed from red (the color associated with the problematic ink in the 1985 elections) to purple. However, IFES' testing of the ink revealed that it could be removed by a local household bleach. This prompted IFES to re-contact the supplier of the ink, as well as other suppliers, to investigate the occurrence. It was explained by all that no ink could be 100% indelible without using concentrations of ingredients that would either burn the skin or cause some other toxic reaction.

There were isolated reports on Election Day of ink being removed. It should also be noted that Presiding Officers were reportedly given the erroneous information that adding water could stretch their supply of ink. If this is true, diluting the ink with water would certainly

cause the ink to appear less indelible. 1,500 bottles of ink were procured in all. At 500 voters per bottle (manufacturer's report), 750,000 voters could be serviced. To be on the safe side, however, the ink was distributed on the basis of one bottle per 300 voters.

It is important in the future to create a proper set of expectations concerning the use of indelible ink. As mentioned previously, no ink is 100% indelible and the dedicated unscrupulous individual will always find a way around the ink. It must therefore be emphasized that indelible ink is but one of many integrated controls against electoral fraud.

6. HF and VHF Radio Communications System

Due to a significant lack of communications infrastructure, both within Georgetown but especially in the interior of the country, it was decided that a radio communications system could assist in preparations for the elections through increased speed and efficiency in communications between the Elections Commission and election officials throughout the country for pre-election administration and Election Day supervision. The radio system also would be used on Election Day itself to allow unofficial reporting of polling-place ballot counts for comparison against actual counts as an added measure of security.

Radio communications for the Guyana Elections Commission was set up through the use of a combination of existing radios in the Guyana Agency for Health Sciences Education, Environment, and Food Policy (GAHEF) network and the procurement of a dedicated election network of High Frequency (HF) and Very High Frequency (VHF) base stations, mobile units, handheld units, and a repeater. The Commission was granted five HF frequencies and three VHF frequencies. VHF equipment provides very clear communications over relatively short distances of approximately two to five miles with the mobile and handheld equipment, and up to 25 to 30 miles between base stations and the repeater. This is the type of equipment used by bicycle messengers and police officers. HF equipment provides communications over long distances (hundreds of miles), but often of lesser quality. Whereas VHF is a line-of-sight communications system, HF operates by bouncing radio waves off of the atmosphere. This makes HF very susceptible to changing atmospheric conditions that vary by time of day and weather. This is the type of equipment used by shortwave and marine radio operators.

The VHF repeater station was installed at the Guyana Telephone & Telegraph facility at Litchfield on a pre-existing antenna support structure. The repeater's function is to pick up a nearby signal on the designated repeater channel, amplify it, and then re-send the signal on

a different channel to the Georgetown VHF base at the Elections Commission. The repeater extends the range of the VHF system by allowing the use of handheld and mobile units far from the Georgetown base. The repeater can also increase the range of other base stations in the same manner.

The basic components of the IFES procured system are shown below:

- Six HF base stations
- Five HF portable "backpack" units
- Eleven VHF base/mobile stations
- Twenty VHF handheld units
- One VHF repeater station

The six HF bases were located at the following sites:

- Georgetown (Elections Commission)
- Bartica (Local Authority Office)
- Kwakwani (RDC Office)
- Mabaruma (Education Office)
- Kato (Police Outpost)
- Lethem (RDC Office)

The VHF bases were located at the following sites:

- Georgetown (Elections Commission)
- Linden (YMCA Building)
- Anna Regina (Education Office)
- New Amsterdam (Guymine Sports Club)
- Fort Wellington (RDC Building)
- Vreed-En-Hoop (Department of Education)
- Benab (Ministry of Works)

Mobile units were placed in the vehicles of the Secretary of the Elections Commission, the Commissioner of Registration, and a four-wheel drive NRC vehicle used for dispatching supplies and troubleshooting. One unit remained in inventory as a back-up.

The HF portable units were deployed at the following locations:

- Georgetown (Elections Commission)
- Kurupung (Post Office)
- Santa Rosa/Moruca (Regional Office)
- Charity (Agricultural Extension Center)

The Georgetown portable unit was used to monitor GAHEF traffic and serve as a back-up to the primary Elections Commission HF station.

During the course of the pre-election administration and Election Day supervision, the following individuals had been issued VHF handhelds at some time:

- Rudy Collins (Chairman)
- Lance Ferreira (Secretary)
- Stanley Singh (Commissioner of Registration)
- William Van Rossum (Deputy Commissioner of Registration)
- Harold Sahadeo (Logistics)
- Neal Isaacs (Logistics)
- Mike Brown (Logistics)
- Esmond Jones (Radio System Supervisor)
- John Gargett (UNDP)
- Jeff Fischer (IFES)
- Hank Valentino (IFES)
- Paul Pachura (UNDP/IFES)
- Terry Holcomb (IFES)
- Roger Plath (IFES)
- Michael Figueurola (UNDP)
- Tin Ohn (UNDP)
- Returning Officer (Region 4)
- Returning Officer (Region 5)

There were 25 GAHEF base stations placed at the disposition of the Elections Commission. However, after a survey and radio check was conducted, it was discovered that only eight proved viable for election results reporting purposes. The other GAHEF radios either did not work due to lack of spare parts and funding for repair work or because there was not a trained operator available. GAHEF loaned one of their radio operators to the Elections Commission to assist in the integration of the two networks. The GAHEF bases were located at the following sites, all of which were in Medex (a nationwide nurse and paramedic network which used the radios to call for emergency medical assistance) facilities and operated by Medex trained operators:

- Aishalton (Region 9)
- Mahdia (Region 8)
- Sand Creek (Region 9)
- Annai (Region 9)
- Karasabai (Region 9)
- Leguan Island (Region 3)
- Paramakatoi (Region 8)
- Kamarang (Region 7)

The combined networks enabled the Elections Commission to have an integrated network of 24 base stations plus the mobile and handheld units.

All personnel authorized to use the system were provided with a Radio Procedures and Protocol Manual (Appendix 4), developed by IFES and UNDP staff, and given a call sign. The base station call signs were derived from an acronym based on the physical location and a numerical order and expressed in the radio phonetic alphabet. For example, the Elections Commission (EC) was Echo Charlie and Linden was Lima Delta Two. Mobile units were identified as Mobile and their number, Mobile One. All handheld users were assigned Phoenix numbers, that is, were known as Phoenix Two, Phoenix Twenty-Five, etc.

Each presiding officer was given a list of the 24 base stations so that they could choose the location which was most convenient to their location. An instruction sheet on how the reporting should function was also included in the Presiding Officer's Training Manual as well as with the ballot box supplies. Unofficial results reporting were also discussed in the training video tape. Each Presiding Officer was provided with a confidential "Authentication Code"

which was to be read along with the radio reporting to verify the source of the transmission. The authentication codes were devised by generating a randomly chosen animal name, such as Jaguar, followed by a six-digit number.

Elections results reporting was accomplished for all or part of Regions 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 using both the Elections Commission and GAHEF networks. The use of the radio system to report unofficial election results was unprecedented in this exercise. This application of the radio system was so successful that the unofficial results became tantamount to official results in the eyes of Carter Center and Commonwealth Secretariat observer teams in their communications with Guyanese political leaders.

7. Fluorescent Lamps

Because the tabulation of ballots was taking place at the polling station, and because reliable electricity is a problem in some locations and non-existent in others, having light to count the ballots and complete the paperwork seemed essential. The Guyana Human Rights Commission had also requested lamps for reasons of personal safety.

8. Printing of Ballots

In a follow-up to their request for ballot paper, the Elections Commission requested that IFES arrange for the printing of the ballots. The Elections Commission agreed to provide camera-ready layouts for the printer and to be solely responsible for the contents of those layouts. A sample ballot from the 1992 election is reproduced in Appendix 7.

The security paper which had been printed 10 months earlier, according to the original request, and stored in the Miami area in a location known only to IFES staff, was shipped to a printer in the Hialeah area of Miami. The ballot paper stock was 17" x 22" in size which could be cut in half and trimmed to create two ballots per sheet. There was a drawing of a macaw printed in a non-reproducible blue ink already printed on the ballots. There were three types of paper stock used. The white stock was used for the regular ballots, the pink stock for tendered ballots, and 250 ballots on a special green stock were printed for overseas diplomatic voting.

The specifications were to print, trim, sequence number each stub, count out and staple into booklets of 25 ballots, shrink wrap each 10 booklets together, log all counterfoil numbers

by box, palletize, and shrink wrap the pallets. It was also necessary to procure additional paper and print it with the security mark due to an increase in the estimated number of eligible voters. Under the Guyana election calendar, there are 32 days between Nomination Day and Election Day. This creates an extremely tight printing schedule with little margin for error. The contesting political parties which will appear on the ballot are not known until the parties file on Nomination Day and are certified by the Elections Commission a day or two later. This meant that camera-ready layouts had to be prepared, hand carried to Miami, and prepared according to the above mentioned specifications within approximately 20 days. 21 different ballot formats had to be typeset (one regular and one tendered for each of ten divisions and the diplomatic ballot). It was necessary to complete this work in less than seven days in order to meet the cargo flight schedule. There were 491,250 ballots printed. This represented the number of voters registered at that time plus slightly less than 10% over that figure to account for spoiled ballots and any change in the total number of registered voters that might occur.

Despite close attention to time and detail by IFES concerning security and the printing facility, the camera-ready layouts provided by the Elections Commission and approved by the Secretary of the Elections Commission who was on-site in Florida, contained two errors. The People's Progressive Party/Civic was listed simply as PPP rather than the correct PPP/Civic and The United Guyanese International was listed as The Union of Guyanese International. There were some tense and contentious moments after the errors were discovered, but no one wanted to postpone or disrupt the elections and so neither party contested the errors.

There were tight controls on the issuance of ballots to polling stations. The counterfoil numbers of all booklets assigned to each polling station were noted in the logistics tracking database. The number of ballots distributed to each polling station was calculated as the number of registered voters at the polling station plus 5% over to account for spoiled ballots and any other problems that might arise. When requests were made on Election Day for additional ballots, the person requesting the extra ballots was queried about the number of ballots that they had received, the number of people voting at their polling station, etc., and in each case when these figures were compared against the figures that we had logged into the logistic tracking database, no discrepancy was found, and no additional ballots were issued.

9. Recovery of Assets

The IFES team worked to recover the following assets after the successful completion of the election:

- Radios
- Fluorescent lamps
- Ballot boxes
- Fax machine
- ID cameras (8)
- Four-part computer paper
- TV / VCR Unit

The recovery of the radio system was undertaken with the assistance of the local radio contractor, Jerome De Freitas and Sons, and the Elections Commission radio operator. Roger Plath, IFES Program Assistant for the Americas, supervised the recovery operation.

Although the Elections Commission had agreed that title to all this equipment would remain with IFES throughout the process and up until the point that it was officially given to a permanent Elections Commission, Mr. Plath encountered obstacles in the recovery process ranging from lack of assistance to outright obstruction. At one point, the Secretary of the Elections Commission ordered the policemen guarding the Commission building to not permit Mr. Plath to leave the premises with any of the IFES equipment. These obstacles were quickly reported back to IFES, to the US Embassy/Georgetown, and to USAID. IFES Director Richard W. Soudriette spoke with Mr. Ferreira, and following their exchange Mr. Plath was allowed to move the equipment into storage at the old US Embassy.

B. Logistics

1. General

After the postponement of the December 1991 election, the IFES facilitator reported that the need had been identified for additional assistance to be provided to the Elections Commission in logistics planning and operations, poll worker training, and voter education.

These areas of assistance were discussed with the Elections Commission chairman and had been placed in a request to USAID in a project expansion and extension document. In a letter of December 13, Chairman Collins requested that a Training and Education Specialist be provided to the Commission and that logistics planning assistance be provided. He did not request an additional person to work with logistics. It was an implied position that the current IFES facilitator assume those responsibilities. Since IFES had a significant role in providing election commodities, it was a logical expansion of project scope to assist in the planning which would transport these supplies to and from the polling stations. Following a September 30, 1992 memorandum from Chairman Rudy Collins, all Election Day calls concerning supplies or logistics were to be directed to IFES consultant Jeff Fischer or to Allison Fung, the Caricom representative assigned to IFES.

As the logistics responsibilities evolved during 1992 election preparation, the following activities were eventually included:

- Worked with the staff and consultants hired to complete the logistical tracking database.
- Developed and executed a radio network plan to support pre-election administration, Election Day supervision, and election results reporting.
- Assisted in identifying sources and capacities for transportation of election commodities to polling stations.
- Participated on the subcommittee which was responsible for developing the preliminary list of polling stations.
- Developed the packing list form and procedures for the packing of ballot boxes with the polling station supplies.
- Supervised the process of packing ballot boxes for the October 5 balloting.
- Fielded questions about supplies on Election Day.

The computer room at the Elections Commission consisted of 13 workstations and 2 servers. Attached to the network were 4 laser printers, including 3 high-speed duplexing models. Each piece of equipment was run off an uninterruptible power supply, and all of these ran off of a portable generator which was used in place of the unreliable local power. The network used Novell network software, with Ethernet twisted pair wiring. The version of Novell was Netware 386 v3.11 with a 20-user license. The servers were IBM PS2 model 95s.

Each used a 486/33 processor. Workstations had 386/20 processors. The printers were Hewlett Packard model IIIsi. Each had a duplexing option installed for double-sided printed. There was also an additional Model III. Each of the IIIsi printers ran off the network using Intel NetPort print servers.

The logistical tracking database, which was developed in the Emergency Information System (EIS), was used to compile and organize a variety of details concerning the movement of people and supplies. The hardware, software and data-entry personnel were provided by the United National Development Programme (UNDP). The Emergency Information System (EIS) is a proprietary geographic information system developed by Research Alternatives, Inc. It used a combination of a flat-file text database with graphical icons that could be located on a set of maps of the country of Guyana. The icons could convey spatial information on the maps being displayed. The maps consisted of a fixed set of bitmaps of different levels of detail showing political boundaries, geographic features, and roadway information. The main purpose of this database was to spatially show the logistic tracking of the ballot boxes, the location of polling stations, the boundaries of polling divisions, population densities, and radio reporting locations.

The computer network was used by UNDP and IFES consultants in the operational areas of voter registration, polling station profiling, production of training manuals, development of layouts for security badges and vote tabulation, in addition to the logistics database. WordPerfect 5.1 software made the network useful for both the consultants working in the Elections Commission and for clerical support for Elections Commission administration. A database program called Oracle was used to process the Voters List, while logistics and polling station processing was done with EIS. The logistics database could display maps and other graphics as well as text. The data collected included flight times, road conditions, and climatic considerations. The purpose of collecting and organizing this data was to assure that a shipment of commodities could be located at any point in time.

The Elections Commission to decided that it was necessary to hire T.C. Earle, a former Land and Surveys staffer, to clarify the legal boundaries of People's Collective Units (PCU's), correct the PCU numbers, and redraw maps accordingly.

Inquiries were made of private aircraft and boat owners and minibus drivers about the costs and conditions of using their craft and vehicles for election purposes. Interior packing capacities were evaluated, and a trial run using a minibus was performed. The Elections Commission was provided with a memorandum detailing these facts and recommending the use

of minibuses to transport election supplies in those areas which could be serviced by such vehicles.

In the end, the Elections Commission staff implemented a less centralized approach to the distribution of supplies than originally anticipated. For the most part, the ballot boxes and voting screens for a given region were dispatched at the same time by plane or truck to a regional distribution points. Some returning officers or their deputies, however, chose to come to Georgetown and personally pick-up the supplies destined for their particular area rather than waiting for them to go through a regional distribution point. In the cases of Regions 1, 7, 8, and 9 the commodities were dispatched by Thursday, October 1 for Timehri where Skyvan aircraft flew them to regional distribution points. The returning officer took responsibility to distribute these supplies to the polling stations and retrieve them after the balloting was completed. Larger cargo trucks were used to transport polling station supplies for Regions 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, and parts of 4. In other parts of 4, the presiding officer came to the Elections Commission and picked up the polling supplies personally.

The larger metal ballot boxes procured by IFES measured 14" x 14" x 18". Not only was this sufficient to hold over 700 ballots but it also doubled as a packing crate to ship supplies to and from the polling station. All polling station supplies with the exception of the voting screens were packed into the ballot boxes. A packing list was developed by IFES to document the supplies included in each box. Control numbers were recorded for ballots, indelible ink bottles, and fluorescent lamps. Within the boxes, plastic bags were used to protect the supplies from moisture and to prevent the possibility of indelible ink leaking bottles and spoiling ballots or other supplies.

On September 27, packing of the ballot boxes began for the October 5 balloting. At first the packing was done by NRC staff on a single shift. However, it quickly became apparent that these resources would be insufficient to complete even a fraction of the packing by Election Day. As a result, private-sector volunteers were recruited to assist in the packing, and the operation was expanded to three 8-hour shifts. Boxes were being packed around the clock, and at least one IFES representative was always present to ensure that quality standards were met and that the work progressed on schedule.

Ballot boxes were prepared and shipped in the following regional order: 1, 7, 8, 9, 2, 10, 6, 3, 5, and 4. This shipment schedule was based upon the time necessary for the boxes to get from Georgetown to their respective destinations with those most distant being packed and shipped first. Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 were prepared for shipment by Wednesday, October

2. Region 10 was shipped on Thursday. Region 6 was prepared on Friday and Regions 3, 5 and part of 4 on Saturday, with the balance of Region 4 completed by 9:00 on October 4.

For supplies in which the quantity varied with the number of voters assigned to that particular polling place, several guidelines were developed. These are as follows:

- Ballot Paper
5% over the number of registered voters rounded to the nearest 25 (ballot booklets came in packages of 25)
- Ballot Pencils
1 per 100 voters
- Indelible Ink
1 bottle per 300 voters
- Tissue Paper
1 roll per 100 voters
- Voting screens
1 screen per 250 voters

Several problems arose during the process.

- Several hundred boxes had been packed by Elections Commission staff during the second and third weeks of September during the absence of IFES personnel. However, the supplies had not been placed in plastic bags and no packing list had yet been developed to ensure that each box had all of the necessary supplies in the proper quantities. When the final packing took place, these boxes had to be unpacked and redone.
- The Voters Lists were often late to arrive. Rather than risk missing a shipment deadline, ballot boxes in Regions 3, 5 and 4 were packed and shipped without lists, the lists being dispatched separately as they were completed.
- Items were continually added to the list of supplies even after the packing had begun. This meant that boxes previously completed had to be reopened and the additional items included.
- Lance Ferreira voiced a concern about the private-sector volunteers performing such a sensitive task. He thought that they lacked the accountability of a civil

servant. However, the staffing necessary to complete the herculean task of correctly packing over 1,000 ballot boxes was not provided by the Elections Commission. Without the dedicated efforts of the volunteers, many of whom were college students and their parents, the task would not have been completed.

- The Region 4 presiding officers who arrived on Sunday to pick-up their respective ballot boxes hampered the completion of the ballot box packing process for a period of time that afternoon and early evening. It had been decided from the beginning that the packing area was restricted to authorized personnel only to reduce the chance of deliberate tampering with ballot box supplies and to avoid confusion. The presiding officers, impatient with delays that were outside of the packing staff's control, began moving into the packing area with their assistants. Soon, carefully organized supplies and ballot boxes were in a shambles. IFES consultant Jeff Fischer, who had no direct authority over the presiding officers and was therefore unable to force them to leave the area, halted all packing operations until personnel controls could be re-established in the packing area by Elections Commission senior staff.

2. Polling Stations

A preliminary list of polling stations was submitted to the Elections Commission on July 10. The timetable proposed in the report required that a final list of polling station locations be reported to the Logistics Committee by July 15. The Polling Station Subcommittee was charged with the task of identifying polling stations. These recommendations were based upon the recommendations of Deputy Registrars, the 1985 list of polling places, a Subcommittee analysis of the voter population as reflected in the Preliminary Voters List, and a geographical analysis of the location of divisions.

The Polling Place Subcommittee, established by Rudy Collins, was chaired by Neal Isaacs (Demerara Distilleries Limited) with Michael Brown (Labor Ministry), Vibert Welch (Regional Development), William Van Rossum (Deputy Commissioner of Registration), Kayso Sagar (Regional Development), and Jeff Fischer (IFES Project Manager) serving as members. The Subcommittee met from July 3 through July 9 to compile the preliminary list of polling places. In order to compile such a list, each voting division in the country was examined according to the following profile information:

- Voting population documented in the 1992 preliminary Voters List
- Geographical relationship with neighboring divisions as analyzed by the Subcommittee members familiar with the areas
- 1985 polling places used
- 1992 recommendations for polling places by regional registrars

Where identified, voting divisions were clustered in order to group pockets of voters and assign them to particular polling places. If such clustering proved impractical for reasons of distance or topography, polling places were established which served fewer than 50 voters. In three locations, polling facilities were to service voters from two regions simultaneously. In such situations, it was envisioned that two sets of ballot boxes would be placed in different locations in the same facility to service each Region. In these cases, voters would have to cross regional lines to vote, but would only cast ballots pertaining to the region in which they were registered. The Subcommittee found such arrangements necessary because of topographical imperatives and the unique distribution of voters as well as facilities available. It was the understanding of those in the Subcommittee that limited instances of cross-regional voting had been used in selected cases in the past.

Even in the preliminary report, topographical imperatives compelled the Subcommittee to recommend, in seven instances, that multiple polling facilities be located in different villages within a single division in Regions 6, 7, 8, and 9. Some voting division have voting populations which run into the thousands of persons. However, most of these populated divisions are located in urban areas and in these cases, voters can be organized in alphabetical order and directed to separate and specific locations within a polling place for processing and balloting. In the case of other divisions, while there may have been people living in them, there were no voters registered on the preliminary Voters List. Some of these divisions, primarily from the remote interior regions, had no polling places assigned to them. Should the final Voters List have shown voter registrations in those areas, polling places would have been assigned.

Although the Subcommittee's recommendations were based on analysis of available data, discussion, and consensus decision, concerns about the recommendations were voiced by the major political parties. The principal concerns were that there were too few polling stations and that a provision of Guyana election law be exercised to allow voters to be assigned to

several polling stations due to migratory and cultural reasons. In some other cases, it was requested that previously identified locations be changed.

C. Training of Election Officials and Poll Workers

1. Background of IFES Involvement

IFES involvement was a result of Phase II of the AID grant in coordination with the Government of Guyana and the U.S. Government, with the objective of increasing the integrity of the electoral process and furthering the prospect of free and fair elections. Initially the IFES training role was limited to training election officials and poll workers in the proper utilization of the commodities and equipment to be provided for the election. This role was subsequently expanded when it became apparent that more fundamental training would be necessary to conduct the election. Most of the persons who had conducted previous elections were deemed biased and in order to find impartial replacements or replacements acceptable to the opposition parties it was necessary to try to find poll workers who were not perceived by the public as being excessively under the influence of a political party. This meant utilizing citizens with little or no previous experience in the electoral process, which placed a heavier burden on the training program.

It should be noted that a complicating factor for the training program was that most of the changes to the electoral process had never been used before in Guyana. In fact the combination of all the different changes had never been implemented in any single election. Parts of the electoral process used by other countries were selected to provide additional security and build confidence that the elections in Guyana would in fact be free and fair. Redundant safeguards were introduced to Guyana. For example, use of ink in the electoral process was not new, but a new type of ink, different from that used in previous elections, had to be used, and new procedures for safeguarding the supply of ink and its method of application were different.

2. Preparation of Training Materials

Before the training program could be developed, it was necessary to determine the exact procedures to be used during the electoral process. Precisely defining the standard procedures

to be followed by all poll workers had not been done previously. The policy determinations were also subject to political posturing by the members of the Commission. Even though the Chairman had the authority to dictate the policies, his management style was to attempt to achieve a consensus within the Commission. Only when that was not possible did the Chairman make a unilateral policy decision. The continuing rapid change in the political environment also resulted in the Commission changing policy decisions after preparation of training materials, but before the initiation of the training program. In a few cases, changes occurred after the training had been completed. This complicated the training process and in many cases the training materials were the driving factor in establishing policy.

It was necessary to prepare a new manual for the Presiding Officers and poll workers based on the revised election procedures. This proved to be the most difficult task because the manual was being changed continuously as new policies were adopted or changed by the Commission. It was further complicated because different individuals within the Commission and the NRC were developing their own versions of the manual. Coordination of all the different versions did not occur until the production of the video training programs, and then revisions continued up to the week before the election.

3. Video Tape Production

In order to standardize the training process and to provide a visual demonstration of the electoral procedures, it was decided to produce three video programs:

- Video # 1, How to Open a Polling Place and Handle the Ordinary Voter
- Video # 2, How to Handle Problems and Exceptions
- Video # 3, Closing the Polling Place and Counting the Ballots.

Due to the fact that basic materials necessary to develop a script were not available, such as a Presiding Officer's Manual, and to the general lack of agreement on the exact procedures to be implemented, it was decided that the most cost-effective way to produce the programs would be to outline the subjects to be covered and then have Commission senior staff, who were knowledgeable in the subjects, narrate as actors demonstrated. Because of the set arrangements, it was decided to tape programs # 1 and # 3 at the same time. Program # 2 was

taped at a later time because it covered most of the controversial issues which had not yet been decided by the Commission.

Due to cost and time constraints, the Commission decided to use Guyanese production facilities for the taping and editing. IFES contracted with Astroarts, a local Georgetown agency, to do the production. Astroarts offered the best price and editing facilities. Programs # 1 and # 3 were to be taped on location at a school which would actually be used as a polling station. Because of frequent power outages, IFES was unable to use that location and had to set up the polling station in a studio environment. These programs were taped with one camera and limited audio support which later required considerable editing. The sound was of poor quality as well. As a result of a personal dispute between Astroarts and another company that Astroarts used in the production of programs # 1 and 3, we were unable to use the master tape for final editing and duplication.

Program # 1 explains how the ballot box is packed and the use of the election commodities provided with the box. It explains how to set up the typical polling place, the preparations for admitting party agents and where they may sit, and the duties of the polling officials. It demonstrates how to seal the ballot box just before the poll opens. It then shows a typical voter going through the voting process. It shows the voter approaching the poll clerk and presenting her ID card, the poll clerk finding the voter on the List and announcing the voter's name to all present, the voter going to the Presiding Officer and presenting identification for further review, the Presiding Officer stamping the ballot and showing the voter how to fold the ballot and directing the voter to the voting booth, the voter marking the ballot and folding it, showing the folded ballot to the Presiding Officer with the polling-place stamp visible, the staining of the finger, and dropping the voted ballot in the box.

Program # 2 was produced at ITV studios in Georgetown using two cameras with controlled audio. The fact that their editing capability was less sophisticated than that available for programs # 1 and # 3 was compensated for by the use of two cameras. Also the performers were by now experienced and had a better understanding of TV production. This program demonstrates how to handle problems and exceptions to the election process. It addresses such issues as how to accommodate handicapped voters, voters with no ID, voters not on the List, voters on the List but shown to have already voted, spoiled ballots, and tendered ballots.

Program # 3 addresses such issues as how to close a polling station, how to handle voters in line after the poll closing time, how to open the sealed ballot box, how to count the

ballots with a counting assistant, with the count performed by the Presiding Officer, how to tabulate the votes and what forms to use, and how to place the documents and ballots in the ballot box and properly seal the box for transport to the Returning Officer. This being the first time ballots were counted at the polling place, the program was difficult to produce. There was no policy established as to how the actual counting would occur when the program was taped. Therefore, a portion of the program had to be revised to reflect changes implemented after the program had been taped. IFES was able to do this by showing two different ways to conduct the count, namely by a counting assistant and by the Presiding Officer. Copies of the videos are held in the IFES Resource Center.

D. Civic Education

Civic education includes informing the general public about the electoral process and the changes made to help ensure free and fair elections, improving the credibility of the Elections Commission, setting the tone for establishing the integrity of the voting process, and creating the environment for and motivating eligible citizens to participate and vote.

1. Background of IFES Involvement

During the course of providing the assistance outlined in the USAID grant, it became apparent that the Commission was lacking expertise in the areas of Public Affairs and Civic Education. Some members of the Commission believed that the Commission should not be involved in Civic Education; they saw this as a responsibility of the parties. However, the Chairman of the Commission saw the need for this particular expertise and asked IFES to provide assistance. Because the IFES team member providing advice and assistance in the training field also had expertise and experience in the fields of Public Affairs and Civic Education, it was a natural extension for IFES to provide this assistance.

2. Development of a Multi-Media Campaign

Before developing a multi-media campaign, a most important question had to be addressed: what was the perception of the general public concerning the election? Did they believe the elections were going to be free and fair and were they predisposed to participate in

the election? There was concern about possible voter apathy. Based upon random interviews with citizens from a variety of backgrounds, there appeared to be some similarity between the situation in Guyana and in the U.S. A recent Kettering Foundation report indicates that the decline in voter participation in the U.S. is due to voters feeling alienated from government, that their vote will not change things, and that politicians are all the same. Some degree of this same feeling was evident in Guyana and was taken into consideration while developing the multi-media campaign.

In order to create an effective multi-media campaign to accomplish both educational and motivational objectives, it was necessary to develop a comprehensive plan and schedule, and it was also necessary to analyze the market or target group and the existing resources, both media and financial, that were available to reach the market. A copy of the Media Campaign Objectives is in Appendix 6. The development of the Campaign uncovered the fact that there was no formal provision for public service support by the media in Guyana; in fact, we were told that the law required payment for all media services. We were able to convince the privately owned television stations to broadcast non-partisan spot announcements at no charge. We were then able to use this leverage with the government media to convince them to do the same. We basically told them there was not enough money in the budget to pay for air time and that this was their election and should be supported by their media. As a result, arrangements were made with the Guyana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC), the two largest daily newspapers (*Stabroek News* and *Guyana Chronicle*) and the local television stations in Georgetown to support the Media Campaign as a public service effort and to carry or broadcast the materials at no cost. This was later extended to the other television stations in Guyana. This marked the first formal public service media campaign undertaken in Guyana.

An analysis of a census report prepared by the UN in 1985, the most current report available, was used as the basis for planning the media effort. It indicated that 44.66% of the population was under the age of 18. The current estimate of the population was 700,000 to 750,000, therefore one could expect slightly more than 400,000 to be over the age of 18. The final Voters List had 384,000 persons registered. A demographic analysis was done by the IFES media consultant to determine the proper mix of spots to be developed and produced. It was estimated that 28.04% of the Voting Age Population was in the 18 to 24 age group, while 28.01% was in the 25 to 35 age group. Funds were allocated to produce 10 radio spots, print media display ads, and at least one TV spot. There was a need to provide separate media campaigns for Claims and Objections and for the general election. However, the materials had

to be designed to build on each previous spot or ad in order to maximize the impact of the campaign.

3. Radio Spots

The medium capable of reaching the largest audience in Guyana is radio. However, it has serious limitations in coverage in the remote areas of the country. But, since these areas are also sparsely populated, the lack of coverage had minimal impact. All radio stations are controlled by the government, so the schedule for implementation of a radio campaign was simplified. The spots had to be created and written within the production capabilities of the Guyana Broadcasting Corporation and the available budget. It was decided to allocate six radio spots to the Claims and Objections phase and four spots to the general election. The fact that political parties were expected to be airing spots during the campaign period was also a basis for the six/four split in allocating resources for the media campaign. Copies of the radio spots are held in the IFES Resource Center.

a. Claims and Objections

The basic theme in the Claims and Objections Media Campaign was "Check the List" with a secondary theme of "Be a Part of Guyana's Future." An additional message of "Change" and "It's Different This Time" was also introduced subtly, almost as a subliminal message. Care was taken not to criticize any political party and to ensure that the spots were truly non-partisan. The secondary messages provided the basis for continuity which would carry over to the spots to be produced for the general election. The spots also promoted pride in what was being done and supported the integrity of the election process.

Of the six spots allocated to Claims and Objections, three were targeted to the 18 to 24 age group, one to the 25 to 35 age group and two to the over 35 age group. Because of the spillover effect of those spots targeted to the 18 to 24 age group, it was only necessary to target one spot to the 25 to 35 age group. Since younger citizens are less likely to be motivated to vote and many would be voting for the first time, it was believed this would be the most difficult audience to reach. Scenes typical of Guyana were used as the basis for attracting attention to the spots. Males and females would be used to deliver the message. In one spot the male would be the person who knew everything about the election; in another, the female would be the knowledgeable person. A nightclub or party scene was used for one spot,

a street scene and a classroom for others. One spot was in a rap music format which ultimately became the most popular spot. GBC said they had requests from listeners to rebroadcast the rap spot. One spot was a simple direct announcement of the pertinent facts.

The spots were designed to be broadcast on a rotation schedule beginning the first day of the Claims and Objections period. At first, there were twelve spots per day; this was doubled to twenty-four spots per day during the week before the end of the period. The spots were broadcast on both the A and B channels. Spots adjacent to the evening obituary announcements had the largest listening audience among adults. Those spots adjacent to news programs had the next largest audience. The spots were spread throughout the day so that the complete audience spectrum would be reached.

b. Election Day

The radio spots for Election Day could not be produced until the date of the election was announced, which took place on a Saturday evening. The spots were produced immediately and began airing the next day. These spots were designed to build on those aired during the Claims and Objections period, thus providing a common theme, "Be a Part of Guyana's Future," which was also carried over into the other media. One spot was designed to air just the week before the election, while the others were to be broadcast throughout the campaign period. Again, the frequency of the spots was increased as Election Day approached.

Because of the large number of paid political announcements aired by the political parties, it was impossible to listen to the radio without hearing some announcement concerning the election. Some of the party spots built on the theme of a non-partisan public service announcement, "Be a Part of Guyana's Future," providing additional exposure to the basic message: Vote. It is not known whether this tie-in was accidental or deliberate.

4. Video Spots

In the early planning of the media campaign, it was believed that there would not be enough money to fund a television spot campaign. The original plan was to try to produce one TV spot while producing the training videos. Because producing the training videos cost less than the budgeted amount and the media agreed to institute the policy of free broadcast of public service announcements, sufficient funds were available to produce four television spots

for the general election. TV announcements covering the Claims and Objections period were basically limited to announcer scripts that were made available to the TV stations to be used during station breaks. Information on additional funding was not available during the Claims and Objections period.

The four television spots for the general election were allocated as follows: one spot explained the voting process, what to expect when entering the polling place and how to mark the ballot; one spot supported the integrity of the election process, why it was different this time and the steps taken to assure a free and fair election; one spot used specially produced original music to support a montage of video scenes emphasizing the theme "Be a Part of Guyana's Future"; and one spot used the same special music but with a different video montage emphasizing the theme "The Future of Guyana is in Your Hands." Funding and production capability were limiting factors for these spots.

The two music video spots were extremely popular with the local media. Production of these spots was limited by the capability of the editing facilities. The capability to sync audio and video on a frame by frame basis was not available. These were both 30 second spots, each with more than thirty edits which had to be in sync with the music.

The spot explaining the voting process was the one used the most during the week before the election. This 60-second spot was copied by the two major political parties. The part showing how to place the mark on the ballot was changed to placing the mark for the particular party. This theme was also copied in the newspaper advertising of the two parties.

5. Slides and Posters for Movie Theaters

The cinemas are a very popular form of entertainment in Guyana, particularly since TV penetration in the market is new and limited. There are forty-two movie theaters in Guyana. Fifteen of them, primarily in the Georgetown area, have slide projection capability. The Guyana Theater Owners Association agreed to support the election as a public service on a non-partisan basis. Based on the TV spot explaining the voting process, a flyer was developed which showed the basic steps to follow in voting. This flyer was then converted to a slide series for use in the movie theaters. The slide was shown during the breaks in the movie schedule the week before the election. The slides used by the theaters are of the glass type, 3.5" x 4", which required special handling and production.

The Theater Owners Association also agreed to distribute voting posters to all the cinemas in Guyana and to display at least two posters in each cinema. IFES was able to obtain as a donation 100 generic "Vote" posters that had been produced by the Detroit College of Art and Design for the US Federal Voting Assistance Program. The Commission approved the use of the posters.

6. Print Media

The print media were, next to radio, essential to the conduct of a successful media campaign. Georgetown's two daily newspapers, the *Guyana Chronicle* and the *Stabroek News*, provided the basic outlet for print media efforts. While both newspapers claimed to provide unbiased reporting, the *Chronicle* is owned by the Government and appeared to favor the PNC in its coverage, while the *News* is privately owned, and it appeared to support opposition views, thus providing a balance to the availability of information through print media in the Georgetown area. The other newspapers were weeklies and, except for the *Catholic Standard*, were published by a political party. Meetings were held with the editors of both dailies to work out the coverage and support they would provide for the campaign.

a. Claims and Objections

Both daily newspapers agreed to use the display ads developed by IFES and to supplement the ads with related public service messages. During this period the EAB purchased advertising space for their display ads which also supported the IFES theme of "Check the List." This undercut IFES efforts at instilling a sense of responsibility in the media to provide public service support to the Elections Commission at no cost. After additional discussions with the newspapers, they agreed to reinstate the policy of public service ads. The newspapers also carried every press release from the Commission and provided regular stories almost daily which encouraged citizens to check the List.

b. Election Day

The newspapers agreed to provide public service ads encouraging people to vote. They also participated in the Slogan Contest which was developed by IFES and conducted by the

Guyana Press Association, GPA. The EAB also continued its ads and press releases which covered a variety of subjects all relating to the election. The EAB continued its policy of paying for display ads while the newspapers continued to carry the IFES-produced ads as a public service. The most frequently used ad was the one showing how the voting process worked. The newspapers used the flyer produced by IFES as the basis for this ad. Soon after the public service ad was carried, both major political parties copied the ad and showed voters how to mark the ballot for their candidates. This gave the IFES ads additional exposure and support even though they were being copied and used in a partisan manner. The partisan ads were labeled as "Paid Political Advertisement." The policy of identifying paid political advertisements as such was instituted by the Commission in the Press Code which had been developed by IFES. Prior to this, most of the paid political advertisements carried by the media were not identified as such.

As part of the public service publicity concerning the election and their support of the media code, the two daily newspapers agreed to carry at no charge 10 column-inches of partisan information weekly for each political party. This opportunity was continued throughout the campaign period which ran from the day the official announcement was made concerning the date of the election through Election Day.

The print media was used to notify citizens who were selected to work at polling stations throughout Guyana. Because of the delay in completing the selection of election officials, there was not sufficient time to send the notices through the Returning Officers to the individual citizens. On October 2nd and 3rd, the Elections Commission printed a complete listing of polling officials as an official legal notice in the newspapers. Although the law and election plans did not provide for this alternative, it was the only effective method of reaching some of the citizens in a timely manner.

The print media provided the best all-around coverage of the election process including coverage on Election Day. By reading both daily newspapers, citizens were able to get a balanced report on what was happening. The newspapers were very creative in their coverage, including putting out special election inserts on the day before the election and a special edition on Election Day. Much of the information concerning the election process and procedures was provided to the media by IFES.

7. Public Affairs Advisory Committee

IFES recommended that a mechanism be established to involve the media, private sector, government agencies, and telecommunications companies to coordinate the various aspects of the election which were beyond the direct control of the Commission. The Chairman agreed, and established the Public Affairs Advisory Committee which was led by the Chairman of the Elections Commission and included the IFES public affairs advisor, the President of the Guyana Press Association, a representative from Guyana Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Ministry for Public Information, a representative from the Guyana Broadcasting Corporation, and members from the private sector.

This Committee planned for the operation of the Media Centre and the handling of the international press expected to cover the election. It also provided advice on the media initiatives undertaken by the Commission, the public-service campaign, press briefings, and election-day planning and preparations. The Committee also provided the guidance for the Commission in briefing the political parties and the guidelines for media access to the polling places on Election Day. The members of the Committee afforded the Chairman an opportunity to evaluate aspects of the election process without political influence and in a non-partisan manner. Ultimately, all of the recommendations of the Public Affairs Advisory Committee were approved by the Commission.

E. Private Sector Initiatives

IFES developed a series of non-partisan initiatives for the private sector which were ultimately adopted by the Commission and implemented by various businesses in Guyana. The Commission agreed that the private sector could create a significant positive impact on a large portion of the electorate. In addition to the initiatives, the Commission agreed that guidelines should be given to the private sector concerning its ability to influence large segments of the population. The influence extended beyond the employees and members of a particular business. The initiatives were also extended to the immediate families as well as surrounding and neighboring communities, and included contractors, subcontractors, suppliers, and other companies with a business relationship. Some of the initiatives included:

- Encouraging all employees, eligible family members, and relatives to become informed about the election and to vote.
- Placing a tag in all advertisements encouraging the general public to vote.
- During a company or business meeting, leaders should indicate the need for employees and their families to be involved in the electoral process and to vote.
- Distributing motivational flyers to all employees encouraging them to vote--at least during the week before the election.
- Those issuing checks or earnings statements should imprint on these documents, "Vote your choice on October 5," or some other motivational phrase.
- Including articles in company newsletters or internal memoranda distributed to employees on the importance of voting.
- Encouraging employees to participate in the voter slogan contests held by the media, including offering boxes to deposit slogans and delivering them to the appropriate media and offering a prize to any employee selected as a winner in the slogan contest.
- Working with the media and offering prizes to the grand prize winners in the slogan contests.
- Having the Employee of the Month endorse participation by fellow employees in the elections.
- Supporting media and other non-partisan efforts to "Get Out the Vote."

The private sector provided the furnishings and canteen equipment for the Media Centre. Without the assistance of the private sector, the Media Centre would not have been able to provide the assistance needed by the visiting media. Ultimately, the private sector played a greater role than originally envisioned when planning for the election.

F. Press Relations

1. Background

The Chairman of the Commission requested special assistance from IFES in the area of press relations. Although he was able to handle most media situations and did so in a very positive manner, he was not comfortable when meeting with members of the press in briefings

or group conferences. He also wanted professional advice and assistance in handling the sensitivities in reporting the actions and activities of the Commission. The Chairman was more at ease in his dealings with the local media and earned their respect by responding to their queries in a direct manner. IFES helped expand the Commission's dealings with the media and as a result was able to improve the positive image of the Chairman and his direction of the election process. This carried through to help convey the message that the public could have confidence in the integrity of the election process and the independence of the Chairman.

2. Press Briefings

The Chairman instituted the practice of a regular press briefing every Saturday morning. These sessions were usually well attended by the local media. The two daily newspapers always had a representative at the briefings, and most of the time the editor of the *Stabroek News* and the editor of the *Catholic Standard* attended the regular meetings. The GBC always had a representative at these meetings, and the president of the Guyana Press Association also attended. The briefings were scheduled on Saturday mornings because the Chairman used this occasion to report on the Commission's regular Friday afternoon meetings. Individual members of the Commission frequently gave their partisan versions of the Commission meetings to the press, so the Chairman often used the opportunity to correct any misunderstandings and place the information in the proper perspective.

As the date of the election approached, media interest increased. This presented a problem for the Chairman because demands for his time also increased. Therefore the IFES representative assumed more direct responsibility in dealing with the press as opposed to the advisory role originally envisioned. Beginning approximately 10 days before the election, the IFES Public Affairs consultant handled almost all of the media briefings and queries from both the local and international media.

3. Development of the Press Code

In analyzing the situation of media expression and coverage of the election, it was apparent that some general guidelines needed to be developed to ensure all parties and candidates would have equal opportunities to present their messages to the general public and that there was a clear distinction between news reporting and paid political advertising. To

further complicate the situation, there was no legal authority or agency within the government to prepare or enforce any guidelines developed. While the government controlled the radio broadcast media, the print and television media had no single controller. Initially it was believed that the Guyana Press Association (GPA) should be the responsible group to develop the guidelines. After consultation with the president of the GPA, they requested that the IFES media consultant, Henry Valentino, draft the initial guidelines which would then be reviewed by the Commission's Public Affairs Advisory Committee and then coordinated with the media.

Before drafting the guidelines, it was necessary to meet with the editors of both daily newspapers, the head of the Guyana Broadcasting Corporation, and each of the owners of the three television stations in Georgetown. The purpose of these meetings was to determine the extent of voluntary participation and how restrictive the guidelines could be and yet still be followed by all the media. In order for the guidelines to be effective, it was necessary that they provide for equal treatment of all parties and candidates, that they be followed by the media, and that the political parties be aware of the new policies. A major consideration in developing the guidelines included the development of a procedure and formula to allow all political parties the opportunity to present their messages to the public as a public service by the media. It should be noted that all the media, including the government-owned and operated radio and television stations, welcomed the establishment of standardized criteria on coverage of the election.

It was determined that the guidelines should be effective during a specified period, called the Campaign Period, which was defined as that time between Nomination Day and Election Day. The reason for restricting the use of the guidelines to this period was that the media did not want to commit to unlimited public service availabilities to the political parties. When the guidelines were being developed, it was unknown when the Campaign Period would begin. Since this was a voluntary agreement by the media, it was also necessary to limit their exposure to requests for free time and space.

The determination of the amount of time and space to be made available free to the political parties was difficult since the situation was not comparable to any other country. When public service time was made available by U.S. media, there were basically only two major political parties involved. In Guyana, there were over ten political parties. Therefore if the broadcast media were required to provide "X" number of minutes a week to each political party, the number had to be multiplied by the number of parties. Initially, the amount of time under consideration was ten minutes a week for each party. Since the radio would be

rebroadcasting each program on a different channel, this would double the broadcast availability to 280 minutes a week during prime time. Obviously, this amount of time, in addition to other election coverage and paid political announcements, could be considered excessive. Therefore, IFES and the Committee settled on five minutes per week of free time for each political party. After determining the allocation for radio, it was then applied to television. All TV station owners agreed to support this allocation. It then became necessary to determine comparable space in the newspapers. Consultation with the editors of both daily newspapers resulted in an agreement to provide 10 column-inches of space free each week to each political party.

After determining the amount of free air time and newspaper space, it was necessary to define the allocation of this time and space. For example, could the party run five one-minute spot announcements in lieu of one five-minute program? Who would be responsible for the content of the material broadcast? What if the material was considered by the media to be offensive? Who had the final say as to what could or could not be broadcast? If a mistake was made during the broadcast, how would a correction be handled? What potential liability was incurred by the station originating the broadcast? Who would be responsible for production of the five-minute programs? Who would pay for the production costs? Who would determine the program sequence? Who would resolve disputes between the media and the parties? As agreements were reached on each issue, they were extended to the other media and in some instances had to be amended. For example, production of a five-minute radio program or writing for 10 column-inches may not be too difficult, but production of a five-minute television program is a different situation. A basis had to be established which could be used by all parties and by the media.

Once the issues of public service programming and coverage were settled, it was necessary to address the subject of paid political advertisements. One of the concerns for the broadcast media, radio and television, was that they have a limited number of availabilities, i.e. number of minutes available for commercials or paid political advertisements. Given more than ten political parties potentially interested in purchasing advertising time, equal rights had to be guaranteed so that one or two parties could not "lock out" other parties by purchasing all available advertising during a given time slot. Also time had to be made available on a fair and equitable basis so that all parties had access to comparable time slots. The prices charged for the paid political announcements had to be the same for all parties. The normal media practice of offering frequency discounts, i.e. multiple airing of spots with price per spot decreasing as frequency increases, could not be allowed for political parties. Those parties that

had more money would be paying less for their spots than the smaller parties with smaller advertising budgets. It was determined that all parties would pay the same rate and not receive frequency discounts.

This raised the question of how payment for the purchased political advertisements would be made. Again, normal broadcast practice would allow some sponsors to have a line of credit and pay later. In the U.S., most paid political messages or programs must be paid for in advance. However, the practice in Guyana would have allowed at least the PNC and possibly the PPP to schedule paid political announcements on credit. This would place the other parties at a disadvantage, so the media agreed to have all political parties pay in advance for their commercial messages. Initially there was opposition to this proposal by both the PNC and PPP, but the policy was eventually implemented. The same practices were adopted for the print media. Because the media did not have public service announcements or public service programs in previous elections, they were not familiar with the need to identify those announcements which were "paid political announcements" to distinguish them from regular programming or public service announcements. This practice was even more noticeable in the daily newspapers where many paid display ads for political parties were not identified as such and the public thought the newspaper was favoring one party over the other. This problem arose particularly in the case of the ads initially carried by *The Chronicle* even though they had agreed to follow the guidelines. It was apparently caused by a misunderstanding on the part of the editor rather than intentional disregard of the guidelines. When the error was pointed out to *The Chronicle*, they corrected the practice and began including the statement in all paid political advertisements.

It was also necessary to include a statement on reporting news and controversial public issues. Complaints had been made by the opposition parties that some of the media were biased in their news coverage. This was discussed with the editors of the newspapers and the General Manager of the GBC. They agreed to review their existing practices and ensure that news reporting would be factual, fair, and without bias. News analysis, commentary, and editorials were to be clearly identified, distinguishing them from news reporting. There was also concern about the type of coverage to give to various groups or organizations when offering their views on controversial public issues. If one group received news coverage, opposing groups should have the opportunity to present their views or comments. The objective would be to ensure balanced and fair coverage of news and special events.

Transmittal of the Guidelines to Media and Political Parties was carefully coordinated in advance to ensure adoption on a voluntary basis by all the media. A standardized letter was used to convey the importance of adoption of the guidelines by the media. A similar letter was sent to each political party emphasizing the need to cooperate with the media. The transmittal letters and Guidelines to Media and Political Parties are in Appendix 5.

4. Slogan Contest

To help communicate information to the public and highlight the fact that this election was different from previous ones and that it would be free and fair, there was a need to involve the general public in the process. One successful method used in the U.S. was to conduct a slogan contest with the general public submitting slogans which would be used by the media in public service messages. To guarantee participation, it was necessary to find a sponsoring organization that could work with the media to coordinate their efforts and provide the guidance for uniformity. The Guyana Press Association agreed to be the sponsoring organization, and all of the media agreed to participate. After discussing the options with the media and determining how the contest could be implemented in Guyana, IFES developed the outline for the format of the Slogan Contest and gave it to the GPA, which published it and distributed it to the media.

Because there had been a number of abortive attempts to hold free and fair elections in Guyana, the public was skeptical about efforts for this election also. It was important to bring the public into the electoral process and convey the message that this was their election and they could participate in it beyond just voting. One of the methods used to further this objective was the Slogan Contest. In order to work properly, it would require the support of both the media and the private sector. Each of the media outlets would encourage its audience to submit slogans which would become the basis of the public service media campaign for that outlet that week. Each media outlet would select a weekly winner from the entries or slogans submitted to it. The media outlet would use each week's winning slogan in its public service messages the following week. The week before the election, each media outlet would select three entries, first, second, and third place winners for their outlet, and submit them to the Guyana Press Association. The GPA would then select the national winner which would be used by all media the week before the election. The private sector was to encourage their employees to participate in the contest and to deliver their entries to the media outlet of their

choice. In addition, the private sector provided nominal prizes which were used by the media as awards for winning entries.

Considering that this was the first time anything like this was tried in Guyana, the media and the GPA deemed it to be highly successful. Initially there was some confusion in implementing the contest, since the instructions from the GPA to the media were not interpreted properly by some of the media and they were late in starting the contest. The two daily newspapers were most successful in getting participation from their readers and the private sector. The television stations had the least participation probably because they did not promote the contest as originally envisioned. The GBC was pleased with their results. Several thousand entries were received by the media.

5. The Election

a. General

It was the Chairman's desire to ensure that every possible accommodation within the law would be made for the media. However, the top priority of the local media and the Guyana Press Association was to have access to the polling places on Election Day. The Commission determined that the current legislation did not allow media access to polling places on Election Day and so the Chairman sought approval from the Parliament to permit such media access. Parliament did not grant the approval, but the Chairman was able to permit limited media access to the polling places. When a public figure, such as any of the Presidential candidates, visited a polling place or went to vote, the media would be allowed to cover that event, but would not be allowed near the voting booths.

In order to facilitate access by the media to the electoral process, the Chairman established a Media Centre across the street from the Commission headquarters. It was planned to do all the press briefings there except for the activities on Election Day and after Election Day. The Media Centre had special telephones with direct dial to other parts of Guyana and easy access to international circuits. Facsimile service was available. Lounge facilities and a canteen were also available in the Media Centre.

The events leading to Election Day were planned to inform the public and enhance the integrity of the election process. In order to ensure that the Commission was speaking with one voice, the IFES media consultant established the policy with the press that all briefings

given by anyone other than the Chairman would be on a "background" basis. In other words, the information would be attributed to a spokesman for the Commission. This enabled the Chairman to control the information given out without actually having to do it himself. It also provided the opportunity to work with the international media with greater ease. The local media questioned the reason for this policy, but after understanding the rationale agreed to abide by it. Daily briefings were scheduled beginning October 1, four days before the election.

Since the movement of ballot boxes and other commodities began September 30, the first background briefing for the media was given by the IFES Project Manager, Jeff Fischer. The information included explanations of how the ballots and election commodities were being transported to remote areas, the security involved, and opportunities for party and international observers to view the operation.

The briefing for October 2 covered the selection and training of the election officials. This briefing was provided by Stanley Singh of the NRC since his office was responsible for training the election officials. After the briefing, the media were given the opportunity to view the three training videos.

The October 3 briefing started with a summary of actions taken thus far and was delivered by the Chairman. This was designed to continue the Chairman's weekly exposure to the media and gave them an opportunity to have direct quotes for the Sunday editions of the newspapers. After the Chairman gave the highlights and answered a few questions, the IFES media representative completed the briefing, discussing the contingency planning and development of Rapid Deployment Teams and followed up with responses to queries received from the press. Requests were made to publicize the need for volunteers to help staff the Rapid Deployment Teams and to provide backup for election officials who were absent from their assigned stations on Election Day.

The October 4 briefing covered the final preparations being done to ensure that everything worked as planned and the election would be held as scheduled. A complete review was provided summarizing all the actions taken and the system implemented to check and monitor all details. The transparency of the election process was emphasized to further the goal of free and fair elections. Because of the need for space to train volunteers for the Rapid Deployment Teams, the training was conducted at the Media Centre, where the press was able to observe the training process.

Election Day began with everything in place to conduct free and fair elections. The press began their coverage early by visiting polling places in the Georgetown area and some

locations in other cities. For the most part, media coverage of outlying areas consisted of accompanying members of the observer delegations to areas where they visited. Most of the larger polling places in Georgetown had long lines, and it was taking approximately one and a half hours to vote. The media was accepting this as the standard in Georgetown. However, the Commission began to receive reports that large numbers of people in some polling places could not be found on the official Lists. Several queries from the media were received on this subject. At approximately 10:00 a.m., several busloads of people were brought to the Commission building claiming they were not on the official List at their polling place and were told by the election officials to go to the Commission. Within one hour there were more than 200 people in front of the building. Apparently the GBC then broadcast a report about the crowd at the Commission, which caused more people to come see what was happening. The scheduled 10:00 am press briefing was canceled because of the disturbance at the Commission. At approximately 12:30 pm the Chairman held a press briefing in the ground floor of the Commission building which is where all press activities were planned for Election Day and the following days. The press briefing was broadcast live by the GBC, and loudspeakers were positioned so the crowd could hear the Chairman.

At approximately 1:00 pm, the crowd had grown to several hundred and began to throw rocks at the windows in the building. This became the major media event. With a clear view from the Media Centre across the street from the Commission building, the press had direct access to the entire disturbance. The Commission decided to allow those in the crowd who claimed to have been disenfranchised to vote in a temporary polling place on the ground floor of the building. This caused the crowd to stop throwing rocks and line up to vote. Every window in the building had been shattered by that time. The voting at the Commission continued until approximately 10:00 pm. All scheduled media activities were canceled.

Election results started coming in to the Commission around 7:30 pm. The first report for the press was given at 12:00 midnight, with the next one at 8:00 am on October 6. Election results were given approximately every four to six hours using a computer-generated video display through an overhead projector.

b. Broadcast Media

The broadcast media consisted of GBC and the local television stations. International media were feeding recorded reports. The television stations did not have the capability of live remote broadcasts. Only the GBC was able to broadcast live from the Commission building. GBC made prior arrangements for a direct telephone link from the ground floor of the Commission building; however the planned live broadcasts of election results were not carried out because of the riots outside the Commission building. It is believed that the inexperienced reporters of the GBC contributed to the disruptions by broadcasting rumors and misinformation from the Commission building and repeating stories of alleged riots and other misinformation from other locations. There was no attempt to verify the accuracy of the information being broadcast. The IFES media consultant contacted the head of the GBC to determine the source of the information being broadcast; she did not know the source but was attempting to verify it herself.

It is unlikely that there was a plan to broadcast rumors. There may have been a deliberate action to disrupt the election by busing people to the Commission building and creating a disturbance and it is conceivable that the plan included spreading deliberate rumors knowing that there was a good possibility that the inexperienced reporters from the GBC would broadcast the misinformation. The IFES media consultant witnessed the inexperienced reporting firsthand, but was unable to take any corrective action because the reporters became totally immersed in the crowd activities. The Chairman contacted the head of the GBC and asked that the rumors not be broadcast. By early afternoon, the rumors were still being broadcast but were identified as such. This did not help the situation either since many listeners paid no attention or did not hear the tags.

By evening on Election Day, the broadcast media began to change its orientation recapping the day's events as opposed to the election returns. It was just as well, because the election returns were slow in being reported. Many of the Presiding and Returning Officers were confused as to the procedures they were expected to follow and did not know the status of operations at the Commission building because of the misinformation broadcast earlier.

c. Print Media

The print media and particularly the two daily newspapers in Georgetown planned elaborate coverage of the election. Both newspapers published special editions on Election Day (they normally do not publish a newspaper on Mondays). Both newspapers dedicated a number of pages to the election the week before the election. The day before the election the newspapers focused on the preparations for the elections with special attention on the Rapid Deployment Teams and the contingency plans of the Commission.

The special editions on Election Day carried a summary with pictures of the key people involved in the election process, including foreign advisors as well as the candidates and key citizens. The *Stabroek News* also included a blank tally sheet so that readers could keep track of the returns. The papers featured the foreign observers and the fact that every effort was being made to ensure free and fair elections.

The local print media covered the Election Day activities with reporters at polling places and with the official international observers and the candidates for national office. They also covered the briefings and activities at the Commission. Because newspapers do not have the immediacy of the broadcast media, there was no way for the print media reporters to contribute to the demonstrations at the Commission or other polling places. They each reported the events in their respective papers, from a slightly different viewpoint, but by reading both papers a balanced coverage could be obtained.

d. International Media

There were reporters representing Caribbean, U.K., and U.S. media. Many were in turn stringers for other media including some in Canada and Central and South American and European countries. There were approximately 10 reporters from other countries. They were very disciplined and cooperative with the Commission and the Guidelines. Their reports were objective and inclusive. The Commission tried to meet their deadlines in arranging press briefings and other scheduled events.

G. Other Consulting Tasks

1. Forms Design

a. Identification Badges

IFES representatives designed the identification badges used by persons with access to the Elections Command Centre, for Media Accreditation, and for Official Observers.

b. Media Accreditation

In order to assure proper support of the international media that was expected to arrive in Guyana, it was necessary to determine their needs and requirements in advance. A form was developed by the IFES media and public affairs consultant to be completed by the international media. In addition to gathering the advance information needed, the form also detailed the technical support needed in country, i.e. international telephone, telex or fax access, and the responsible entity for paying any expenses incurred in Guyana. The form was used by the Guyana Telecommunications Company to plan for the technical support it would have to provide. It was also used by the Guyana Press Association to determine the qualifications of the individual media representatives and to certify their credentials required for press identification cards and for facilitating access to the press briefings and the Media Centre.

c. Results Reporting

IFES assisted in the development of tally sheets necessary to comply with the new laws requiring polling place vote tabulation. IFES developed the form to be used for recording the election results from each polling place as reported to the Commission. Because of various methods used to transmit election results to the Commission (radio, telephone, courier, or in person), the form was designed to accommodate each method, and to provide for the coded password which authenticated the reports. Once the reports were recorded on paper, it was necessary to enter the information in the computer program designed by IFES to tabulate the results.

IFES also designed the form used to display and report the results for the media and international observers. The form was integrated into the computer program in such a way that as data was entered, the display was automatically updated by region and nationally. The format for the display included reporting of data by percentages by candidate as well as tabulation by candidate, regionally and nationally. The format displayed automatically the percentage of votes tabulated compared to the estimated voter turnout. An additional form was integrated into the results display in order to show the probable allocation of seats in the Parliament.

2. Vote Tabulation

It was necessary to provide for tabulation of the results in a manner that would be automatic and allow verification of the reported results. Comparisons needed to be made against the maximum number of votes that could be cast at any polling station. Therefore the results were entered as reported for each ballot box. The format automatically calculated a report of the percentage of votes cast at each polling station as compared to the maximum number of votes that could be cast. This information was used to help determine the estimated percentage of participation by the electorate. With this information, a determination could be made as to when it was mathematically impossible for a candidate or party to overtake the leader. It also helped spot trends in voting participation to determine if there may be other problems at the polling place which merited further investigation by the Commission or Observers.

As the results were received at the Commission and verification obtained that they were reported by a duly authorized person, the information was entered into the computer program. The entered data was again checked for accuracy and the computer program automatically updated the national and regional totals and percentages. The program automatically checked the totals to verify again that all updates were accurate. This same data was automatically entered into the display of results given to the Press and International Observers.

The first results began coming in to the Commission by radio and telephone around 7:30 pm on Election Day and continued throughout the night. At approximately 3:00 am some of the results were received in person from presiding officers who personally delivered results to the Elections Commission. The first press briefing of the initial results was at midnight on Election Day. The next briefing was at 8:00 am the morning after the election. Sufficient

results were not received until the morning of October 7 to allow the Chairman to announce at 3:30 pm that it appeared that the outcome of the election was determined. The Chairman kept the parties informed of the results just prior to each of the press briefings which were conducted by the IFES representative.

3. Database Programming Support

Paul Pachura was retained by IFES to provide programming support. At a critical time in the election preparation process, the UNDP abruptly ceased funding his position citing budgetary concerns. It is unclear why this questionable step was taken, as Mr. Pachura was the only person in the country who had the requisite skills and experience to manage the geographic information system and the database application containing the Voters List. Although the election could have proceeded without the geographic information system, it could not have proceeded without someone to manage and print the Voters List, and Mr. Pachura was the only person who could have done this. With the absence of another available programmer, IFES project managers agreed that having such critical skills in place was necessary to avoid jeopardizing the integrity of the project. His main areas of responsibility consisted of:

- Technical support for the hardware in the computer room
- Technical support to the geographic information system
- Compiling and printing the Voters List for the election
- Compiling of the list of polling places

IV. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Carter Center

The Carter Center opened an office in Georgetown in August 1991 which remained open throughout the election process. Dennis King, the local project manager, was assisted by Raymond Mohammed, interns, and clerical staff. Joel Weishoff also assisted during 1991. The downstairs portion of the building that they occupied was used as office space with living quarters upstairs for up to four staff people.

Dennis King conducted a weekly news clipping service for the election project. Each week, Mr. King faxed clippings to David Carroll at the Carter Center in Atlanta. Mr. Carroll sent copies to the IFES office.

IFES maintained a close working relationship with the Carter Center and its staff. Meetings were frequently held and provided an opportunity to exchange information particularly as it pertained to opposition parties. This helped the Commission develop its plans and activities by taking into consideration the information received from these sources. The Carter Center was most cooperative with the Commission and IFES, participating in the press briefings of the Commission and transmitting the information to their sources.

If it were not for the personal involvement of former President Jimmy Carter on election day on behalf of the Commission, the election would not have been successful. The crowds were going to complete their disruption of the election and the government was not providing the security required to maintain the orderly progress of the election. Mr. Carter's presence inside the Commission building and his demand that the government provide police protection for those in the building tabulating the results made it possible to complete the election process. A more detailed account, and some photographs, can be seen in the Winter 1993 edition of the IFES newsletter.

B. Commonwealth Observer Group

IFES provided regular updates on the election process to the Commonwealth Secretariat Observer Group.

Members of the Commonwealth Secretariat Observer Group assisted in collecting the polling place results from some presiding officers, particularly in Region 4. The

Commonwealth Secretariat Observer Group also assisted in training volunteers for the Rapid Deployment Teams.

C. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

IFES consultants worked side by side with the UNDP in the Command Centre on logistics issues. In fact, when the UNDP budget fell short, IFES provided a contract for a UNDP data programmer to complete his task and ensure that the elections could proceed.

Continuous liaison was maintained with the UNDP personnel including the head of the Mission. The primary support received from the UNDP was in the form of computer operations. The UNDP developed the computer programs for the Voters List, the logistics support and tracking for the election commodities, and the format for official press releases. In addition the UNDP provided administrative support to the Commission in the production of multiple form letters and other personalized forms.

D. Electoral Assistance Bureau

The coordination between the IFES representative for Public Affairs and NDI was handled in Washington. Little contact was made on a direct basis with the EAB in Guyana until the week before the election. Initially, the Chairman believed the EAB was undermining the progress made by the Commission, and therefore preferred that no direct contact be maintained with the EAB.

The lack of coordination between the Commission and the EAB caused problems in other areas. At one point it appeared that the EAB was being counter-productive because it continued to challenge the accuracy of the preliminary Voters List (PVL) even after the UNDP had conducted tests of the PVL and certified its accuracy. As the Commission was struggling to improve its image as an independent agency conducting free and fair elections, the EAB efforts were beginning to undercut this perception. This matter was discussed with the NDI and AID staffs in Washington. Apparently, the EAB policy was changed. Shortly after these meetings, the EAB endorsed the Commission's PVL and its efforts and retracted their claims that the PVL was flawed. The Head of the EAB sent a letter of apology to the Chairman. Subsequently, the relations between the EAB and the Commission improved and the two agencies began to explore ways the EAB could assist the Commission. The EAB undertook a

campaign by mail to notify each voter of the location of his or her polling place. They also helped the Commission identify persons to work at polling places and helped in the training of volunteers for the Rapid Deployment Teams.

Efforts were also made so as not to duplicate any public affairs activities undertaken by the EAB. The EAB hired automobiles with public address systems in some of the smaller towns and villages to announce information about the PVL and later the election. The EAB also placed display ads in the two daily newspapers which supplemented the Commission's public service campaign.

V. DESCRIPTION OF ELECTION DAY ACTIVITIES

A. Polling Station Openings

Election Day began at 6:00 A.M. Long lines at poll stations and a few administrative glitches were the worst problems being reported by international observers from the Carter Center and the Commonwealth Secretariat teams.

The first reports received from polling places were that there were long lines and each place was crowded. In most areas in Georgetown it was taking an average of 1 1/2 hours to vote. The Guyana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) gave reports of many people being turned away from polling stations in Georgetown because their names were not on the List. This appeared to be occurring in areas where the PNC expected a heavy turnout. Before the Commission had a chance to check this allegation, the GBC broadcast the reports as factual.

After checking the allegation, it appeared that the people were going to the wrong polling place. The larger polling sites had alphabetically split Voters Lists, i.e. A-H voting in one room, I-N in another room, etc. Since such split polling places had never been used before in Guyana, it appeared that these people were just going to the wrong room.

However, by mid-morning a busload of people had arrived at the Elections Commission office, quickly followed by a government television truck. The people staged a vocal protest about alleged instances of disenfranchisement at the polls. After about forty-five minutes, the camera crew left, and so did most of the protesters with a few particularly vocal ones left behind to continue arousing and agitating the crowd.

A new scenario began to unfold at mid-day. At around noon, the crowd had grown hundreds strong, chanting anti-Elections Commission slogans, shaking fists at the building, and pummeling the Commission headquarters with bricks and stones. By 12:30, local staff and consultants were moved from the first and second floors to the third floor of the building. Members of the mob shook the cast iron gates in front of the Commission, held back only by a handful of unarmed constables.

B. Crowds at Elections Commission Building

As the situation deteriorated, Elections Commission Chairman Rudy Collins decided to evacuate non-essential local staff, United Nations computer operators, and IFES representatives.

It was just after 1:00 P.M. As our group left the building by two different exits, the mob spotted us and started to chase a few young clerical workers who had broken into a run. They headed toward a local police station. The rest of us walked up the block and turned left, the opposite direction from the police station. We stood inconspicuously on the side of the road. An Elections Commission car picked us up from the side of the road and took us to the nearby United Nations compound. A US Embassy vehicle then arrived at the UN office to fetch us to safety.

After getting into the vehicle, we were told by the Embassy representative that it would be necessary to return to the Elections Commission building and Media Centre, located across the street from the Commission. He explained that there was a report of a US journalist who needed to be evacuated from the Media Centre and that the safety of US Ambassador George F. Jones, who had gone to the Commission to assist, was also in question. The ambassador had been cut on the hand by flying glass from a broken window.

The driver returned to the Elections Commission approaching the mob from its rear flank and remained across the street. The Commission building looked as though it had been hit by gunfire. Every window had been broken and the facade was pockmarked from the bricks and stones.

The journalist was not found at the Media Centre and so we then walked through the rear of the mob to the Elections Commission to check on the situation with the ambassador. After we got to the entrance, the ambassador could be seen standing at the same intersection where we had turned left and escaped just 30 minutes earlier. A group of journalists, observers and elections officials were being escorted from the building under police supervision. Elections Commission Chairman Rudy Collins and key staff remained in the building.

Although there were reports of sporadic violence in other locations, it appeared that the Commission headquarters was the focus of the disturbances. The balloting continued in a routine fashion elsewhere. By the time we returned to the Commission offices at around 3:30 P.M., some of the mob had changed their focus and turned to looting downtown Georgetown. Riot police had surrounded and protected the building for a brief time in the afternoon, but left as suddenly as they had arrived. By 4:30 P.M., only a handful of police were left. As night began to fall, an army helicopter hovered over the crowd descending close to it in a vain effort to break it up. Chairman Collins demanded more police protection at the Elections Commission, but despite assurances by the Police Commissioner, no help materialized.

Chairman Collins broadcast a message that those who claimed they had been disenfranchised at the polls would be allowed to vote in a special area at the Commission building. Their names would be checked against the master Voters List. Would-be voters lined up by the hundreds. People were still waiting to vote on the first floor of the building at 6:00 P.M. Polls were to have closed at that time, but the Chairman extended the closing until 7:00 P.M. for every polling place in the nation (except the Election Commission building itself, which remained open until 10:00 pm to prevent another outbreak of violence) to assure that all who wanted to vote would be given the opportunity.

Outside the building the situation was still not under control. Shots continued to be heard in the neighborhood, and there was not yet a significant police presence. Without police protection, the Elections Commission was vulnerable to attack and vandalism which could shut down operations. A second, organized evacuation of people and equipment was undertaken to relocate communications and computer gear to a back-up command post at our hotel to monitor and log unofficial election results if the Elections Commission building was taken over.

Chairman Collins was frustrated by the lack of police protection and the discrepancies between public reports of police presence and the reality of the situation at the Commission. "Get Jimmy Carter here and you will have protection," IFES media and public affairs consultant Henry Valentino advised the Chairman. However, the Chairman reportedly said that he would not request a former president of the United State to come into a situation such as this one. Valentino said he understood, but if the Chairman could not make the request, then he would, and he did.

At about 8:00 P.M., a call came to the hotel, where we were preparing to set-up our equipment to create a field Command Centre to receive election results, to request that we return to the Elections Commission. President Carter had gone to the Elections Commission office, and was talking by telephone with the Police Commissioner and President Desmond Hoyte about the lack of protection. As we arrived back at the building, riot police were taking up posts. We re-established ourselves at the Commission for the final time. A sense of relief and reaffirmation was noticeable from the group. Phalanxes of troopers in riot gear cleared the mob back from the building in a matter of minutes. The mob was scattered with volleys of warning shots and barricades were erected. The disturbance at the Elections Commission had ended.

C. Reporting and Tabulation of Election Results

Telephone and radio reports from Presiding Officers and Returning Officers with results of their counts had begun to arrive by 7:30 pm. IFES had designed a form to receive these tabulation reports and the codes used to authenticate the results. President Carter helped the IFES media and public affairs consultant enter the results into the computer to begin the tabulation process. Mr. Carter stayed until 11:30 that evening when he felt that there was adequate security and the election process would be completed. Shortly after midnight, the first press briefing on the returns was given.

Around 3:00 am on October 6, one of the Returning Officers arrived at the Commission with his ballot box and tally sheets. He was very upset and was thoroughly disheveled. Because of the personal threats he had received and the problems he had had at his polling station, he decided to bring the tally sheets and ballot box directly to the Commission. He was avoiding roving bands of thugs, and as he approached the Commission saw the blockades so he pulled into the rear parking lot of the Government's Public Information building next door to the Commission at around 1:30 am. As he moved to get out of his car, he saw that it was surrounded by the militia with guns pointed at him and he was ordered out of the car. He said they physically threw him against the car and held his head against the hood of the car with a rifle butt while they searched him. They would not let him talk or say anything. They searched his car and thought he had stolen the ballot box. After an hour of detention and interrogation, they finally believed him and let him go. He said he had been threatened, beaten, and humiliated and would never again agree to help in an election.

The radio and telephone reports kept coming in overnight. Based on the early returns, PPP was leading PNC in almost every area by a 3-to-2 margin. President Carter was back at 8:30 am and sat in on the press briefing conducted by the IFES media and public affairs consultant Henry Valentino. This marked the first time a computer display had been used in Guyana to provide the results of an election. Everything was going smoothly at this point, but some of the returns, particularly from Region 4, had not come in. The Returning Officer was holding back this information, and everyone was trying to locate him.

The IFES media and public affairs consultant devised a formula and computer program to help predict the percentage of voter turnout. Based on that formula, the figure seemed to be about 80%, but it was believed that this was probably too high since the Carter Center's projections were about 65%. During the day IFES started using the projected turnout from

the Carter Center as a basis for estimating the percentage of total votes counted as opposed to total eligible voters. By 10:00 pm, October 6, the last press briefing for the day was held and the press were told that the next report would be around 8:30 am on October 7.

The returns were not received from Region 4 until mid-morning on October 7. Once this information was entered into the computer program, it became apparent that the PPP was going to win. The Chairman asked that he be told when it would be mathematically impossible for any other party to overtake the lead of the FPP. The press was given the tabulation which included Region 4 at noon, even though the Commission was not declaring any party as the victor.

By 1:00 pm, the Chairman had notified President Hoyte and Dr. Jagan that it appeared the PPP was going to win the election. The Chairman made a public statement to that effect at 3:30 pm on October 7. The final official results are included as **Appendix ____**.

VI. SUMMARY OF CONCERNS EXPRESSED IN PRE-ELECTION TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ADDRESSED DURING PROJECT

A. Commodities

- "There is a broadly held lack of confidence in the security of the existing wooden ballot boxes..." Page 19.
- "Opposition contends that the red ink used in the 1985 election is not 'foolproof', that is can be removed, even if laboriously." Page 24.

Two commodities identified in the Pre-Election Technical Assessment report were of particular interest: metal ballot boxes and a new type indelible ink. IFES acquired and deployed both for the 1992 elections.

B. Role of Facilitator

- "That an IFES 'facilitator' be engaged for the United States and Guyana through the 1991 elections to act as a liaison between IFES and the Elections Commission and to facilitate the procurement of election commodities and their uses." Page 64.

Jeff Fischer was contracted by IFES to fill this role following the conclusion of his duties with IFES' Haiti project in March 1991. He provided on-site technical assistance and project management through October 1992.

C. Counting of Ballots at Place of Poll

- "The opposition believes that counting ballots at central locations invites abuse by removing the ballot boxes from constant observation by election officers." Page 20.

There was a change in the electoral code to require the polling place counting of ballots. IFES assisted in the development of forms and procedures for this new statutory provision. Moreover, the training tape which IFES assisted in writing and producing was the first explanation and demonstration of this new law.

D. Voters List

- "The Opposition contends that the Voters List, either preliminary or final, ought not to be just an updating of the 1985 national registration list..." Page 20.

After initial attempts by the Government of Guyana to produce a satisfactory Voters List, the UNDP was contracted to provide the hardware and software required for this task. After initial attempts to "clean-up" the Voters List through the use of a sophisticated database application failed, the national registration list was discarded. The UNDP team retrieved original registration documents, and in conjunction with a house-to-house enumeration, produced a new Voters List.

E. Electoral Functions Performed by Elections Commission

- "Electoral functions should be under the Commission, not divided or under the Minister of Home Affairs." Page 21.

At first, the electoral functions were informally grouped under the command of Elections Commission Chairman Rudy Collins. This was eventually codified in election law and should be continued.

F. Role of Disciplined Forces

- "The military presence on election day is unnecessarily apparent, intimidating voters and chilling the exercise of the right to vote." Page 23.

The military's role in the 1992 elections was greatly reduced. The Elections Commission was very sensitive to this complaint, and except in cases where only the

disciplined forces could provide a service, such as certain air transport services, they were excluded from the Election Day process. Guyana Defense Forces were not present at polling places and did not play a role in ballot box dispersal or retrieval.

G. Political Affiliation of Presiding Officers

- "Presiding officers at polling stations are all, or nearly all PNC." Page 24.

Great care was taken by the Elections Commission to solicit names of potential poll workers from a variety of political parties. In fact, so many new, and therefore inexperienced, poll workers were used, that training them took on a more prominent role than had been originally envisioned.

H. Other Concerns

Other concerns expressed involved removing restrictions on public gatherings and demonstrations and allowing the presence of international observers during all phases of the electoral process. Both of these concerns were adequately addressed by the Commission.

VII. ADDITIONAL PROBLEM AREAS EXPERIENCED DURING PROJECT

A. Structure of Elections and National Registration Commissions

Although the administration of the 1992 elections was consolidated under the leadership of the Elections Commission chairman, this arrangement was only temporary. The informal merger of the Elections and National Registration Commissions was explained in a memorandum from Chairman Rudy Collins. In this document, he described the arrangement as serving administrative purposes because at the time it was not statutory. The success of the arrangement would depend in part on the acquiescence of the Registration Commissioner to agree to report to the Elections Commission Chairman. There was not a law in place that required that he submit to the authority of the Chairman. However, the arrangement was formalized into an emergency restructuring which expired in January, 1993. Despite the attempt at integrating the two commissions, residual loyalties and other structural issues at times inhibited the administration of the combined unit.

The Elections Commission possesses a small regular staff of an Executive Secretary, two or three clerical people, a driver, and an attendant. The National Registration Commission employs over 30 people with several tiers of management. These two employment pools were merged for the 1992 elections. In addition, people were loaned from other government departments or private industry to lend specific expertise in such areas as logistics, finance, and security. Moreover, the UNDP had a staff of around twenty data-entry clerks, supervisors, and programmers who worked in the information processing area. Given such a collection of staff, it is not surprising that communications were sometimes difficult and that workers retained residual loyalties to their original group. IFES representatives and the UNDP often assisted in facilitating communications and moving issues and concerns through the bureaucracy.

B. Preparation Time For Election

The electoral law stipulates that the Commission Chairman notify the President when the Voters List is ready. The president has thirty days to dissolve parliament and then can call the election anytime within the following 90 days. It is not unusual in a parliamentary system to have government fail a confidence vote, which is then followed by a special election. This

means that an ongoing structure must remain in place, easily activated whenever election services are needed.

The Guyana election law states that the chairman "intimates" to the president that the list is complete. However, implicit in this is that all other preparations for an election should also be ready, since the election could occur virtually anytime within that 120 days. However, even if the election machinery is ready, there must be sufficient time to print ballots, select and notify voters about polling stations, print the Voters List, in brief make those arrangements that can only be finalized once an election date has been announced.

C. Interpretation of Electoral Law

A serious problem was the slow process of interpreting electoral law in terms of unfamiliar events and situations. The Commission had no comprehensive body of information on election laws to begin with, and had to rely on a few experienced election administrators to debate the laws as situations arose. Ambassador Rudy Collins, Chairman of the Elections Commission, did an excellent job of guiding our actions so that the Commission did not stray from its objective of remaining non-partisan. However, he had never before been involved in election administration and had to rely on information from the few experienced people who had. On the whole, they were straightforward with the information when the need arose. However, keeping in mind their political affiliations, the Commission was forced to examine each issue with great care. Often, the decision would come at the last minute, and force a rushed reaction.

D. Staffing

As described above, the staffing of the election office was achieved through arrangements with many different organizations. Job descriptions were sometimes brought forward without having been adapted to the current situation. Some of those individuals on loan from other ministries or private industry may have developed conflicts with their regular employers and had to leave the Commission suddenly. In other cases, ongoing commitments to their private industry job made for unpredictable work schedules at the Elections Commission.

Moreover, election operations were more centralized in this effort than in previous elections. This created new sets of responsibilities because of the desire for greater control and accountability. In some cases, more time had to be taken to perform certain tasks because of the transparency factor.

E. Polling Place Location Selection Process

As explained in the section on polling station planning, the preliminary list of places was completed and presented to the Elections Commission in July. There were concerns that too few polling places had been chosen and that the floating voter provision had not been exercised. The political forces which then went to work on changing the list of polling places kept the process in a state of flux until Election Day. Political parties were allowed to appeal the decision concerning location of polling places, and did so all too regularly.

Significant areas of Regions 1 and 10 were opened to "floating" voters. Whereas most voters had to go to a predetermined polling place, the voters who were allowed to "float" could vote at any one of a group of polling stations. The intent was to allow primarily migrant Amerindians, who may not have a permanent residence in the conventional sense, to vote without the undue hardship of travelling great distances by foot to a remote polling place. Polling places were added, subtracted, and in some cases shifted to other locations daily. Appeals were heard by the Elections Commission during its regular meetings, as agenda items. A structured appeal process and calendar, with a final date beyond which no further appeals would be heard, would have been useful in providing a more balanced adjudication of the polling place concerns.

This state of flux concerning the location of polling places also had an impact on the ability to inform voters about their respective polling stations. Moreover, since there were variables such as splitting polling places alphabetically and geographically, as well as floating locations, the Commission simply could not keep up with the changes, let alone adequately disseminate the constantly changing information to the electorate. In addition, when the EAB did its mass mailing to inform registered voters in Guyana of their correct polling place, errors on the mailing list and last minute changes from the Elections Commission caused some voters to receive incorrect polling-place information.

F. Poll Worker Training

The unsettled environment involving polling places was also felt in the administrative and procedural aspects of defining an election and training poll workers. Because procedures in the new statutes had never been performed before (polling place tabulation of votes) and because other procedures were now to receive significant scrutiny (Voters List), procedural definition was a more significant task than in previous years. Such changes have a ripple effect on poll worker training. Each poll worker must be trained or retrained in these new procedures. If the procedures remain subject to debate and amendment for too long, they become difficult to implement correctly. Comprehensive training sessions can not be arranged without preparation and sufficient lead-time, therefore some instruction were given so late (stamping both the national and regional sections of the ballots instead of just the national section) that there appeared to be confusion among the poll workers surveyed about which procedure to follow. Special notices had to be included in letters to Presiding Officers and Returning Officers. This made it difficult to develop and maintain a training program for election officials. The problems associated with producing the training video tapes were magnified in the live training programs.

In addition, there was no single person or entity responsible for the entire training process. The Commissioner of Registration was responsible for conducting the training sessions and developing the materials used in the training sessions, but the manuals for the election officials were prepared by both the Commissioner of Registration and other staff members reporting directly to the Chairman of the Elections Commission. This created essentially two different versions of how the election process was to work: the Elections Commission's version and the Commissioner of Registration's version. The production of the training videos increased attention on this problem so that most of the differences were resolved before the videos were produced, but some policies such as the layout of the polling place, whether one or two lines would be used at the larger polling places, and the application of the polling station stamp on the back of both the national and regional ballots, were changed after the videos had been made.

All factors considered, the Commission conducted effective training programs. While problems can be identified with any program as extensive as this, several thousand election officials were trained under less-than-favorable conditions, and free and fair elections resulted. There were, moreover, several unknowns in the conduct of the elections. The checks and

balances introduced in the process represented a collection of items that worked well in elections in other countries. The combination of these actions contributed to the complicated process used in Guyana. These actions also contributed toward instilling a new sense of integrity in the election process and made it difficult to prevent free and fair elections.

G. Voters List Issues

The Preliminary Voters List was incorrectly posted outside some polling locations with the correct list (Final Voters List) being used inside the polling place. Voters checking the incorrect list outside of the polling place became confused about the integrity of the list and their proper polling place location.

The printing realities of polling place requirements exceeded the UNDP printing capacity available to service it. Each polling place required 15 copies of the Voters List for that particular location. Special lists had to be printed for the military as well as supplemental lists that detailed additions and omissions to the list. It became necessary to photocopy the List off-site. The Commission arranged for photocopying services at locations across Georgetown. Some of the lists could not be included in the secure ballot box package that went to polling places and had to be sent later.

H. Administration of the National Registration Commission

1. Identification Card Program

A survey of the ID card process was taken in late August 1991, and it was evident that an insufficient number of ID card processing locations had been set up and more outreach service was needed. IFES contracted for minibuses which took teams into rural and secondary locations for ID card issuance. IFES requested that a schedule for the use of these vehicles be developed. However, there were variations from the proposed schedule and lack of proper notification to voters concerning the schedule. Vehicles would be dispatched according to schedule, but unless the residents were adequately informed about the location of the vehicle no one would turn up. Alternatively, notification would be made and the vehicles would fail to arrive or would be dispatched to a different location. Ugly crowds and threats of violence at some locations occurred as a result. In order to further support the process, IFES required

and supported publicizing the locations in advance of visits and notifying political parties of the scheduled visits. Finally, a manager was even hired by the NRC to ensure that schedules were developed and adhered to and that all efforts were centrally coordinated for maximum results. Inexplicably, he was fired after one month and never replaced.

There was also a high level of film spoilage. This was largely a result of retakes being performed either through operator error or at the request of the registrant. IFES requested that camera operators be retrained and that retakes not be allowed unless caused by operator error. No retakes were to be shot for cosmetic or other minor considerations. IFES requested that production data records be kept on how many new issuances, reissues, and retakes were performed at which location and when.

Also, new ID cards had not been issued on a wide scale for several years. Many voters had either lost their cards, which are important forms of ID, or simply decided that they wanted a new one. These factors resulted in a high level of card reissues. IFES attempted to direct the effort towards new ID card issues to voting-age citizens who would be registering and voting for the first time. This idea, however, was resisted by the Commission as being unfair, and was therefore all but ignored.

2. Record Keeping

In order to verify data for an ID card applicant, the NRC staff had to consult several banks of files located in several different places. This time-consuming process resulted in gaps in the data base, further exacerbating the slow pace of ID card issuance.

3. Storage of Commodities

An inventory audit was conducted on November 22, 1991 by Gordon Glasgow, field auditor for the Ministry of Home Affairs, including inspection of storage locations and transaction logs associated with the process. Problems were found with the quality of bookkeeping associated with the IFES-procured commodities. Glasgow suggested improvements, which were implemented. Moreover, the NRC later developed an entire procedures manual devoted to commodity storage and bookkeeping.

I. Role of the Guyanese News Media

The Guyanese media for the most part were cooperative and eager to assist the Commission in its efforts to conduct free and fair elections. The primary problems were: the absence of a single government entity with oversight of the media, and no single authority to coordinate their activities. The government owned and operated all the radio facilities, one TV channel in Georgetown and one daily newspaper--*The Chronicle*. To its credit, while the government was the sole owner of *The Chronicle*, it did not censor the paper. The Editor-in-Chief, admittedly selected by the government, set editorial as well as news policy. As a result of the independence of the media, it was necessary to coordinate the proposed media actions of the Commission with each owner or operating manager.

The Guyana Press Association, GPA, was in its formative stages and in existence less than a year before the election. It is believed that if the GPA had been in existence longer, it would have been more effective in the advice and assistance it provided the Commission. With time, and given the leadership available from the more experienced members of the press, the GPA will be able to provide training and direction to the less experienced members of the media. There was also an effort to found an association of advertising agencies which could be very productive, but the effort was not successful before the election.

Another major problem was the lack of experience of most of the local media and reporters. This is one of the major problems with the broadcast media. Because of the immediacy of this media, it is difficult for more experienced personnel to supervise and oversee live reports. This was one of the factors that contributed to the spread of violence on Election Day. While the same inexperience can be found in the print media, an editor's right to review a reporter's work prior to publication allows some measure of control to alleviate the problem, at least in the case of the print media.

J. Violence

Most of the violence was directed at the Commission headquarters. However, there were isolated disturbances at two or three polling places outside the Georgetown area. It is believed that GBC radio reports contributed to the outbreaks of violence in other parts of the country and prompted others to come to the Commission building to see what was happening. It is also believed that the initial disturbances at the Commission might well have been planned. The

reason for this belief is that people were brought to the Commission in buses and trucks, and shortly after they arrived at the Commission, agitators began working the crowd and organizing chants. Someone had to have arranged for this type of transportation in advance.

As the GBC reporters began reporting the incident at the Commission live on the radio, people began to come to the Commission to see what was happening. The GBC initially reported that the people had come to the Commission to vote because they were told if their name was not on the List, they could vote at the Commission. Since this story was repeated by inexperienced news editors at GBC, it was broadcast as a fact that people could come to the Commission to vote. Calls were received from Presiding Officers at polling places outside of Georgetown that citizens reported having heard on the radio that the Commission was allowing people who were not on the List to vote. Callers wanted to know how they could do this in their respective areas. In one case an angry mob was intimidating the election officials demanding the same right at their polling place.

As the crowd grew larger and more frustrated, they began to throw stones at the windows in the Commission building. Ultimately, they broke every window in the building. It is believed that thugs took advantage of the disturbance at the Commission building and, under the pretext of frustration with the electoral process, began to loot nearby businesses.

The lack of adequate police protection for the Commission also contributed to the violence. The Chairman requested additional police at 10:00 am when the first busloads of people began to arrive. Mr. Collins' request was made to the Police Commissioner a number of times during the day, and he was told each time that additional police were en route. It was not until 6:00 pm on Election Day, after President Carter called the Police Commissioner from inside of the Elections Commission building to invite him to the building to see that there was no additional police protection present, that the promised police protection arrived. Carter also called the President and asked that the area around the Commission building be secured. Later, members of the Disciplined Services sealed the intersections near the Commission building and forced the crowd to disperse. Three persons were killed and more than 100 were injured as a result of the riots in the Georgetown area.

It seems that as the disturbance at the Commission grew, some members of the PNC saw an opportunity to disrupt the election and shed doubt on the outcome. This would explain the reluctance to provide police protection when first requested. With the outcome in doubt, it would not make any difference if the final results indicated the PPP/Civic had won the election; the PNC could claim the results should not be declared official because it would have

been impossible to certify the official returns. It does not seem that all of violence was planned. It is believed that the organizers of the disturbance thought they could control the crowd and direct the activity solely at the Commission. It appears that as the situation continued, it became uncontrollable and they were no longer able to focus the attention on the Commission. The mob nearly forced its way into the Commission building, and at that point, the Chairman was prepared to evacuate the staff. They would have succeeded were it not for the presence of President Carter at the Commission building which forced the police and military to secure the area.

K. Sabotage

There were at least two reported instances of sabotage to the UNDP managed computer system. The first occurred when the system was being installed. An improper circuit was deliberately wired into the electrical system. This resulted in severe power surges that destroyed several UPS units that check, filter, and condition electrical power before it reaches electrical equipment. Due to the UNDP's use of these protective units, the computer hardware was protected from damage.

The second instance occurred about three weeks before the election: it involved a generator, contributed by the Canadian High Commission to provide a reliable power source for the computer system. Technicians for the High Commission reported that a foreign substance had been added to the fuel tank causing the generator to breakdown.

It is also possible that a certain lack of action and accountability that occurred the week before the election could be construed as an attempt to sabotage the election. When work needed to be done, there was no one available to do it, or it was done incorrectly. When a decision had to be made, the decision-maker was unavailable. However, IFES staff began to do the manual labor necessary to ensure the election commodities would be ready for the election. The Chairman was busy with ensuring that the election officials were selected and notified, as well as other matters, and he knew that IFES would do whatever was necessary to complete the preparation of the ballot boxes and materials. And indeed, if IFES staff had not personally performed the manual work which required 24-hour-a-day activity beginning the week before the election, the materials would never have been ready for delivery on time to the polling places, and the election could not have taken place as scheduled.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. General

The main problem faced by the Guyana Elections Commission is the lack of trained personnel to manage and perform the various activities necessary to conduct free and fair elections. The government should begin selecting persons now for training and preparation for future elections; otherwise they will have to rely on international assistance. It would be better for the government and international community to begin the training process immediately so that ultimately the Commission can be staffed with qualified and knowledgeable personnel who can handle all aspects of the election process.

The enabling legislation which establishes the Elections Commission and the election process should be amended to provide authorization for control of certain media activities in future elections. For example, the Commission should be responsible for ensuring candidates equitable access to the media and that balanced coverage be provided by, at a minimum, the government-controlled media, and preferably all the media. The Commission should have authority to direct the media to follow guidelines similar to those adopted on a voluntary basis for this last election. The media should be required to provide non-partisan public service-type messages in support of the election.

B. Organization of Elections and National Registration Commissions

ELECTIONS COMMISSION

Executive Director

Executive Secretary	Registration Director	Logistics Director	Public Infor. Director	Finance Director
- Commission Records	- Voters List	- Polls	- Media Relations	- Accounting
- Admin.	- ID cards	- Procedures	- Poll Worker Recruitment	- Payroll
- Facility Management	- National Reg. Records	- Transport	- & Training	- Financial Reports
- Liaison		- Supplies		
- Legal		- Security		
		- Boundaries		

This organizational outline describes a Commission which combines the responsibilities of the Elections and National Registration Commissions. It also includes some land and boundaries responsibilities for maintaining the correct legal descriptions and maps on Peoples Cooperative Unit (PCU) and Amerindian voting districts.

The responsibilities are defined by area of operation under an Elections Commission and an executive director. The executive director is a new position responsible for the administering the process. The executive secretary serves as a director with a specific set of administrative responsibilities.

Executive Director - in the 1991-92 effort, the process seemed to require a chief operations officer to complement the chairmanship. The commissioner of registration also holds the title of Chief Electoral Officer which functionally is the "operations" person. Under a new arrangement, the Executive Director holds those operational responsibilities in coordination with the departmental directors, implementing specific aspects of the electoral process.

Executive Secretary - this position involves custodian responsibilities for the Commission itself as well as facilities management and other overhead or administrative functions. The Executive Secretary is a liaison with other government agencies and researches legal questions associated with election codes.

Registration Director - administers the registration responsibilities that were formerly administered by the NRC. The director is responsible for the Voters List, identification cards, and the maintenance of the central registration files and computerized database (as it is developed). Since this process should be automated, the registration director would require a data processing supervisor and data entry clerks. Other responsibilities include supervising any house-to-house enumeration, performing any satellite ID card functions, and producing the Voters List for each election.

Logistics Director - administers the operational aspects of an election including polling place selection, procurement and transport of polling related supplies, security, and general transportation which had previously been associated with the NRC. Includes any new responsibilities that may go with land and boundaries questions.

Public Information Director - administers the poll worker recruitment and training program and well as media and press relations required for voter education.

Finance Director - administers payroll, accounts payable, receipts, and inventories, and also provides the financial reporting required by law.

C. Voters List Format

There need to be changes in the laws governing the physical format of the Voters List that facilitate the printing of these lists, and help the presiding officers to do their job more quickly and efficiently. The lists were designed around a manual system of typewriters and copy machines. The preliminary list was prepared by division, and then posted in each division for the Claims and Objections period. The final list was then supposed to be a copy of the original preliminary list, plus a supplementary list of additions and corrections, and finally a list of deletions. This was our legal interpretation of the list used at the place of poll. The presiding officer would then manually check the three lists for each elector applying to vote. This was not only difficult for the presiding officer, but was extremely difficult from the database side to cross index each list and print them out together. We did make one change. We put minor corrections of voters' names and addresses on the main list, or preliminary list. To follow the old format exactly, we should have put the incorrect listing in the deletion list, and put the corrected listing in the addition list. It would have been far easier to make one list of corrected voters per division, without a separate list of deletions and additions. We could have also automatically removed the electors that voted early in the disciplined forces. Of course, this would have required that disciplined forces give us their lists well in advance, so that we would not have to print all the voters lists at the last minute.

D. Election Calendar

The short period of time (32 days) between Nomination Day and Election Day could be increased to allow sufficient time to complete activities that can not be initiated until Nomination Day, most importantly, the design and printing of the ballots.

E. Polling Place Location Selection Process

Concerns associated with the polling station selection process were detailed in a previous section. It is recommended that a formal administrative hearing process be adopted which specifies administrative procedures for hearing and deciding requests to change polling stations. Such a procedure should also be timebound with a definite date of closure sufficiently in advance of the elections to allow materials and public information to be up-to-date and accurate.

F. Administration of National Registration Commission

1. Identification Card Program

Improvements can be made in the administration, structure, technologies, and policies of the ID card distribution program. Administration can be improved through production accounting, setting standards for maximum time that people should have to wait in line, a formal news and public relations program, and a consolidation of record-keeping into a single database. A determination needs to be made concerning how many regional centers as well as how many satellite and mobile centers need to be established.

Consolidating the photography and data functions into a single database would improve the record-keeping and productivity of the process. Alternatively, more advanced ID card systems could be investigated, depending upon available funding.

The rush in the 1991-92 effort to replace old or lost cards cost more than anticipated. The Commission could track ID card issuance and after the free original card has been issued, charge a fee for all replacement cards.

2. Record-keeping and Disposition of UNDP Computer Network and Database

The existing files should be consolidated into a single database with an automated file and one set of paper back-ups. Time should be invested in consolidating the different sets of records now kept at the NRC or other locations.

The in-house capacity should be developed to perform data entry, print lists, program and maintain the database. The UNDP equipment could be used for these purposes.

3. Storage of Commodities

Environmental improvements should be made to the facility where computers may be installed. The procedures outlined in the commodity procedure manual should be implemented. The storage area should have all unusable equipment and supplies removed.

G. Training of an Election Administrator and Mid-Level Management Staff

Elections Commissions directors and supervisors as outlined in the proposed organization chart could benefit from specialized instruction. The curriculum would include computer training, election law, management techniques, and on-site experience alongside election officials in neighboring countries.

H. Preparation of Poll Worker Training Program

The Commission should take advantage of the materials developed for this past election and begin the revision process so as to maintain currency with the election reforms which are adopted by the government. The key issue would be to have staff members who are capable and qualified and have the materials to train others.

I. Review of Administrative and Voting Procedures

A procedural analysis should be undertaken to review the set of statutory and administrative forms for their relevance under current law and level of technology. Inventory counts should be conducted of each type. A diagram showing how the flow of forms works should be drawn and analyzed. The process should be streamlined and brought into agreement with recent statutory changes.

Some fine tuning of polling-place procedures could be undertaken. First, 50 sample polling places should be surveyed to see how many voters were serviced during the entire day. If interviews can be conducted with the Presiding Officers, they should be questioned on the time it took and when peak periods of voting occurred. Perform a walk-through at a mock polling station noting the amount of time it takes to complete each step in the process of voting and vote tabulation. Redo the training videos to incorporate the new procedures.

J. Continuation of Civic Education Programs

There is a definite need for a "grass roots" type civic action (CA) program in Guyana if the country is to build on its democratic experience and provide for a continuing democracy with free and fair elections.

The CA program should provide for both short-term and long-term action and benefits. "Short-term" is defined as those actions that should be taken now with results expected within the next five years. "Long-term" involves those actions that will affect future generations with results expected beyond five years. Both would require comprehensive plans in the form of information and education programs with assistance provided initially by the international community and more specifically by the U.S., U.K., and Canada.

The first action should be to obtain a commitment from the government that it is interested in and would endorse a CA program. Then a study should be made to determine as accurately as possible the areas, both geographic and social, where the CA program should be introduced and how it would be continued as an integral part of development. This study could be completed within 30 to 60 days with the cooperation of the government and should include a budget for the various aspects of the program.

1. Short Term

There is a strong need in Guyana to build confidence in the government and the democratic process. At the same time, confidence should be built in the national political parties so that their roles can be recognized by the public as an integral part of the democratic process which gives citizens a choice in elections and is a part of the system of checks and balances. While building confidence in the government, a sense of pride of being a citizen of Guyana would be instilled simultaneously, which in turn improves the image of the country to every citizen. Once Guyana gains the confidence and support of its citizens, respect and support from the international community will follow.

An information and education program should be introduced to accomplish the objectives of the short-term efforts. Programs should be implemented that support the concept of nation-building so citizens can see positive action and results from the government. Improving the basic infrastructure should be one aspect of that effort.

It will be necessary to include a comprehensive educational program for citizens who are capable of leadership within the short-term. These citizens should be given on-the-job training in a host country that would sponsor such training. For example, the next Chairman of the Elections Commission or head of elections in Guyana should be undergoing intensive training now in a country that is preparing for an election using a system similar to the one used in Guyana.

The CA program should involve the private sector, media, religious community, and educational system. Since the private sector will benefit significantly from an effective CA program, the plan should include a number of scholarships and job training programs in country as well as overseas.

Since the CA plans for Georgetown will not necessarily work in the more remote areas, consideration must be given to the needs of the different geographic areas. The same will be true for social differences.

2. Long Term

The long-term CA program will naturally focus on education. Special courses of instruction which develop the pride of citizenship and support for country should be a part of the curriculum for every grade in primary, secondary, and high schools. Regular foreign training programs should be set-up on a rotational basis with entry to the program based on a scholarship award process. All of the efforts planned for the short term should be continued through the long term with the goals and objectives established to accommodate the different aspects of the CA program.

K. Final Disposition of IFES-Procured Commodities

During preparations for the 1992 election in Guyana, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) was the principal international provider of equipment and supplies to the Guyana Elections Commission. In addition, IFES project personnel coordinated the donations of material from other international sources. These dual responsibilities in commodities management were part of the overall project scope under USAID project number LAC-0100-G-SS-00-0052-00. The commodities supplied through IFES were used to support a variety of electoral activities including the following:

- To produce ID cards for voters
- To provide nationwide radio support for election logistics, security, and transmission of unofficial results
- To ensure integrity for the 450,000 ballots being distributed, voted, and counted
- To train poll workers
- To print the preliminary voters list
- To light 900 polling stations in areas with marginal electricity
- To support the Elections Commission administration

Below is a list of commodities provided to the Elections Commission. These items have been divided into two categories: 1) "Equipment" describes items which are capable of being used in multiple elections; and 2) "Supplies" are those items which are consumed during the course of a single election.

EQUIPMENT

- ID Card Cameras
- Camera Electrical Adapters
- Generators
- Generator Tool Kits
- Laminating Machines
- Die Cutters
- Ballot Boxes
- Ballot Box Padlocks
- Six Digit Stamps
- Fluorescent Lamps
- Facsimile Machine
- Office Chairs
- Calculators
- Television/VCR
- Radio System

SUPPLIES

- Film
- Plastic Pouches
- Batteries
- Glue Sticks
- Ballot Box Seals
- Plastic Bags
- Indelible Ink
- Stamp Pads
- Computer Paper
- Typing/Copy Paper
- Typewriter Ribbons
- Ballots
- Diskettes
- Stencils
- Calculator Paper

The items are currently stored in three locations in Guyana. The electronic equipment and computer paper are located at the old US Embassy in Georgetown which is now used as a warehouse by the Embassy. This location is temporary pending a final decision on the disposition of the equipment. The balance of the equipment and supplies is either in use (ID card equipment) by the National Registration Commission (NRC) or containerized at the NRC compound (ballot boxes, some lamps) awaiting final disposition.

It is recommended that sufficient quantities of IFES-procured assets be left with the Guyana Elections Commission to allow for election administration and conduct of future elections. It is further recommended that the remainder of the commodities be placed into the commodity pool of the Caribbean Election Commodities Association to be utilized as necessary for preparation and administration of elections in member countries across the Caribbean, including Guyana. Potential charter member countries include:

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Barbados

- Bahamas
- Dominica
- Grenada
- Guyana
- Jamaica
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Trinidad and Tobago

The purpose of the Caribbean Election Commodities Association (CECA) is fourfold:

- to gain greater utility from existing capital equipment used for election purposes and diminish the need for repeat purchases of similar equipment
- to foster increased standardization in equipment and supplies among participating election authorities
- to promote focused dialogue and exchange of information, including different methods of problem solving, among the participating election authorities
- to organize the cumulative purchasing power of such a cooperative in order to take advantage of quantity discount contracting for election supplies.

The initial investment of assets into this commodity pool can be drawn from equipment provided by USAID through IFES and used in the 1992 Guyana election process. These assets are both those to which IFES still holds title and those items that have been titled to the Guyana Elections Commission (should they wish to contribute those assets as a CECA member country). Currently, IFES is arranging to donate 500 ballot boxes to election authorities in Jamaica, and Barbados has expressed an interest in using the 4-part computer paper warehoused in Guyana. IFES also donated 500 ballot boxes to St. Lucia for use in their 1992 elections. These gestures are indicative of the types of commodity sharing envisioned by an organization such as CECA. IFES is conducting written and telephone surveys of election authorities across the Caribbean to determine interest in an organization such as CECA as well as to determine what assets are available for addition to the CECA commodity pool. Initial responses show a high degree of interest.

IFES would serve as the administrator or secretariat of the program and perform this function from its Washington, D.C. office. A list of available assets and quantity supply contracts would be published for distribution to the election authorities of member countries. When a member authority requests the use of CECA commodities, the request is made to IFES which then makes the necessary shipping and storage arrangements.

Use of these assets would not be entirely without charge. Shipping expenses, insurance, and user fees may be charged to the requesting authority. A membership fee may also be considered. Such a determination of charges would need to be established at the outset. IFES' administration of CECA would be on a strictly non-profit basis. The objective of a fee-based system is to allow the Association to be self-supportive after an initial start-up grant from USAID. A financing mechanism could also be introduced for the administration of quantity purchasing arrangements. IFES would publish an annual report showing all commodity activity and would account for monies collected and spent on the administration of CECA.

IFES has an inventory of metal ballot boxes donated by Elections Canada which would be available to CECA. Moreover, the metal ballot boxes that will remain with the Guyana Elections Commission, could be considered as commodity pool assets, if Guyana is willing to loan them to CECA as needed. The currently available commodities would be supplemented by items donated by other member countries or other donors in general. IFES recommends dividing the equipment and supplies in the manner outlined on the following page (items not mentioned are assumed to be titled to Guyana Elections Commission):

CECA

<u>QTY.</u>	<u>ITEM</u>
8	ID Cameras
1	Generator
450	Fluorescent Lamps
59	Calculators
59	Calculator AC Adapters
5	HF Manpack Radios
1	HF Base Station
1	Set Solar Panels
5	VHF Mobile/Base Stations
10	VHF Handheld Radios
1	VHF Repeater
352	Cases 4-Part Computer Paper
*	Bottles Indelible Ink

GUYANA ELECTIONS COMMISSION

<u>QTY.</u>	<u>ITEM</u>
10	ID Cameras / Adapters
2	Generators / Tool Kits
450	Fluorescent Lamps
*	Calculators
*	Calculator AC Adapters
1	Fax Machine
5	HF Base Stations
*	Sets Solar Panels
5 (1)	VHF Mobile/Base Stations
9 (2)	VHF Handheld Radios
6	Office Chairs
6	Die Cutters
6	Laminating Machines
1100	Six Digit Stamps
900	Large Ballot Boxes
200	Small Ballot Boxes
1	TV / VCR

NOTES:

- * Remainder of Units
- (1) 6 units to be given to Guyana Elections Commission less 1 unit reported stolen from a NRC vehicle for a total of 5 remaining units
- (2) 10 units to be given to Guyana Elections Commission less 1 unit that was never returned for a total of 9 remaining units

L. Election Day Security Plan

Building on the experience of this last election and previous elections, the government should ensure that adequate security is given to the Elections Commission prior to, during, and after the election. The security plan should include provisions for all polling places and all locations of Commission activity. It should not be limited to protection by members of the Disciplined Services because it is important that voters not feel intimidated by the presence of members of the military. The plan should ensure that the security forces allocated for the election be under some level of direct control by the Chairman of the Commission. Perhaps a senior officer of the Disciplined Services could be assigned to work directly with the Chairman and those members of the Disciplined Services assigned to this duty would have a chain of command to the Commission with provision for additional personnel as needed.

Any security plan developed should include provision for telecommunications support. It is essential that the Commission have the ability to communicate with polling stations as well as Presiding and Returning Officers throughout the country.

A security plan should also include a contingency plan which would provide for alternatives should it become necessary to relocate the election command center for any reason.

M. Coordination of Resources

Coordination among all the entities involved in a project of this type should be improved in order to reduce duplication of effort and to make maximize use of resources. In the case of Guyana, USAID, NDI, and IFES should have held more periodic meetings in Washington which included the persons working in the field.

APPENDIX 1

TECHNICAL REPORT

VOTERS LIST AND LIST OF POLLING PLACE LOCATIONS

Technical Report
Voters List and List of Polling Place Locations

By Paul Pachura, UNDP/IFES Computer Systems Consultant

It is a house to house registration that was completed in August 1991, specifically for the upcoming elections. National Registration is a mandatory procedure for everyone over the age of 14. Statistics are not available, but it is probable that many people are not registered. It is a process that requires a name search at the NRC building and the production of a picture ID card. Many people outside of Georgetown have complaints about the difficulty of getting ID cards. The Voters List in the past has been compiled by this same agency, the NRC, and is supposed to be based upon the ID number given in the National Registration.

National Registration may be a mandatory procedure, but there is no penalty for not registering, and it is not always easy to do. The ID card confusion is compounded when people lose their cards and don't know their number, or register more than once. The National Registration Center's filing system is antiquated and unorganized, and we are still not sure if they inadvertently reuse registration numbers. When I was there to do a random sampling of their verifications, I observed no fewer than 7 filing systems that had to be searched to verify if a person had registered. The last of these was a room with stacks of original forms from past years, covered with dust.

The Voters List was supposed to be a nationwide recording of all people over the age of 18. There was an attempt to computerize the list on a mainframe computer in Linden. This became known as the Linden list. We hoped to add to this list the results from the Claims and Objections period. We used the same record format as on the Linden list to start our project. Later, it became apparent that the Linden list was too haphazardly done to be of use, and we abandoned in it favor of the original registration source documents that came from the NRC. By this time, we were already well along in the data entry process, and were not allowed to redesign the record format of the database. This proved to be a major source of problems for two reasons. The first was that the database format had no place for a birth date. The paper forms had birth dates, yet they were never entered for this reason. This caused us no end of trouble in trying to identify duplicate entries. It may even have helped to quell the charges of underage voting. The second problem was the lack of sufficient space to enter the address. We had to abbreviate many of the addresses, and our abbreviations were inconsistent. This hampered our efforts in identifying voters incorrectly registered in the wrong place, and later our attempts at splitting large divisions into smaller polling areas, according to address.

One of the reasons we needed the birth date was the lack of a unique identifier for each voter. The national registration number was missing from many forms, and was replaced with a myriad of other numbers, including passport numbers and the paper form numbers. When the national registration number was used, it was not always checked for validity by the person who filled the form out for the applicant.

For these two reasons, the lack of a birth date and the shortness of the addresses, we had to spend a lot more time doing things to correct the list than the time it would have taken to enter the information from the forms in the first place. I would also recommend that in similar projects a table of valid addresses be compiled for an area before or during the entry of forms, so that the occurrence of different spellings for the same address is kept to a minimum.

Initially, all the forms were entered into DBASE III Plus. It was not an ideal tool for a large database, since it was not networkable. One of the United Nations Volunteers working on the project was a licensed ORACLE programmer. He recommended we use ORACLE, a networkable relational database. We were able to officially borrow a copy from the Office of State Planning. ORACLE proved to have its ups and downs. When we had a licensed ORACLE programmer on the job, the database proved to be very valuable. It had an excellent accounting system, so that we could track when changes could be made, who made them, and when they were made.

During this period, we decided to make a field check of the list to verify the validity of the forms we had received. Our only goal was to see if the people on the list existed in the area in which they registered, not whether their particular information was correct. We made a photocopy of each original form, and printed on the back of each a list of things to check when the person was found. We chose areas from all over the country, including some interior areas, which were difficult to access. As the test progressed, we found it necessary to drop some of the more remote areas we planned to visit, and include more urban areas around Georgetown and the East Coast. This was due to the expense and time involved in getting to these areas, and also the clamor for more sampling in city areas, which were thought to be the areas where there was more padding of the list with nonexistent voters. We did not take any advice from outside sources as to which particular areas to visit, so that we could not be accused of bias in our results. Of course, we were still accused of bias, because some groups wanted us to sample areas they knew to have 'problems'. During the testing, we would look for the particular person on the form, which most often meant asking around the neighborhood. If we found the person, or found someone who knew the person, we counted that as a 'found'. Our results showed that some areas were worse than others, but on the whole we found most

of the people, or someone that knew of them. This was a major step in instilling voter confidence in the list, which had always been assumed to be heavily padded.

The next step was to clean-up the list before we printed it out for the Claims and Objections period. We had three major tasks to accomplish. The first was to eradicate duplicate registrations, the second was to find the National Registration numbers for those who had none on their original forms, and the third was to place people into their correct divisions.

There was a more than one series of house-to-house registrations for the Voters List. This accounted for some of the duplicate registration. People were also registered at their homes and at their businesses. It might seem like a simple exercise to eradicate duplicate entries, but the obvious was never simple. We did not have a unique birth date to use. Fathers and sons living at the same address might have the same name. There was a lot of duplication among the more common Indian names. There were many cases of duplicate National Registration numbers. When we had a case of duplicate registration numbers, we had to be sure it was the same person before we deleted one of the records. Unless the name matched completely, we were not allowed to delete a potential voter. We tried to make a match of duplicate names, without regard to ID number, but this proved to be of no great help. We eventually had to blank out the ID numbers for many people with duplicate ID numbers, since we were not sure how to tell who had the valid ID and who did not. This increased our list of blank ID numbers.

The cases of blank ID numbers comprised almost one-sixth of the entire Voters List at one point. We printed out this list and gave it to the NRC. Their job was to check their files for these persons, to see if they had registered. If they found the name, they would return the number to us. In some cases they found the names, but the person did not have an ID number, because they had a temporary registration, pending production and delivery of a National Registration card. In other cases, they found numbers, but it would turn out to be a number already in use by a different name on the Voters List. In these cases, we would have to reject the number that the NRC found in favor of the original form that we had, since that constituted a verifiable source document. When we got down to less than 30,000 blank ID numbers, the time that the NRC took to find names, and the number of duplicate numbers they returned prompted us to halt the exercise. At this point, Stanley Singh, head of the NRC, made a lot of promises at the last minute to reduce the number of blank ID numbers by stepping up the issuance of ID cards in the field. However, it soon became apparent that this slow process would not make any real change in the number of blank IDs. We decided to go ahead with the release of the list, hoping that the blank ID numbers would be cleared up in the Claims and Objections period.

Divisional boundary changes had been enacted in 1990. However, the changes had never been fully documented, as far as division descriptions, and no new maps were made. The changes were never made clear to the local registrars, so that when they went to register people for the Voters List, many used the wrong number for their own division. We had to employ the services of T. Earle, an expert on local geography, to help us to compile a complete list of new divisions and their boundaries. The division descriptions were required by law to be included with the Voters List for each division. Once we were done with that, we entered a period of block transfers, to place people that had been registered in the wrong division. The address field had to be used, and since this field was not consistent, we were forced to go through them one by one to decipher the abbreviations used by the data encoder. Mr. Earle and his team were not able to review all of the 370,000 records, but only the ones in problem areas. Once we had completed the cleanup of the preliminary Voters List, we started printing. It took us a couple of weeks with round the clock printing to complete the approximately 32 copies needed.

We then entered a period of Claims and Objections, where people could check the list to see if their name was on it, and make corrections, or make a claim to be added to the list. Also, people could object to persons on the list who were not in their respective division, and people could be transferred from one division to another. We hoped to enter the forms as they came in during this period, but instead we had to wait until the very end for the NRC to deliver the claims to us. The local registrars were often to blame, returning their forms late, or filling them out incorrectly. New people were added to the list, and people were deleted only if we received source documents from the NRC that had been done at the local level. However, we did transfer people in blocks, based upon recommendations from the registrars in the affected areas. Also, we used information supplied by a local group to transfer people based upon the addresses entered into the database. This local group was the EAB, or Electoral Assistance Bureau, an NDI/USAID funded group that was an independent watchdog of the elections process. We had another expert on local geography review the recommended transfers, and advise us on which ones were sensible. He also reviewed some transfer recommendations supplied by political parties. We did input these transfers into the database after the Claims and Objections period, but only if that person had not already requested a change in their registration. Our assumption was that many people would not bother to look at the posted preliminary Voters List, and we would have to make the necessary corrections. After the election was over, there were some complaints that people who had been on the preliminary Voters List were not on the final Voters List, but at this point it is still not clear if they were incorrectly transferred, or were looking at the wrong list.

At this point, our ORACLE programmer left. We thought that the final Voters List was complete. However, there were some steps left to create the list that would be used at each polling station. It became nearly impossible to adapt the ORACLE system to print out the lists as these new requirements were unearthed. The program was too complex to learn in the time remaining, and there were no books readily available, since the program was on loan from another agency. EIS, the geographic database, was eventually used for a subset of the complete Voters List to tag the records that fell into special categories. However, it was not designed for the volume of information required, and its lack of data integrity checks were problematic.

We were close enough to the elections period at this point in the period of Claims and Objections to start the process of choosing polling stations. We had a list of polling stations from 1985, which we assumed we could use as a starting point. A polling committee was formed, with two people that had a lot of experience in the different regions, Steve Sagar and Vibert Welch. The initial list was soon completed and submitted to the political parties. It was only a list of polling places, and did not take into account the number of ballot boxes. The parties responded shortly thereafter, because we gave them a deadline of one week. The polling committee reviewed the recommendations and made revisions accordingly. We thought this would be the end, but instead it was the beginning of a long process of revisions. The parties would get the revisions, and make more recommendations, not only on the changes, but on polling places they had not mentioned in their earlier recommendations. We requested the returning officers from each region make a physical check of the polling places, but later it became apparent that they were not actually visiting the buildings, as some were later found to be dilapidated or inadequate. The returning officers were the head registration officers from each region, and had participated in previous elections.

The next step was to compute the number of ballot boxes needed at each polling place. Since we had not completed the final Voters List, we used the results from the preliminary Voters List. To compute the boxes, we started with a figure of 750 voters per box. Based upon this figure, the 900 ballot boxes we had were just enough for the whole country. Many of the areas had few voters, but were too inaccessible to be grouped with another ballot box. However, in the populated areas, some divisions had as many as 3500 voters. The commission then did an about face and told us to recompute the number of ballot boxes at 400 voters per box, saying that this was the maximum number of voters that could vote at one polling station. With this new limit, we recomputed the number of ballot boxes to be around 1100. We realized we would need more boxes. IFES donated 200 ballot boxes in addition to the 900 that they had previously provided. It was apparent that something was wrong with our initial estimation for the number of ballot boxes. While comparing the 1985 list of polling places to

the number of registered voters in 1991, it seemed that either our list of polling places was incomplete or thousands of people had voted at one ballot box. Of course, the population could have changed in five years, but the overall population of the country had gone down during that period.

The next step was to break down the divisions that were too large for one ballot box. We had two alternatives: splitting a division geographically or alphabetically. The geographic splitting was the most time consuming. It required the registrar from that area to tag each name on the division list. There were some divisions that were split into as many as five separate areas. These divisions were transferred into the EIS database, and tagged by our data entry crew. They were then printed out in separate lists for the Election Day Voters List. Since it was a different database than ORACLE, the printout did not include separate lists for the additions and deletions, as did ORACLE. Changes in the polling station list kept being made, and the last list of geographic splits submitted by the registrars came in only 4 days before Election Day. The lists the registrars submitted to us were usually incomplete, leaving off names. Some of these names were people whose address showed them to be in some other division. Since the Claims and Objections period was over, we could not transfer these voters to another division, something the registrars could not seem to grasp. We had no choice but to place them in one of the separate geographic areas within the division, regardless of their address. These geographically separated lists of areas within each division may have caused some confusion on Election Day. If a person came to vote, he might see his name on the list outside of a polling place, because they had already posted the complete list for each division a week prior to the election. However, the voter may not have found his name on the list inside, if he had been placed in another polling place within that division.

The second method for breaking down large divisions required we split the Voters List alphabetically according to surname, with different letter sequences voting at different rooms within the same building or complex. In cases where the buildings did not have enough separate rooms to house the number of ballot boxes required for the total population, we had to use separate buildings in close proximity. The term 'close proximity' had different meanings, depending on the area. The people in remote areas were expected to walk hours from their homes to get to their place of poll, yet in urban areas people were upset about having to walk ten minutes to another building. The breakdown of each division alphabetically was not an easy task. It could not be done with the ORACLE database, because of the complexity of the program. It had to be done manually, by reviewing the printout and adding up the sequence numbers of the main and addition lists. Mr. Collins advised us to break each sequence evenly on a letter, but in some cases this was not possible. The number of people in

the division might mean that particular a letter sequence had more people than would fit into one ballot box.

Some of the divisions were in migrant Amerindian areas. The problem, as we were told, was that these people tended to move around, and we could not expect to be able to assign them to one polling place without mass disenfranchisement. These people had typically been able to vote at more than one polling place in the past. In fact, whole regions had this privilege in past elections. We argued that multiple voting could not be controlled, and this went against the policy of electoral transparency. The election commission went ahead with the decision to allow the voters to 'float' at different polling stations, but did limit the number of people and places at which they could vote. Their reasoning was that these areas were difficult to traverse, and this, combined with the indelible ink, would prevent people from voting twice. Informally, I did a quick check as results were coming in, and there did not seem to be any cases where the number of votes cast exceeded the total number of voters in that area. As it turned out, the main problem with this policy was the difficulty in keeping track of all the separate divisional lists that had to be duplicated for each polling station at which those divisions could vote. To add to the confusion, some of these lists were split geographically, with some areas floating and other areas assigned to a single polling station.

Around this time, we had completed the separate divisional lists that make up the final Voters List, and made an accounting of all the voters in each division. We then printed 15 copies of the official or final Voters List. This had been requested by Stanley Singh, head of the NRC, for the actual Voters Lists to be used on Election Day. We were told that it was the job of the NRC to pack the ballot boxes and put the correct lists into each one. As per his request, we also made some extra copies of the divisions that voted at more than one polling station, or 'floated'. The inputting of the geographic splits was not finished, as we were still waiting on some of the registrars to complete their separations of the affected divisions. We knew we would have to print out these lists when the task was completed.

We were then asked to tag all the records of people who were in the military, the police, and the prison services, since they were going to vote in a separate exercise ten days in advance of the election. This group of people was known as the disciplined forces. We were able to use ORACLE to flag the relevant records, but had to transfer the affected records into the EIS database in order to add the polling place location and print out the lists. The lists of disciplined forces were printed without any problems, but the real complication lay in the fact that we had to prevent these people from voting again on Election Day. The divisional lists had already been completed and printed, so we had to make a supplementary list for each division that included people who should have their names manually crossed off the list on

Election Day. This meant a total of 410 more lists to distribute on polling day. Ideally, we should have removed these people from the regular lists, but these lists had already been printed by the time we got the information.

After the disciplined forces voting, we found out some new pieces of information that had a large impact on what we had been planning all along. One was that only 500 people could realistically vote at one ballot box in the course of a 12 hour period, given the amount of time needed to process each voter. The other was that the additional ballot boxes we had received from IFES were smaller and therefore accommodated fewer ballots. We had yet to complete the breakdown of each division into alphabetical separations. We had to rethink how we were going to limit the number of voters to a box to 500, yet have enough boxes that could hold all the votes at each polling place. The polling committee had completed their list of physical polling locations, and it was up to us decide how to split up the larger divisions alphabetically to fit this new scenario.

About this time we realized that the NRC was not showing any great haste to pack the ballot boxes or sort the polling place lists, and we only had a few days before the first of the ballot boxes were due to sent out. These boxes were destined to go to the interior areas, and had to be sent well ahead of the elections date. Mr. Collins agreed to let us start packing the ballot boxes and sorting the lists.

Within these interior areas, there were not many people in each division. This meant that we had enough copies of the Voters List without having to worry about printing or duplicating. We were able to sort and pack 15 copies of all relevant polling place lists into each box. I had to oversee the sorting of the lists, because of all of the complications that were involved. These complications included: different lists for the areas split geographically, multiple lists for different divisions voting at one polling place, divisions voting at multiple "floating" polling places, and the addition of non-voting lists of people from the disciplined forces.

The next deadline was to complete the separation of the larger divisions alphabetically. This took longer than anticipated. We had to manually adjust the numbers to make sure that we had enough large and small ballot boxes to go around.

Finally, we were able to begin preparing the voting lists for the larger coastal areas. This is when we realized that we had to produce a lot more copies of the list than what we had thought. An example would be a division with 3000 people. We had already printed 15 copies of this list. We then split this division up alphabetically into 6 groups of approximately 500 each. Each box would get 15 complete copies of the list, with directions to allow only voters that fell within a specific group of letters to vote there. This means that we needed 90 copies

of a list that was 70 pages long, and we only had 15. Luckily, we were able to get outside volunteers to help by duplicating and collating extra copies of the problem divisions. If we had not, the election would not have happened.

The night before Election Day we were still putting together the lists for region 4, the largest region which included Georgetown. We had groups of volunteers helping us to collate, and we were waiting for some copies to be brought in from the places where they had been taken to be copied. In the confusion, the registrars had come up to our floor and were demanding copies of the lists they needed from us. Lists were coming and going haphazardly. Many of the ballot boxes left the building, with the intention that the lists would be delivered later. In the morning before the polls opened, people were still delivering the last of the lists to the polling stations.

APPENDIX 2

FINAL ELECTION RESULTS

DECLARATION Under THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT (Chapter 1:03) REGIONAL ELECTIONS DECLARATION OF RESULTS

In accordance with section 99 of the Representation of the People Act, Chapter 1:03 (as applied to regional elections by section 18 of the Local Democratic Organs Act, 1980) the Elections Commission hereby declares that the results of the elections held on 5th October, 1992, pursuant to article 73 (2) of the Constitution for the election of councillors in each of the ten regions of Guyana are as follows:

[1] Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 1 or the Barima/Waini Region

[a] The number of votes cast for each List of candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	2,399
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	1,483
THE UNITED FORCE	497
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	129
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	116
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	4,624

[b] The number of rejected ballot paper is 357
[c] The number of seats allocated to each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	8
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	5
THE UNITED FORCE	2
TOTAL	15

[d] The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for the said Region No. 1 or the Barima/Waini Region are as follows:

- [i] PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC
1. DeSouza, Joseph M.
 2. GLENN, Herman (a/k as JEFFERY)
 3. MOONSAMMY, Matthew
 4. RODRIGUES, Joseph S.
 5. WONG, Edmund

[ii] PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. BAIRD, Ivelaw
2. BRADFORD, Eunice
3. CHARLES, Leoni
4. FORDE, ANN
5. HERCULES, Yvonne
6. KHAN, Ricky
7. PIERRE, Philbert
8. WORRELL, Ingraham I.

[iii] THE UNITED FORCE

1. DANIELS, Victor
2. JARVIS, Jerome

[2] Regional democratic Council for Region No. 2 or the Pomeroon/Supernaam Region:

[a] The number of votes cast for each List of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	11,451
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	5,374
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	750
DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	201

WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	170
THE UNITED FORCE	133
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	18,079

[b] The number of rejected ballot paper is 647
[c] The number of seats allocated to each list of Candidates is as follows:

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	11
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	5
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	1
TOTAL	17

[d] The names of the person who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 2 or the Pomeroon/Supernaam Region are as follows:

[i] PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY

1. BAKSH, Ali
2. BAKSH, Samad Abaus
3. BASIR, Isahak
4. BASIR, Sabra B.
5. CHASE, Warren (a/k as F. Jonas)
6. De MATTOS, Harold A.
7. HEERALALL (a/k as Mohan)
8. LALL
9. LUKE, Irma
10. RAMPERSAUD, Sammy
11. RUPLALL, Jairoop

[ii] PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. BACCHUS, Mickall
2. BOWEN, Marva
3. DUNCAN, Doreen
4. KHAN, Yusuf
5. Williams, Mary S.

[iii] UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY

1. GOUVEIA, Reynolds

Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 3 or the Essequibo Islands/West Demerara Region:

[a] The number of votes cast for each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	30,825
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	10,630
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	400
DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	290
THE UNITED FORCE	98
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	79

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	26
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	42,348

[b] The number of rejected ballot papers is 999

[c] The number of seats allocated to each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	20
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	7
TOTAL	27

[d] The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for the said Region No. 3 or the Essequibo Islands/West Demerara Region are as follows:-

[i] PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/civic

1. DOOKHIE, Esau
2. DUNCAN, Daniel
3. HARRIPAUL, James R.
4. HUSSEIN, Ramrattie
5. JEETO, Pooran
6. KAMAL
7. LALL, Mahadeo
8. MADHUCHAND, Parmanand
9. MANPERSAUD
10. PARYAG
11. PERSAUD, Nun
12. PERSAUD, Seetal
13. PRASAD, Ramindra
14. RAMENAUGHT
15. RAMSEHWAR, Etwaru
16. RAMRATTAN a/k Bulkarran
17. ROOPCHAND
18. SAHADEO, Maharajia
19. SHIVLOCHAN
20. SUKHAL, Parag

[ii] PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. ADAMS, John
2. BAGGOT-THOMAS, Earlene
3. MOUNTER, Neville
4. PERSAUD, Timothy
5. ROGERS, Lynette
6. SKETTE, Lionel V.F.
7. SINGH, Lela L.

[4] Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 4 or the Demerara/Mahaica Region:

[a] The number of votes cast for each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	64,307
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	50,681
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	3,119
THE UNITED FORCE	334
DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	216
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	150
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	86
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	119,193

[b] The number of rejected ballot papers is 3,782

[c] The number of seats allocated to each list of candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	19
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	15
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	1
TOTAL	35

[d] The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for the said Region No. 4 or the Demerara/Mahaica Region are as follows:-

[i] PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

1. ALLY, Sheer
2. ARJOON, Nankissore
3. CHABROL, Jules E.
4. DANIELS, Vincent
5. DRUSES, Reginold
6. GANGARAM, Harripersaud
7. GILBERT, Reuben A.
8. KHAN, Mohamed O.
9. NEENDKUMAR
10. NICHOLSON, Frank H.
11. PATTERSON, Edward A.
12. RAI, Abel K.
13. RAMNARINE, Udoh
14. WOOLFORD, George
15. YOUNGE, Marline

[ii] PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. ARCHER, Megan
2. BACCHUS, Joseph
3. CLENKIAN, Leyland
4. ELLIOT, Ernest
5. FRANCOIS, Alma
6. GARNETT, Sydney
7. GORDON, Doreen
8. GORDON, Randolph
9. HAMER, May
10. MADRAY, Shirley
11. MONIZE, John
12. MUNROE, Alan E.
13. PETERS, Ivan
14. PIERRE, Myrtle
15. RAJARAM, Joseph P.
16. ROHOMAN, Bibi F.

17. SAMMY, Lachman
18. SINGH, Pretam
19. THOMAS, Pamela

[iii] WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE

1. TROTMAN, Desmond H.

[5] Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 5 or the Mahaica/Berbice Region:

[a] The number of votes cast for each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	14,510
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	8,985
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	143
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	89
THE UNITED FORCE	508
DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	41
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	19
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	24,295

[b] The number of rejected ballot papers is 425

[c] The number of seats allocated to each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	11
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	7
TOTAL	18

[d] The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for the said Region No. 5 or the Mahaica/Berbice Region are as follows:-

[i] PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

1. BAKSH, Jallalodeen
2. BALDEO, Harrinarine
3. De SANTOS, Anthony A.
4. DHANRAJ, Janie
5. FRASER, Geoffrey A.
6. KHAN, Ally Mansoor
7. NEDD, Sydney R.
8. RAMPHAL, Mangal Singh
9. SAHADEO, Jallal
10. SEARS, William H.
11. SINGH, Bhojpartap

[ii] PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. ALI, Muntaz
2. BLACK, David
3. MC KENZIE, Rex
4. REYNOLDS, Wanda
5. SAFEE, Mohamed
6. SEMPLE, Rose
7. SIBHANNIE, Jennifer

[6] Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 6 or the East Berbice/ Corentyne region:

[a] The number of votes cast for each List of Candidates is as follows:

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY CIVIC	46,893
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	13,753
DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	374
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	320
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	229
THE UNITED FORCE	101
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	35
TOTAL VALID VOTES	61,705

[b] The number of rejected ballot paper is 1,358

[c] The number of seats allocated to each list of candidates is as follows:

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	23
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	7
TOTAL	30

[d] The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 6 or the east Berbice/ Corentyne region are as follows:

[i] PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

1. ANDERSON, Edgar
2. BACCHUS, Khadim
3. BEHARI, Ganesh P.
4. BIPAT, Permanand
5. BISSEAR, Rajendra N.
6. DEY GAVILLE O.
7. DOUGLAS, George M.
8. GANNY, Abdul
9. HANOMAN, Roy Rohan
10. MAHADEO, Bhudram
11. MOTI, Bijulee
12. NAUTH, Devendra
13. PENEUX, Laddy Lemon
14. PERSAUD, Rohit
15. PERSAUD, Thakoor
16. POMPEY, Newburn
17. RAMDASS, Ishwar Dath
18. RAMDASS, Kum Karan
19. RAMDATT, Doodnauth
20. RAMLAKHAN, Seenarine
21. RAMOO, Kumar Vijay
22. ROOPNARINE, Bidwatee
23. SANKAT, Ramsundar

[ii] PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. ADAMS, Carlson
2. ALLY, Nasir
3. BYNOE, Colin
4. LAMBERT, Santon
5. NEDD, Jane
6. SINGH, Beeram
7. SINGH, Surujnarine

102

<p>(7) REGIONAL DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL FOR REGION NO. 7 OR THE CUYUNI/MAZARUNI REGION:</p> <p>[a] The number of votes cast for each List of candidates is as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS</td><td>4,365</td></tr> <tr><td>PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC</td><td>1,692</td></tr> <tr><td>WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE</td><td>183</td></tr> <tr><td>THE UNITED FORCE</td><td>116</td></tr> <tr><td>UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>TOTAL VALID VOTES</td><td>6,384</td></tr> </table>	PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	4,365	PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	1,692	WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	183	THE UNITED FORCE	116	UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	28	TOTAL VALID VOTES	6,384	<table border="0"> <tr><td>WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE</td><td>508</td></tr> <tr><td>TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES</td><td>1,985</td></tr> </table> <p>[b] The number of rejected ballot papers is 126 [c] The number of seats allocated to each list of Candidates is as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>15</td></tr> </table> <p>[d] The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for the said Region No. 7 or the Potaro/Siparuni Region are as follows:</p>	WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	508	TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	1,985	PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	7	PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY	4	WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	4	TOTAL	15	<table border="0"> <tr><td>1. ANTONE, Silas</td></tr> <tr><td>2. BARTHOLOMEW, M.D.</td></tr> <tr><td>3. LA CRUZ, Eugene</td></tr> <tr><td>4. MOSES, Indranie</td></tr> <tr><td>5. RODRIGUES, Eustace</td></tr> </table> <p>(II) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. ALLICOCK, Sidney</td></tr> <tr><td>2. ATKINSON, John</td></tr> <tr><td>3. HENRY, Vincent</td></tr> <tr><td>4. MACK, Adelita</td></tr> <tr><td>5. SMITH, Krugly</td></tr> </table> <p>(III) THE UNITED FORCE</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. BARETTO, Mauric</td></tr> <tr><td>2. CHARLIE, Matthew</td></tr> <tr><td>3. FREDERICKS, Alfred</td></tr> <tr><td>4. KINTINO, Sonny</td></tr> </table> <p>(IV) WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. SIMON, Bernard</td></tr> </table>	1. ANTONE, Silas	2. BARTHOLOMEW, M.D.	3. LA CRUZ, Eugene	4. MOSES, Indranie	5. RODRIGUES, Eustace	1. ALLICOCK, Sidney	2. ATKINSON, John	3. HENRY, Vincent	4. MACK, Adelita	5. SMITH, Krugly	1. BARETTO, Mauric	2. CHARLIE, Matthew	3. FREDERICKS, Alfred	4. KINTINO, Sonny	1. SIMON, Bernard															
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<p>[b] The number of rejected ballot papers is 214 [c] The number of seats allocated to each List of candidates is as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>15</td></tr> </table> <p>[d] The names of the person who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 7 or the Cuyuni/Mazaruni Region are as follows:</p>	PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	10	PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY	4	WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	1	TOTAL	15	<p>(I) PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. ATKINSON, Albert</td></tr> <tr><td>2. DEAR, Archie</td></tr> <tr><td>3. PAUL, Bagot David</td></tr> <tr><td>4. RODRIGUES, Gerald</td></tr> </table> <p>(II) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. CORNETTE, Clinton</td></tr> <tr><td>2. FELIX, Evelyn</td></tr> <tr><td>3. KEFUME, Pebery</td></tr> <tr><td>4. KING, Hampton</td></tr> <tr><td>5. MCGARREL, Stanley</td></tr> <tr><td>6. NICKSON, David</td></tr> <tr><td>7. WILLIAMS, Lawrence</td></tr> </table> <p>(III) WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1. MARTIN, Lawrence</td></tr> <tr><td>2. PETERS, Albertino</td></tr> <tr><td>3. SIMONS, Calvin</td></tr> <tr><td>4. WILLIAMS, Matheson</td></tr> </table>	1. ATKINSON, Albert	2. DEAR, Archie	3. PAUL, Bagot David	4. RODRIGUES, Gerald	1. CORNETTE, Clinton	2. FELIX, Evelyn	3. KEFUME, Pebery	4. KING, Hampton	5. MCGARREL, Stanley	6. NICKSON, David	7. WILLIAMS, Lawrence	1. MARTIN, Lawrence	2. PETERS, Albertino	3. SIMONS, Calvin	4. WILLIAMS, Matheson	<p>(10) Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 10 or the Upper Demerara/Berbice Region:</p> <p>(a) The number of votes cast for each list of Candidates is as follows:-</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS</td><td>12,998</td></tr> <tr><td>PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC</td><td>709</td></tr> <tr><td>WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE</td><td>539</td></tr> <tr><td>DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT</td><td>161</td></tr> <tr><td>UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY</td><td>87</td></tr> <tr><td>THE UNITED FORCE</td><td>61</td></tr> <tr><td>PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES</td><td>14,567</td></tr> </table> <p>(b) The number of rejected ballot papers 536 (c) The number of seats allocated to each list of Candidates is as follows:-</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>18</td></tr> </table>	PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	12,998	PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	709	WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	539	DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	161	UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	87	THE UNITED FORCE	61	PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	12	TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	14,567	PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	16	PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	1	WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	1	TOTAL	18							
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Dated this 24th Day of November, 1992.

R.A. COLLINS,
Chairman,
Elections Commission

103

DECLARATION
Under
THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT
(Chapter 1:03)
GENERAL ELECTIONS
DECLARATION OF RESULTS

In accordance with section 99 of the Representation of the People Act, Chapter 1:03, the Elections Commission hereby declares that the result of the General Elections held on 5th October, 1992 pursuant to article 60 (2) of the Constitution are as follows:

(a) The number of votes cast for each list of candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	162,058	3. Baksh, SHAIK K.Z.	2. ALEXANDER, Arthur A.
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	128,286	4. Belgrave, Cyril C.L.	3. ALLY, Amna
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	6,068	5. Benn, Brindley H.	4. BARROW, Dunstan
THE UNITED FORCE	3,183	6. Chan, Michael S.	5. BERNARD, Deryck
DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	1,557	7. Chand, Komal	6. BROUET, Gwenneth A.
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	1,343	8. Chandarpal, Indranie	7. CORBIN, Robert H.O.
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	298	9. Collymore, Clinton	8. FERREIRA, Jennifer
UNION OF GUYANESE INTERNATIONAL	134	10. Edwards, Shirley V.	9. FREDERICKS, John
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY	114	11. Evans, Randolph	10. GOUVEIA, Andy
UNITED WORKER'S PARTY	77	12. Hanoman, Hughley H.	11. HARDING, Faith A.
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT	68	13. Hinds, Samuel A.	12. HOYTE, Hugh Desmond (SC)
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	303,186	14. Jagan Janet	13. HUKUMCHAND a/k PARAG
		15. James, Una	14. KING, Kenneth
		16. Kissoon, Alston A.	15. MC KENZIE, Patrick (AA)

(b) The number of rejectable ballot papers is 5,666

(c) The number of seats allocated to each List of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	28	17. Lall, Moti	16. MURRAY, Winston (CCH)
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	23	18. Mohamed, Sheik Feroze	17. NARAIN, Sase (OR)
THE UNITED FORCE	1	19. Nagamootoo, Moses V.	18. NG-SEE-QUAN, Simon H.
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	1	20. Nokta, Harripersaud	19. PERSICO, JEAN (AA)
TOTAL	53	21. Persaud, Reepu Daman	20. RICHARDS, Joan
		22. Ramjattan, Khemraj	21. REIHL, Clarissa
		23. Ramoutar, Donald	22. SUBNAUTH, David
		24. Rodney, Lawrence	23. TYNDALL, Kenrick

2. The names of the person who, as a result of the election, have become members of the National Assembly are as follows:

(i) PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

1. Alli, Fazal M
2. Ally, Husmar

25. Rohee, Clement J.
26. Sukhai, Pauline
27. Teixeira, Gail
28. Zephyr, Winslow M.

(ii) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. AHAMAD, Aftabuddin

(iii) THE UNITED FORCE

1. NADIR, Manzoor

(iv) WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE

1. THOMAS, Clive Y.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1992

R.A. Collins

Chairman

Elections Commission

104

DECLARATION
Under
THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT
(Chapter 1:03)
REGIONAL ELECTIONS
DECLARATION OF RESULTS

In accordance with section 99 of the Representation of the People Act, Chapter 1:03 (as applied to regional elections by section 18 of the Local Democratic Organs Act, 1980) the Elections Commission hereby declares that the results of the elections held on 5th October, 1992, pursuant to article 73 (2) of the Constitution for the election of councillors in each of the ten regions of Guyana are as follows:

(1) Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 1 or the Barima/Waini Region

(a) The number of votes cast for each List of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	2,399
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	1,483
THE UNITED FORCE UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	497
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	129
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	4,624

(b) The number of rejected ballot papers is 357

(c) The number of seats allocated to each List of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	8
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	5
THE UNITED FORCE	2
TOTAL	15

(d) The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for the said Region No. 1 or the Barima/Waini Region are as follows:-

(i) PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

1. DeSOUZA, Joseph M.	3. MOONSAMMY, Matthew
2. GLENN, Herman (a/k	4. RODRIGUES, Joseph S.
JEFFREY	5. Wong, Edmund

(ii) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. BAIRD, Ivelaw	5. HERCULES, Yvonne
2. BRADFORD, Eunice	6. KHAN, Ricky
3. CHARLES, Leoni	7. PIERRE, Philbert
4. FORDE, Ann	8. WORRELL, Ingraham I.

(iii) THE UNITED FORCE

1. DANIELS, Victor	2. JARVIS, Jerome
--------------------	-------------------

(2) Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 2 or the Pomeroon/Supenaam Region:

(a) The number of votes cast for each List of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	11,451
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	5,374
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	750
DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	201
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	170
THE UNITED FORCE	133
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	18,079

(b) The number of rejected ballot papers is 647

(c) The number of seats allocated to

each List of Candidates is as follows:

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	11
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	5
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	1

TOTAL 17

(d) The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the

(i) PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

1. BAKSH, ALI	7. HEERALALL (a/k as Mohan)
2. BAKSH, Samad Abaus	
3. BASIR, Isahak	8. LALL
4. BASIR, Sabra B.	9. LUKE, IRMA
5. CHASE, Warren (a/k as F. Jonas)	10. RAMPERSAUD, Sammy
6. De MATOS, Harold A	11. RUPLALL, Jairop

(ii) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. BACCHUS, Mickall	4. KHAN, Yusuf
2. BOWEN, Marva	5. WILLIAMS, Mary S.
3. DUNCAN, Doreen	

(iii) UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY

GOUVEIA, Reynolds

(3) Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 3 or the Essequibo Islands/West Demerara Region:

(a) The number of votes cast for each List of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	30,825
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	10,630
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	400
DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	290
THE UNITED FORCE	98
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	79
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	26

TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES 42,348

(b) The number of rejected ballot papers is 999

(c) The number of seats allocated to each List of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	20
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	7
TOTAL	27

(d) The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for the said Region No. 3 or the Essequibo Islands/West Demerara Region are as follows:-

(i) PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

1. DOOKHIE, Esau	11. PERSAUD, Nun
2. DUNCAN, DANIEL	12. PERSAUD, Soetal
3. HARRIPAUL, James R.	13. PRASAD, Rabindra
4. HUSSEIN, Ramratie	14. RAMENAUGHT
5. JETOO, Pooran	15. RAMESHWAR, Etwaru
6. KAMAL	16. RAMRATTAN a/k Bukarrap
7. LALL, MAHADEO	17. ROOPCHAND
8. MADHUCHAND, PARMANAND	18. SAHADEO, Maharaja
9. MANPERSAUD	19. SHIVLOCHAN
10. PARYAG	20. SUKHAJ, Parag

(ii) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. ADAMS, John	4. PERSAUD, Timothy
2. BAGGOT-THOMAS, Earlene	5. ROGERS, Lynette
3. MOUNTER, Neville	6. SKEETE, Lionel V.F.
	7. SINGH, Lela L.

(4) Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 4 or the Demerara/Mahaica Region:

(a) The number of votes cast for each List of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	64,307
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	50,681
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	3,119
THE UNITED FORCE DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	634
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	216
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	150
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	119,193

(b) The number of rejected ballot papers is 3,782

(c) The number of seats allocated to each List of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	19
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	15
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	1
TOTAL	35

(d) The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for the said Region No. 4 or the Demerara/Mahaica Region are as follows:-

(i) PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

1. ALLY, Sheer	8. KHAN, Mohamed O.
2. ARJOON Nankissore	9. NEENDKUMAR
3. CHABROL, Jules E.	10. NICHOLSON, Frank H.
4. DANIELS, Vincent	11. PATTERSON, Edwards A.
5. DRUSES, Reginold	12. RAI, Abel K.
6. GANGARAM, Hampersaud	13. RAMMARINE, Udoh
7. GILBERT, Reuben A.	14. WOOLFORD, George
	15. YOUNGE, Marlene

(ii) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

1. ARCHER, Megan	10. MADRAY, Shirley
2. BACCHUS, Joseph	11. MONIZE, John
3. CLENKIAN, Leyland	12. MUNROE, ALAN E.
4. ELLIOT, Ernest	13. PETERS, Ivan
5. FRANCOIS, Alma	14. PIERRE, Myrtle
6. GARNETT, Sydney	15. RAJARAM, Joseph P.
7. GORDON, Doreen	16. ROHOMAN, Bibi F.
8. GORDON, Randolph	17. SAMMY, Lachman
9. HAMER, May	18. SINGH, Pretam
	19. THOMAS, Pamela

WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE

(5) Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 5 or the Mahaica/Berbice Region:

(a) The number of votes cast for each List of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	14,510
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	8,985
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	143

REGIONAL ELECTIONS

DECLARATION OF RESULTS

UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY

PARTY	89
THE UNITED FORCE	508
DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	41
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	19
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	24,295

(b) The number of rejected ballot papers is 425

(c) The number of seats allocated to each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	11
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	7
TOTAL	18

(d) The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for the said Region No. 5 or the Mahaica/Berbice Region are as follows:-

(i) PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. BAKSH, Jallaldeen | 7. NEDD, Sydney R. |
| 2. BALDEO, Hamarine | 8. RAMPHAL, Mangal Singh |
| 3. De SANTOS, Anthony A. | |
| 4. DHANRAJ, Janie | 9. SAHADEO, Jallal |
| 5. FRASER, Geoffrey A. | 10. SEARS, William H. |
| 6. KHAN, ALLY Mansoor | 11. SINGH, Bhojpartap |

(ii) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ALL, Muntaz | 4. REYNOLDS, Wanda |
| 2. BLACK, David | 5. SAFEER, Mohamed |
| 3. MCKENZIE, Rex | 7. SIBHANNIE, Jennifer |

(iii) WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Martin, Lawrence | 3. Simon, Calvin |
| 2. Peters, Alherino | 4. Williams, Matheson |

(e) Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 6 or the EAST/BERBICE/CORENTYNE REGION:

(a) The number of votes cast for each List of Candidates is as follows:

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	46,893
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	13,753
DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	374
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	320
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	229
THE UNITED FORCE	101
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	35
TOTAL VALID VOTES	61,705

(b) The number of rejected ballot papers is 1,358

(c) The number of seats allocated to each list of candidates is as follows:

PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	23
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	7
TOTAL	30

(d) The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 6 or the EAST/BERBICE/CORENTYNE REGION are as follows:

(i) PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Anderson, Edgar | N. |
| 2. Bacchus, Khadim | 6. Dey Graville O. |
| 3. Behari, Ganesh P. | 7. Douglas, George M. |
| 4. Bipat, Pemanant | 8. Ganny, Abdul |
| 5. Bissessar, Rajendra | 9. Hanoman, Roy Rohan |

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10. Mahadeo, Bhudram | 17. Ramdass, Ishwar Dath |
| 11. Moli, Bijulee | 18. Ramdass, Kum Karan |
| 12. Nauth, Devendra | 19. Ramdatt, Doodnauth |
| 13. Peneux, Laddy Lemon | 20. Ramakhan, Seenarine |
| 14. Pensauid, Rohl | 21. Ramoo, Kumar Vijay |
| 15. Pensauid, Thakoor | 22. Roonarine, Bihwalee |
| 16. Pompey, Newburn | 23. Santal, Ramsundar |

(ii) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Adams, Carlson | 5. Nedd, Jane |
| 2. Ahy, Nasir | 6. Singh, Beernam |
| 3. Bynoe, Colin | 7. Singh, Surjinarine |
| 4. Lambert Santon | |

(7) REGIONAL DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL FOR REGION NO. 7 OR THE CUYUNI/MAZARUNI REGION:

(a) The number of votes cast for each List of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	4,365
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	1,692
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	183
THE UNITED FORCE	116
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	28
TOTAL VALID VOTES	6,384

(b) The number of rejected ballot papers is 214
(c) The number of seats allocated to each List of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	10
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	4
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	1
TOTAL	15

(d) The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 7 or the Cuyuni/Mazaruni Region are as follows:-

(i) PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Hunter, Augustine L. | 3. Saload, Kassinauth |
| 2. MacDonal, Emlyn D. | 4. Williams, Levi |
| 1. Archer, Brentnol | 6. Moses, Victorine |
| 2. David, Reynold | 7. Peters, Richard |
| 3. Kramer, Abel | 8. Reid, George Emma |
| 4. Moore, George | 9. Shurland, Horace |
| 5. Monker, Elaine | 10. Williams, Gregory |

(ii) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

(iii) WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE

1. WONG, Leton

(8) Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 8 or the Potaro/Siparuni Region:

(a) The number of votes cast for each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	893
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	584
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	508
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	1,985

(b) The number of rejected ballot papers is 126

(c) The number of seats allocated to each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	7
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY	4
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	4
TOTAL	15

(d) The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for the said Region No. 8 or the Potaro/Siparuni Region are as follows:-

(i) PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. ATKINSON, Albert | 3. PAUL, Bagoi David |
| 2. DEAR, Archie | 4. RODRIGUES, Gerak |

(ii) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Comette, Clinton | 5. McGarrell, Stanley |
| 2. Felix, Evelyn | 6. Nickson, David |
| 3. Kefume, Peberty | 7. Williams, Lawrence |
| 4. King, Hampton | |

(iii) THE UNITED FORCE

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Baretto, Maucir | 3. Fredericks, Alfred |
| 2. Charlie, Matthew | 4. Kintino, Sonny |

(iv) WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE
1. Simon, Bernard

(9) Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 9 or the Upper Takutu/Upper Essequibo Region:

(a) The number of votes cast for each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	1,921
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	1,701
THE UNITED FORCE	1,339
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	240
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	10
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	5,221

(b) The number of rejected ballot papers is 300
(c) The number of seats allocated to each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	5
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	5
THE UNITED FORCE	4
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	1
TOTAL	15

(d) The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for the said Region No. 6 or the Upper Takutu/Upper Essequibo Region are as follows:-

(i) PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ANTONE, Silas | 3. LA CRUZ, Eugene |
| 2. BARTHOLOMEW, M.D. | 4. MOSES, Indranie |
| | 5. RODRIGUES, Eustace |

(ii) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Allicock, Sidney | 4. Mack, Adelita |
| 2. Atkinson, John | 5. Smith, Kingly |
| 3. Henry, Vincent | |

(10) Regional Democratic Council for Region No. 10 or the Upper Demerara/Berbice Region:

(a) The number of votes cast for each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	12,998
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	709
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	539
DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT	161
UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY	87
THE UNITED FORCE	61
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	12
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID VOTES	14,567

(b) The number of rejected ballot papers 463
(c) The number of seats allocated to each list of Candidates is as follows:-

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS	16
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC	1
WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE	1
TOTAL	18

(d) The names of the persons who, as a result of the election, have become members of the Regional Democratic Council for the said Region No. 10 or the Upper Demerara/Berbice Region:-

(i) PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY/CIVIC

1. COLLYMORE, Fitzclarence

(ii) PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

- | |
|----------------------------|
| 1. ARTHUR, Lennox |
| 2. BALJIT |
| 3. BLAIR, Winston |
| 4. BYNOE, Phillip |
| 5. CALVAN, Roethof Theresa |
| 6. DA SILVA, Percy |

REGION NO. 10 (Cont'd)

- | |
|-------------------------|
| 8. DUBLIN, Maisie |
| 9. GEORGE, Gladyn Olvet |
| 10. HENRY, Barbara |
| 11. JACK, Jim A. |
| 12. MORRIS, Charles |
| 13. PATTERSON, Turgoad |
| 14. RUTHERFORD, Felix |
| 15. VANDENBURG, Calvin |
| 16. YEARWOOD, Mc |

(iii) WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE

1. McCollins, Stanley

Dated this 24th Day of November, 1992.

R.A. Collins,
Chairman,
Elections Commission

106

APPENDIX 3

EXAMPLES OF IFES PRESS COVERAGE

107

IFES repossessing electoral equipment for safe keeping

By Anand Persaud

THE International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) has begun repossessing all equipment it supplied for the October 5 poll and will hold it until a new permanent Elections Commission is in place, according to the organisation's representative here.

Yesterday, Commission Executive Secretary, Lance Ferreira told Stabroek News that he was not in agreement with the move by IFES but he was going ahead. He said that he was told by IFES that the equipment would be stored at the US embassy for "security reasons" but he contended that the National Registration Centre (NRC) could have served adequately.

Ferreira said last week he was approached by IFES Guyana project assistant here, Roger Platt who he said requested that equipment, funded

through the US Agency for International Development, be handed over for safe keeping.

Ferreira said he was not in agreement and consulted with members of the Commission who advised that something in writing be obtained from IFES. He said it was not until after he received a fax message from the IFES director in Washington and had a subsequent conversation that he agreed to let Platt take control of the equipment.

The repossessed equipment, financed through US\$693,000 in

elections aid to Guyana, according to Ferreira includes fluorescent lamps for polling stations, radios for communication between voting booths and the elections command centre, a TV used for training, adding machines, the majority of cameras supplied for ID card purposes and excess computer paper.

Platt told Stabroek News that the equipment is being moved to the US embassy for storage until the formation of a permanent Commission. Ferreira rebutted this by saying a permanent Commission is already in place. The current Commission headed by Rudy Collins, who sources say is currently holidaying in France, expires on January 5.

Ferreira argued that adequate security was in place at the NRC to ensure the safety of the equip-

ment which has been supplied over a number of years during the visits of IFES facilitator Jeff Fischer.

Platt said most of the radio equipment has been collected and about 520 out of 900 fluorescent lamps. Ferreira said the rest of the lamps are locked away in ballot boxes as per instructions to presiding officers. Sources say for reasons related to a possible elections challenge those boxes will not be opened now following instructions from members of the Commission.

Platt said the equipment will be held for safekeeping until such time as the new Commission is composed and it can take a decision on the future use of the electoral commodities.

Acting Chief Election Officer Stanley Singh said the move by IFES could affect his programme for

handing out ID cards. Ferreira pointed out that municipal elections may be scheduled shortly and the repossessed TV would have been required for the training.

STABROEK NEWS

Nov 4, 1992

108

Command centre in place to receive election results

THE logistics for the relaying of today's election results from the polling places to the Elections Commission command centre have been finalised with radio base stations backing up the commission's two existing telephone lines and a planned courier operation.

Commission spokesmen say 'one life only' authentication codes have been placed in ballot boxes when these were deployed at the more than 800 polling places throughout the country. These codes will be taken out by the Presiding Officer when the ballot box is opened prior to voting and kept by him throughout the day. When the poll is over and the ballots have been counted an officer will go to a radio base station and using the code, send in the results.

The 24 radio base stations have been "strategically placed" to cater for areas of high voter distribution. Some of these stations are situated at medex centres, manned by "authorised medex staff" who will help with the relaying of the preliminary counts at the polling places.

A spokesman said all Presiding Officers and their deputies chosen will be issued with instruction manuals to make sure the process is "transparent".

Another expert attached to the commission said the "special" UHF and VHF radio units have "their own frequency" that cannot be tapped into. This essentially means that this hi-tech frequency can only be accessed by the Command Centre on Croal Street and the base stations, he explained.

Acknowledging the local topography will present "challenges", he said the infrastructure for this unique operation has been put in place and contended preliminary tests have proven "reasonably successful". He, however, maintained all the results available today will be "unofficial" and added that not all the areas are covered.

"We are targetting the areas where there are a lot of voters, in some outlying interior locations, we are depending totally on the couriers to bring in the counts and of these one such station is expecting only 12 voters," he said.

As the preliminary counts come in, the figures will be tapped into a computer and immediately displayed on the ground floor of the commission building, he said. From there, it will be dispatched to the media centre, across the road (former Catholic Guild Club), to be made available to the public.

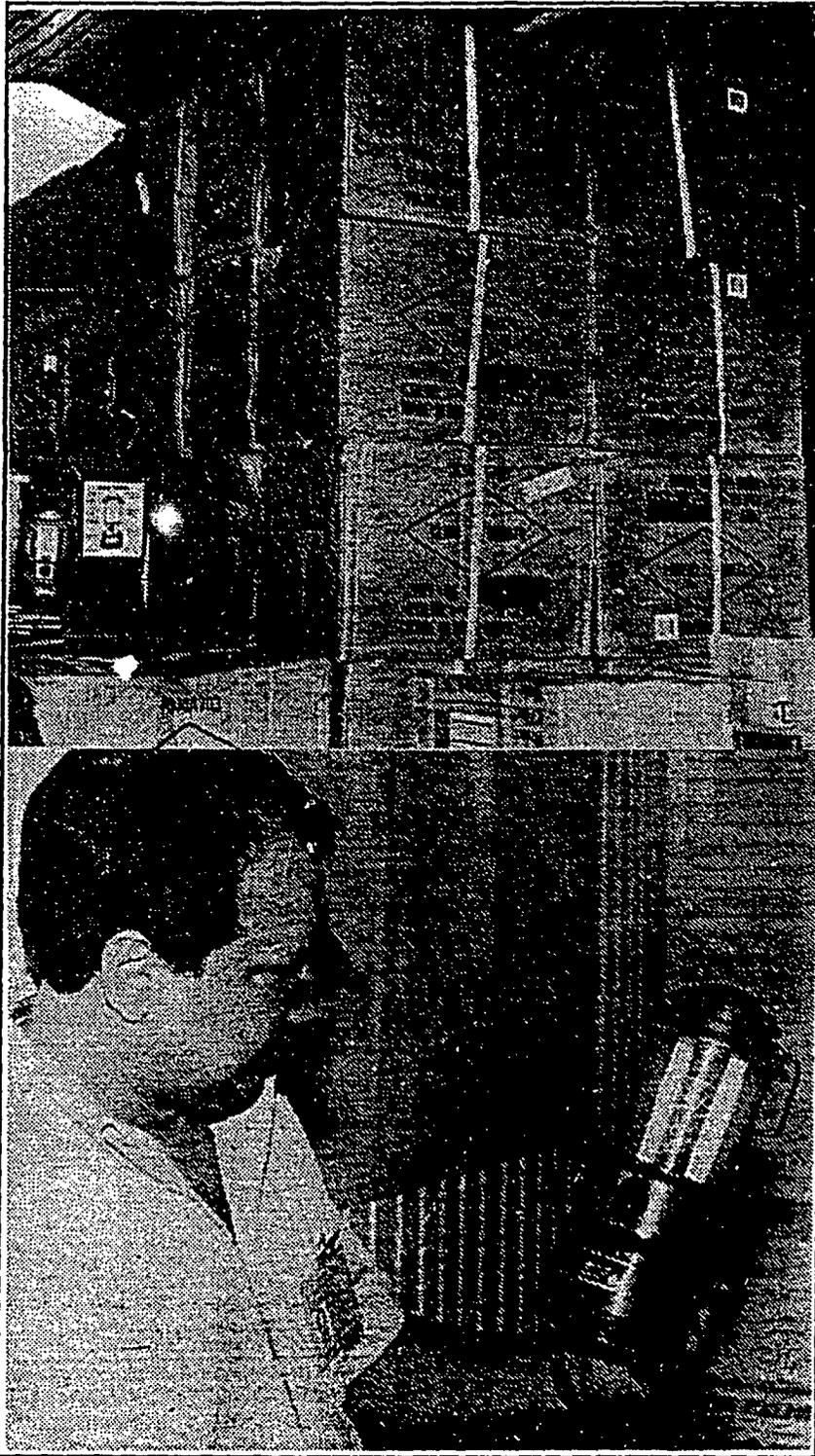
Asked if any result will be withheld in case the race is heading for a close finish, the spokesman maintained "as soon as we receive the counts, they will be displayed downstairs, we are not here to monitor the race, we will not hold back anything."

The nerve centre is expecting bottlenecks after the close of poll when lots of calls will come streaming in, but the spokesmen maintain "we can do the job".

STABROEK NEWS

Oct 5, 1992

Lighting the way



US ADVISOR to the Elections Commission, Mr Jeff Fischer, yesterday with a polling booth lantern provided for the coming elections here by the US International Foundation for Electoral Systems. Top, part of the shipment of lanterns at the Commission's offices. (Ken Moore photos.)

STABROEK NEWS

June 16, 1992

Lanterns for polling stations

THE International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) recently presented 900 Coleman fluorescent lanterns to the Elections Commission to be used on polling day.

A Press release from the Commission said the lanterns will be distributed to each polling station on Election Day to assist the poll workers and elections observers in carrying out the polling place tabulation of ballots.

The counting of ballots at the place of poll is one of the electoral reforms that were granted by President Desmond Hoyte as part of his campaign for free and fair general elections.

The twin tube lanterns are battery-operated and weatherproof and provide 360 degree illumination.

According to the release, this is part of the preparations being made by the Commission to ensure the counting process is not disrupted by possible lack of electricity.

The Commission also expects to receive a number of radio sets which will form part of their communication network with interior or outlying polling divisions.

GUYANA CHRONICLE

June 12, 1992

Elections Centre deploys ID card distribution mini-buses

TEAMS from the National Registration Commission are deployed at temporary locations around the country to distribute ID cards to qualified voters without the cards.

The teams are operating from two minibuses provided by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). The Elections Centre says eligible voters without ID cards should walk with

their birth certificate or NIS cards.

The teams will be working from 9 am to 5 pm and from 10 am to 2 pm in some areas, the Centre says.

The NIS card will be helpful because it shows the voter's ID number, and this will expedite the issuance of the card.

The release added that cards can also be obtained from the National Registration Centre in Kingston which is open

from 8 am to noon and from 1 pm to 4:30 pm.

Further schedules are expected to be issued shortly.

The current teams are operating on the East Coast Demerara and the West Coast Berbice as well as on the East Bank of Demerara from Grove to Kuru Kuru. This phase was due to start yesterday

and run until May 23, the Elections Centre says.

The teams will be at the Timchri Primary School from 9 am to 5 pm on April 30 and at the Soesdyke Administration Office on May 3-4.

The Centre says the schedules are being distributed at the ID processing sites and applicants should check for these.

STABROEK NEWS

April 28, 1992

112

New ballot boxes here

GUYANA CHRONICLE

April 26, 1992

NINE hundred metal ballot boxes for use at polling stations on election day, have arrived in Guyana through the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES).

Yesterday, at the Elections Commission Office, Croal Street, members of the media were among those who had a first hand look at one of the boxes on display there.

BOXES

The boxes, manufactured by the Douglas Manufacturing Company of Crete, Nebraska, USA, are made of heavy duty metal with external dimensions of 18" x 14" x 14", and have several other features which make them attractive, IFES representative here, Jeff Fischer said.

Other features of the boxes include sliding doors for the ballot apertures which close and lock after voting has been completed; and each box will perform the double duty of transporting voting supplies to and from the voting stations.

There is no way a ballot can be slid from the outside through a crack or

(turn to centre pages)



(from page one)

crevice, Fischer said.

According to him, it is his Foundation's hope that by providing the boxes, it will be able to instil a sense of confidence in the electoral system.

The type of ballot boxes to be used at the forthcoming elections was the subject of many a debate in the Elections Commission office and in political circles.

In photograph, Elections Commission member Lance Ferreira (left) and IFES's Jeff Fischer discuss some of the features of the metal box.

-(Michelle Griffith)

Metal ballot boxes arrive for elections

METAL ballot boxes have arrived in the country for coming elections and a sample was demonstrated to reporters yesterday by International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) representative, Mr Jeff Fischer.

The Washington-based IFES says its 900 metal ballot boxes will be used at polling stations on Elections day.

Fischer said the shipment was due to be off-loaded yesterday.

The boxes are made of steel and measure 18" x 14" x 14".

They were made by the Douglas Manufacturing

Company of Crete, Nebraska.

"We believe these boxes will solve the problems" associated with ballot box tampering in past elections, Fischer said.

Each box has two holes or hasps through the lid, one for a new padlock which will be provided by IFES and another for a

numbered plastic wire and seal.

The seals are being provided through the British High Commission here and Fischer said these are to be numbered to tie in with numbers of polling stations.

Voters, he said, will notice if the seals are not on.

The ballot aperture on the box has a sliding door which closes and locks after voting has been completed and an adhesive seal can be placed on top

of the closed aperture to show any evidence of tampering with the opening.

IFES will be providing new padlocks for the 900 boxes and Fischer said these will arrive here "closer to polling day".

He assured no ballots can be inserted in the boxes after polling closes and the boxes are shut.

IFES is also providing other elections material for the poll. (See photo on back page.)

The new Box



INTERNATIONAL Foundation for Electoral Systems facilitator Jeff Fischer with one of the arrived metal ballot boxes.

STABROEK NEWS
April 26, 1992

More elections commodities arrive from IFES

THE International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) has announced the arrival of more electoral commodities for the Elections Commission.

In a press statement yesterday, IFES said 2,340 dry cell batteries to be used in fluorescent lamps for the claims and objection period when the voters list is posted, and on polling day will be distributed.

The fluorescent lamps being supplied by IFES are to cater for power outages and poorly-lit polling

booths.

Also arriving, according to IFES, are a television/VCR for poll workers to look at training videos on election day procedures and 68 calculators and calculator paper for returning officers and deputies to use in tabulating election results from polling booths on voting day.

IFES has been supplying electoral commodities funded through the US government. A shipment of metal ballot boxes is expected by month end.

STABROEK NEWS

April 23, 1992

US adviser to tackle voter apathy

VOTER apathy is one of the areas, Public Communications adviser to the Elections Commission, Henry Valentino, will be addressing.

Valentino told Stabroek News yesterday a "definitive" programme of activities will be worked out by the time he returns to Guyana on May 10. Valentino, who arrived last weekend, says he has an assignment in Panama and will be back May 10.

The voter education adviser said he could not yet disclose details of the programme to be conducted and whether political party officials will be involved.

He was due to have a meeting yesterday with Commission Chairman Rudy Collins and said he sat in at a full meeting of the body this week.

Since he arrived, Valentino said, he has been "trying to meet with the various people involved in the (electoral) process" and has had discussions with broadcast media representatives and local promotional production companies. Sources say radio and TV advertisements on electoral issues are to be produced.

The problem of voter apathy, he said will also be addressed in the strategy for communicating with the public.

STABROEK NEWS

Apr 18, 1992

Elections materiel coming in

NINE hundred metal ballot boxes and a quantity of lamps for polling stations on elections day are due to arrive at month end, according to well-placed sources.

The equipment has been purchased by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) with funds allocated for local elections by the US

Government.

The metal boxes have been acquired from a supplier in Nebraska, in the US, according to sources. The application of metal ballot boxes has been a major demand by opposition parties. Improved wooden boxes in combination with metal ones are expected to be used on polling day.

Sources say hundreds of lamps are due to arrive to make sure on polling day preliminary counting can take place in adequate light.

Meanwhile, an IFES press statement issued in Georgetown says this weekend a range of electoral commodities is expected to arrive. IFES says that 900 six-band rubber stamps to be used by poll workers on ballots are included in the latest shipment. Each of the rubber stamps, according to IFES, carry a random six-digit number "which will validate each ballot and link it to a specified polling station". These new stamps will replace "candelabra stamps" which have been utilised in previous elections.

Also due to arrive are 40 cases of Polaroid film for identification cards, three electrical generator tool kits to maintain three IFES-supplied generators which are currently used

in the ID card process and for training poll workers.

Six office chairs for the Elections Commission and six electrical flash adapters for IFES-supplied cameras are also due in the shipment.

IFES co-ordinator, Jeff Fischer, is in the country continuing discussions for the supply of radio communications for the Commission's command centre. Fischer is also checking out arrangements for land, air and river traffic on polling day. He is due to meet with the Commission.

STABROEK NEWS

April 11, 1992

Metal Ballot boxes on standby

by Anand Persaud

THE International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) has identified a Nebraska-based supplier of metal ballot boxes in anticipation of a decision by the Elections Commission to sanction their use in the forthcoming poll.

The last time the Commission discussed the topic of metal ballot boxes, sources say, there was general agreement that they be used.

Yesterday, IFES Guyana facilitator Jeff Fischer, who has been coordinating the purchase of electoral commodities funded by the US government, disclosed that Douglas Manufacturing in Crete, Nebraska, has been identified as the possible supplier of metal ballot boxes.

Fischer told Stabroek News that once the instruction is given, 900 of the boxes will be ordered. These boxes are twice the capacity of samples Elections Canada, through IFES, had sent to the Commission for consideration. This box was subsequently turned down since it was felt it was not

large enough to accommodate sufficient ballot papers. Fischer said he did not think the Commission would have any problem with the size of this box.

The IFES facilitator, who is scheduled to leave Guyana tomorrow, says that a sample of this American-made box for the Commission to view has already been shipped and is expected to arrive anytime now. This would be the third sample box to come, the most recent of which, from New Brunswick, Canada through IFES was deemed too small.

The sample which is due is outfitted with seals and other security devices. Metal ballot boxes have been a major claim for opposition parties. The Commission has not yet made a formal decision on the boxes and had previously floated the idea of using a mix of metal boxes and reconstructed but controversial wooden boxes.

An IFES supply of 1500 bottles of indelible ink is also due shortly.

Meanwhile the People's Test of the reconciled preliminary voters list is continuing. Sources close to the Commission

say that last week two teams dispersed in Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 to sound out the accuracy of the list. The team under the supervision of United

Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-funded experts still has to assess Region 6.

UNDP team leader John Gargett, who will

analyse the test results, left the country last week after having a preliminary look at the data. He is expected back shortly to complete the study.

STABROEK NEWS

March 3, 1992

115

Indelible ink coming from IFES

FIFTEEN hundred bottles of indelible ink for approaching general elections have been ordered by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and it should be shipped in a "few weeks".

This was disclosed by IFES facilitator Jeff Fischer yesterday who has been working with the Elections Commission on the acquisition of a range of voting commodities funded by US Government assistance.

Fischer who is back in the country for a follow-up visit, told Stabroek News that the 1500 bottles of indelible ink should "more than satisfy" the requirements of the local electorate on polling day.

The supply of indelible ink was one of the activities elections officials have said would come closer down the road to elections.

This ink which is said to have substantial resistance to attempts at effacing it will be a different colour from previously used ink. The colour change was recommended in an IFES report. A supply of the old ink at the National Registration Centre is expected to be thrown out.

Sources say when the ink arrives it is likely to be stored at the Commission's command information centre on Croal Street under tight security.

The IFES facilitator also divulged that another sample metal ballot box for the Commission to inspect is expected to arrive in Guyana during his stay here.

Fischer says this box is coming from IFES. Previously a smaller metal ballot box had come from Elections Canada for the Commission to consider. However, it was felt that box was too small to accommodate the size of the ballot paper to be printed which may have to carry symbols of 12 or more political parties. During Fischer's visit, sources say the Commission will mull the box and take a final decision on if to use it. Commission sources say when it was last discussed, there seemed to be support for metal boxes.

On the question of ballot papers being printed abroad, Fischer said a number of printers were being interviewed. Costing is also being worked out at this time. The ballot paper has already been bought and the Commission has decided to have the ballots printed overseas.

During his visit, Fischer said he will also be

finalising plans for radio communications. IFES is supplying the equipment necessary to link polling stations by radio to the Commission command in-

formation centre on election day. Also on his agenda are arrangements for transportation. Fischer said he would be looking at logistics for moving

manpower and supplies from "point a to b" on elections day and back at the end of polling. Air, land and river transportation are being looked at.

STABROEK NEWS
Feb 26, 1992

I.F.E.S. to report on ballot printing

THE International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) is still checking out the feasibility of ballots for coming elections being printed overseas, Elections Commission Chairman Mr Rudy Collins says.

According to Collins the Commission has agreed that ballot paper with "special markings" will be secured from overseas for the poll.

His body, he told reporters here, has also agreed that if the ballots can be printed where the paper is obtained, this would be done. If this was not possible, then the Commission would seek to get the ballots printed in a Caricom state, after a polling day is named and parties' symbols chosen.

Collins said he has found out the ballots can be printed in Florida, and the US-based IFES, which is helping the Commission procure elections material, is assessing the feasibility of printing the papers there.

The Commission Chairman said if the project is feasible and the proposal is acceptable, the ballots will be printed in Florida and flown here.

Yesterday Collins was still awaiting word from the Office of the President on a proposed meeting with Attorney General Mr Keith Massiah and his legal draftsmen on drafting legislation that would give the Elections Commission absolute control over the elections.

Elections Commission officials also said distribution of ID cards at special centres will continue this weekend.

One official said more than 400 cards were issued

at the Kitty distribution centre over the weekend.

This weekend the distribution is due to move to

the Campbellville Community High School on

Sheriff Street, the official said.

STABROEK NEWS
Feb 4, 1992

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IFES HELPING TO IDENTIFY BALLOT PRINTERS

THE American-based International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) is assisting the Elections Commission to identify a United States (US) firm to print ballots for the upcoming general elections.

Chairman of the Elections

Commission, Rudolph Collins, on Saturday told journalists that IFES is looking for a "reputable firm with adequate security." Once the firm is decided on, the printing of ballots will begin.

The Foundation is investigating possibilities in Florida, Collins disclosed.

Ballot paper has already been acquired in the USA.

Giving more details of the ballots, Collins said they should feature special markings for security purposes and they would be printed in a way that is difficult to duplicate.

Approximately 300 to 350

ballots can be accommodated in sample boxes provided by IFES.

During the latter part of last year, IFES had presented the Commission with metal sample boxes with locks and seals. The boxes cost \$12.50 (US) each, excluding shipping.

Meanwhile, the Elections Commission is yet to make a decision on the type of ballot boxes to be used for the elections. In an address to the nation last year, President Desmond Hoyte had said the Commission was free to choose the type of boxes they want to

use.

And Collins has said both metal and wooden boxes may be used explaining that the metal boxes may be used at interior locations where observers' presence could be less than at the highly-populated coastal areas.

GUYANA CHRONICLE
Feb 4, 1992

Ballot papers to be printed abroad

By Anand Persaud

BALLOT papers for the upcoming general elections are to be printed abroad according to well-placed sources at the Elections Commission.

This was one of the key electoral issues discussed when the Commission met Wednesday. Ballot paper has already been purchased by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) using funds supplied by the US government. When the question of printing abroad was raised, sources say there was no formal vote but a majority of the members indicated their support for an overseas option.

The ballot paper purchased by IFES comes with a special water mark which rules out any possible duplication. The paper, say sources, is with IFES's Guyana facilitator Jeff Fischer. He is to make arrangements with a printing company in the United States to have the ballot paper done when nomination day is fixed.

The ballot paper will be designed here after contesting parties have declared and flown to the US for printing. The Commission is still to learn how much ballot paper has been purchased. Sources say at Wednesday's meeting the uncertainty about how much ballot paper was in circulation for the 1985 elections was raised again but brushed aside. There has been speculation that double the number of necessary ballots were produced.

One source yesterday also said that the use of metal ballot boxes for the elections "are on the cards". Metal ballot boxes have been on the agenda for a number of months without a firm decision being taken. Sources say that the Commission is awaiting the new larger metal ballot box samples

before taking the decision.

Last year smaller metal ballot boxes from Elections Canada were forwarded to Guyana for consideration. It was thought these boxes were not large enough to handle the size of ballot paper that was being contemplated.

Commission Chairman Rudy Collins told Stabroek News yesterday that at the body's meeting today a "formula" for selecting registrars and deputy registrars and other electoral personnel will be further considered.

Sources say that this formula, a proposal from the opposition-nominated members of the Commission, revolves around a tripartite concept. Three persons for each of the 10 regions will be appointed to supervise selection if the proposal is accepted. The ruling PNC and opposition parties would

select one person for each region. These two persons will then scout a third person, an independent, to chair the committee. A registrar will then be identified and the committee and the registrar would decide on elections officials lower down.

A proposal on selecting these officers, offered by Collins, was not agreed on.

Opposition parties have complained that past registrars have been supportive of the ruling PNC.

Sources say that the Commission wants all electoral officials appointed by mid next month.

A draft memo from opposition members on streamlining ID card distribution was accepted and based on this, a blueprint will be prepared for action. The opposition members are supporting one permanent ID card centre in each registration district. The centre will most likely

coincide with the location of the Registrar's office. Regular reports, not more than two weeks apart will be provided by a member of the new management team not yet identified. All areas previously visited during batched operations last year will be resurveyed according to the plan.

On testing of the voters list, Collins was supposed to provide members with a proposition from United Nations Development Programme expert John Gargett on checks. Members want to see the proposal and how the sample for the People's Test will be selected and what questions will be put to them.

In a GPCA release, Collins disclosed yesterday that production of the new voters list encountered last year's flawed roll and claims and objections to it was complete. He said this new list has a verified accuracy of 99.1

STABROEK NEWS

Jan 31, 1992

Help for a fair election



MORE help for Guyana's upcoming elections. From left yesterday, at the National Registration Centre, Secretary to the Elections Commission, Lance Ferreira receiving typewriters and computer and fax paper from International Foundation for Electoral Systems, facilitator, Jeff Fischer. At right is Chief Election Officer Ronald Jacobs.

STABROEK NEWS

Aug 27, 1991

IFES hands over film, paper to Jacobs

ABOUT US\$50,000 in elections commodities have so far been supplied by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) to Guyana.

This week, IFES facilitator Jeff Fischer handed over 66 cases of polaroid film, five cartons of carbon paper, five cartons of photocopying paper, one carton onion skin paper and 40 boxes of laminated pouches for ID cards to Chief Election Officer Ronald Jacobs. The US government is financing the supply of commodities.

116 cases of computer paper for the printing of the preliminary voters' list have also been supplied.

Fischer disclosed that two photocopying machines are being rented locally for the Elections Commission. Typewriters and calculators are also due for the Commission. Fischer said that the calculators are to be used for tallying vote sheets on election day and will arrive later.

He added that at the moment he is drawing up an estimate of how much it will cost to rent vehicles to have a mobile ID card service go throughout the country to distribute cards for election day. This mobile service will take photographs on the spot

and hand out cards.

Indelible ink which IFES will supply will be provided closer to election day said Fischer. The pos-

sibility of supplying ballot papers is still up for discussion.

"We (IFES) are open to requests by the Commis-

sion" for the supply of other election related commodities. He said that if the Commission required experts to advise on com-

puter matters, IFES could put it in contact with the relevant persons. IFES, however, does not supply personnel.



MORE elections commodities including photographic film and photocopying paper were yesterday handed over by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems facilitator, Jeff Fischer, third from left, to Chief Election Officer Ronald Jacobs, second from left, at the National Registration Centre. At right is Secretary to the Elections Commission, Lance Ferreira.

STABROEK NEWS

Aug 3, 1991

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IFES RESPONDS TO REQUEST FROM ELECTIONS COMMISSION

Jeff Fischer of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) on Saturday presented three generators to the National Registration Commission.

The generators were part of a collection of equipment and materials to provide for the processing of over 80 000 national identification cards to aid in the upcoming general elections.

Fischer told journalists present that IFES was approached by the Elections Commission to provide assistance in the form of materials which could aid in ensuring that the elections are free, fair and transparent.

Once requests are made to the organisation, the IFES would conduct a review, determine if it is able to finance such assistance, or seek help from other donor overseas organisations.

IFES, he said, did similar work in Haiti last year and earlier this year in the months

leading up to Haiti's general elections.

Meanwhile, Commissioner of Registration, Ronald 'Andy' Jacobs said that the Registration Commission is still in the process of "data entry" and this should be completed this month.

He optimistically stated that the commission is still working towards meeting its August deadline for the posting of the preliminary voters list.

Chairman of the Elections Commission Rudolph Collins was on hand to witness the presentation on Saturday. Among the items in the IFES package were cameras, film, glue sticks, cutters, laminating machines and plastic cases for the cards.

In the picture from left are Secretary to the Elections Commission Lance Ferreira, Ronald 'Andy' Jacobs, Jeff Fischer (squatting) and staff members of the National Registration Centre.

GUYANA CHRONICLE

July 2, 1991



U.S. facilitator hands over equipment

JEFF Fischer, the facilitator from the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) is today expected to meet with the Elections Commission.

Fischer, who is co-ordinating with the Commission the procuring of supplies for the elections, will be told what other supplies are needed on polling day.

On Saturday Fischer, who is on his second visit to Guyana, handed over a large supply of equipment to Chief Election Officer Ronald Jacobs. Fischer told *Stabroek News* that the list of items include 34

cases of photographic film, which is the first of several shipments. Materials for 80,000 I.D. cards are going to be supplied by IFES.

Also in this first shipment are three cases of plastic pouches for the I.D. cards, 1,200 glue sticks to affix the photographs to the card, cutters to trim photographs to the right size, 18 cameras, 200 batteries, six laminating machines and three generators to keep these going.

Fischer says he "anticipates" that the Com-

mission will formally request today that IFES supply computer paper for the printing of the voters' lists, and photocopiers. These items had been agreed to by the Boilers Commission but an official request has not been put in as yet.

No indelible ink has yet been asked for but it is expected that IFES will also supply this. Metal ballot boxes are scheduled to be discussed within the Elections Commission today and if their use in the elections is agreed on, Fischer will be informed.



GOTCHA!, is what Jeff Fischer, facilitator with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), seems to be saying to Ronald Jacobs, Chief Election Officer and Commissioner of National Registration. Fischer, on Saturday, presented a quantity of elections related equipment including cameras to Jacobs, financed through the US government.

STABROEK NEWS
July 2, 1991

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Films for I.D. cards due soon

JEFF Fischer, the facilitator from the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), who is liaising with the Elections Commission, is due in the country next week with urgently needed photographic film for national identification cards.

Election Commission sources say that Fischer was due back last week but there has been a delay. He will be armed with enough film to facilitate the processing of about 80,000 I.D. cards which are needed for voting on elections day.

Many persons who have registered for elections are without I.D. cards and as soon as the film is here the National Registration Centre will begin turning out more

cards for these persons. Sources say that priority will be given to eligible voters rather than those under age persons who were registered during the updating of the National Register last year. Other forms of photographic identification may be allowed on voting day, say sources, at the discretion of the presiding officer but the national I.D. card is the preferred document.

Fischer, who was here in May, is working with the Elections Commission based on recommendations made by IFES after studying the local electoral system in an exercise funded by the United States Agency for International Development.

When Fischer returns, sources say that he will be making arrangements for the procurement of out-

board engines for river craft, buses and other vehicles needed for elections and new indelible ink. He will also work with the Guyana Telephone and Telegraph Company on the establishment of high frequency communications so that

interior polling booths can transmit elections results.

Fischer will also be on hand to co-ordinate with the Elections Commission the supply of ballot paper and metal ballot boxes if this is agreed on by the new Commission. (Anand Persaud)

STABROEK NEWS

June 27, 1991

Metal ballot boxes, indelible ink likely to be priorities for new Commission

ELECTIONS Commission sources say that discussions over whether metal ballot boxes will be used in the upcoming elections are likely to be reopened when new Chairman Rudy Collins takes office.

The Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Harold Bollers had turned down the offer of ballot boxes made by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems. However Commission sources say it is likely that this matter will be revisited when Collins takes up his post.

However the source pointed out that this matter cannot be discussed until new legislation is put in place to provide for Collins' appointment and an expanded Commission. The Caricom Secretariat yesterday

confirmed that Collins is on leave but could not say when he is due to return.

Meanwhile Secretary to the Commission Lance Ferreira yesterday acknowledged that he is working along with the facilitator from the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, Jeff Fischer on routine administrative matters.

The Foundation had suggested a number of items to enhance a fair election and Ferreira said that logistics of the supply of these articles is being discussed with Fis-

cher. He however said that further information on talks with Fischer will have to be released through the Guyana Public Communications Agency.

Sources say another key item which Fischer will discuss with the new Commission is an indelible ink for elections which has added security features making it impossible for the ink to be removed. No firm answer had been given to the Foundation on if the indelible ink would be accepted. Interest was however expressed by local elections officials in having only a portion of the new indelible ink to top off existing supplies. However sources say the Foundation

wants the existing stocks discarded and a totally new ink employed because of opposition fears voiced over the quality of the old ink (A.P.).

STABROEK NEWS

May 7, 1991

Film, paper, other election supplies in the pipeline

THE International Foundation for Electoral Systems is prepared to supply metal ballot boxes for the upcoming national poll if the Elections Commission agrees to it.

Jeff Fischer, who is a consultant with the Foundation arrived here last week to coordinate with the Commission, the purchasing of equipment identified as necessary. Asked about metal ballot boxes, Fischer told *Stabroek News* that "if the (Elections) Commission decides it wants ballot boxes", they will be supplied. Fischer said the Foundation is also willing to fund the repair of wooden ballot boxes which have traditionally been used to ensure that they are secure.

The procurement of commodities being coordinated by the Foundation will be financed by electoral assistance from the United States.

A fax machine has already been handed over to the Commission and Fischer says that priority items for the elections will centre around the

current house-to-house enumeration to compile a voters' list.

Photographic film and other equipment to

enable the processing of about 80,000 national identification cards for elections is the next urgent item. Fischer disclosed that the film and other equipment will arrive by the end of this month or early next

month.

Computer paper for the churning out of a voters list is another urgent item said Fischer and is being arranged. Already he has met with outgoing Chairman of the Elections Commis-

sion, Sir Harold Bollers, Secretary, Lance Ferreira, and Chief Election Officer Ronald Jacobs. Fischer will be here until Wednesday and will "shuttle" back and forth between Georgetown and Washington in the period before elections.

Bids for the supply of equipment identified by the Commission are already being solicited and analysed in Washington said Fischer. He is employed as a consultant with the Foundation and co-managed their aid programme to Haiti during elections there. The report also recommends the supply or lease of air, ground and water transportation for elections and indelible ink.



In photo, Jeff Fischer of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems handing over a facsimile machine on Friday to Lance Ferreira, (right), Secretary to the Elections Commission.

SUNDAY STABROEK

May 5, 1991

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APPENDIX 4

RADIO PROCEDURES AND PROTOCOL MANUAL

OFFICE OF THE GUYANA ELECTIONS COMMISSION

Radio Procedures and Protocol Manual

This manual is issued for use by radio operators who are authorised to use the Election Command Centre radio networks. This manual is a CONFIDENTIAL document and appropriate security measures must be taken to ensure this document is not copied, read or provided in any way to unauthorised personnel.

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ISSUING OF RADIOS

The Chairman of the Elections Commission will determine who shall be issued radios. Requests for a radio will be made through supervisors to the Chairman.

RADIO SYSTEMS

There are two Election Commission radio networks. One is a HF (High Frequency) system with base stations installed in the Elections Command Centre, Lethem, Kato, Mabaruma, Bartica, and Kwakwani. Additionally there are five mobile "backpacks." The HF network has four frequencies: F1, F2, F3, and F4. The second system is a VHF (Very High Frequency) system with base stations in the Elections Command Centre, Linden, Corriverton, and Anna Regina. Additionally there are seven mobile units which operate from vehicles and twenty hand-held units. There are two simplex (point to point) frequencies: F1 and F2. Additionally there is one duplex (repeater) frequency F3.

RADIO PROTOCOL

The Elections Commission will use strict radio protocol. Protocols for message traffic are as follows:

A. TRANSMITTING A RADIO MESSAGE

A message is initiated by the caller first stating the name of the station or call sign it intends to reach followed by the name of the station or call sign of the caller.

Example One, Unit to Unit:

PHOENIX 99 this is PHOENIX 100 OVER

Example Two, Unit to Base Station:

ECHO CHARLIE this is PHOENIX 99 OVER

Example Three, Base Station to Unit:

PHOENIX 99 this is ECHO CHARLIE OVER

Every time a transmission occurs, the caller will say OVER at the end of the message.

B. RECEIVING A RADIO MESSAGE

When you are responding to a radio call to your station (or to your unit number) the response will be:

Example One, Unit to Unit:

This is PHOENIX 100 go ahead PHOENIX 99 OVER

Example Two, Unit to Base Station:

This is ECHO CHARLIE go ahead PHOENIX 99 OVER

Example Three, Base Station to Unit:

This is PHOENIX 99 go ahead ECHO CHARLIE OVER

C. CONVERSATION DURING THE TRANSMISSION

Conversation should be limited to clear and concise messages, using plain English. There will be no use of codes.

Example:

(Caller) ECHO CHARLIE I am at the corner of Lamaha and Peter Rose. Could you please send a driver to this location. OVER

(Receiver) PHOENIX 99 I COPY that. We will dispatch car 3 to pick you up. ETA is 5 minutes. OVER

Again, conversations should be short and to the point. If you cannot understand a transmission, then the receiving unit will say:

Example:

(Receiver) PHOENIX 99 your transmission is broken, please repeat. OVER

D. TERMINATING A RADIO TRANSMISSION

When the message has been transmitted the following will be said:

Example:

(Caller) PHOENIX 99 OVER AND OUT

(Receiver) ECHO CHARLIE OVER AND OUT

E. EMERGENCY MESSAGES

If the need arises to report an emergency, the caller should not wait to transmit the message if someone else is on the air. The following message will apply:

Example:

(Caller) BREAK BREAK BREAK THIS IS PHOENIX 100 WITH EMERGENCY TRAFFIC. OVER

This message will not be used unless an emergency arises. If you are on the air and hear "BREAK BREAK BREAK" you will immediately cease any messages you are transmitting to permit the emergency message to be transmitted.

F. PHONETIC ALPHABET

The Phonetic Alphabet is used for call signs and for clarifying messages. Appendix Two contains the Phonetic Alphabet and Phonetic Numbers.

ELECTION COMMAND CENTRE RADIO OPERATIONS

The Elections Command Centre is the controller for the network.

Each hand-held, base station, and mobile unit will follow all instructions issued by the Elections Command Centre. The Elections Command Centre equipment is configured so that it can hear all radio traffic. The Elections Command Centre will set priorities and may direct a unit to stay off the air or to deliver a message. Remember, the Elections Command Centre monitors all radio traffic and serves as the link between the HF and VHF systems. Further, the Elections Command Centre will control which frequency (HF or VHF) is to be used.

USE OF RADIO FREQUENCIES

Georgetown will monitor HF frequency F1. Use of frequencies F2-F4 will be used only by direction of the Elections Command Centre. Base Stations and Mobile Backpacks should only use F1 unless directed otherwise by the Elections Command Centre.

Georgetown will monitor all VHF frequencies. Frequencies F1 and F2 are simplex frequencies and are physically limited to about 15 miles around the Elections Commission. Frequency F2 should be used for all transmissions unless directed to F1. Frequency F3 is a repeater station which provides VHF coverage to nearly all of Regions Five and Six. Therefore, F3 should only be used by units operating in Regions 5 and 6.

MONITORING OF RADIO SYSTEM BY OTHERS

Any radio system is subject to monitoring and interference by other radio operators. As a result, sensitive or personal information should not be stated over the air unless it is an emergency situation. Follow these guidelines:

NEVER USE PERSONAL NAMES, USE CALL SIGNS ONLY.

NEVER GIVE OUT PHONE NUMBERS OR PERSONAL INFORMATION.

NEVER PERMIT THE RADIO TO BE INSPECTED BY FRIENDS OR RELATIVES.

HF BASE STATION CALL SIGNS AND COMMUNICATION SCHEDULE

LOCATION	CALL SIGN	GEORGETOWN NET TIME (Mon/Tue/Wed/Thu/Fri)
Georgetown HQ	Echo Charlie	0830 to 1730
Lethem	Lima Mike One	0900/1600
Kato	Kilo Oscar Two	0915/1615
Mabaruma	Mike Romeo Three	0930/1630
Bartica	Bravo Alpha Four	0945/1645
Kwakwani	Kilo India Five	1000/1700

These are scheduled reporting times and all HF Base Stations should be "on the air" from 0845

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to 1015 and 1545 to 1715 every day to check in with the Georgetown operator. During this radio check (or net), each station will be called by Georgetown at the above described times. During the net, election related business will be transmitted.

In addition to the check in with Georgetown at these hours, the following times will be used to attempt communication between each base station:

LOCATION	CALL SIGN	BASE NET TIME (Wed)
Georgetown HQ	Echo Charlie	0830 to 1730
Lethem	Lima Mike One	1100
Kato	Kilo Oscar Two	1115
Mabaruma	Mike Romeo Three	1130
Bartica	Bravo Alpha Four	1145
Kwakwani	Kilo India Five	1200

During this radio net, each station should attempt to communicate with each of the other HF Base Stations including Georgetown. HF Backpack units should also attempt to communicate with Georgetown and each base station.

VHF CALL SIGNS AND COMMUNICATION SCHEDULE

SEE ATTACHMENT ONE FOR A LIST OF VHF CALL SIGNS. UPDATES WILL BE ISSUED AS INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENTS ARE MADE.

When a VHF unit reports in on the net at 1000 and 1600 daily, the location (including if in a building) should be provided.

Every VHF unit is issued with a charger and one extra battery. The charger is 110 volts and should be left in the Command Centre. It is recommended that each battery be fully exhausted before a the battery is replaced.

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APPENDIX 1

VHF RADIO CALL SIGNS AND COMMUNICATION SCHEDULE

Location		Radio Call	Unit #	Daily VHF Net
Georgetown HQ		Echo Charlie		All Times
Linden		Lima Delta		All Times
Corriverton		Charlie Tango		All Times
Cottonfield		Charlie Foxtrot		All Times
Brown	Michael	Phoenix	11	1000 and 1600
Collins	Rudy	Phoenix	1	1000 and 1600
Ferreira	Lance	Phoenix	24	1000 and 1600
Figerola	Michael	Phoenix	25	1000 and 1600
Fischer	Jeff	Phoenix	3	1000 and 1600
Gargett	John	Phoenix	4	1000 and 1600
Hamilton	Joseph	Phoenix	17	1000 and 1600
Henry	Albert	Phoenix	15	1000 and 1600
Isaacs	Neal	Phoenix	21	1000 and 1600
Jones	Esmond	Phoenix	22	1000 and 1600
Mahabir	Totaram	Phoenix	19	1000 and 1600

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APPENDIX 2

GUYANA PHONETIC ALPHABET AND PHONETIC NUMBERS

PHONETIC ALPHABET

A	ALPHA		N	NOVEMBER
B	BRAVO		O	OSCAR
C	CHARLIE		P	PAPA
D	DELTA		Q	QUEBEC
E	ECHO		R	ROMEO
F	FOXTROT		S	SIERRA
G	GOLF		T	TANGO
H	HOTEL		U	UNIFORM
I	INDIA		V	VICTOR
J	JULIET		W	WHISKEY
K	KILO		X	X-RAY
L	LIMA		Y	YANKEE
M	MIKE		Z	ZULU

PHONETIC NUMBERS

ONE	WUN		NINE	NI-NER
TWO	TOO		TEN	TEN
THREE	TH-REE		ELEVEN	WUN-WUN
FOUR	FO-WER		TWELVE	WUN-TOO
FIVE	FIFE		ETC.	
SIX	SIX		TWENTY	TOO-ZERO
SEVEN	SE-VEN		THIRTY	TH-REE - ZERO
EIGHT	EIGHT		ETC.	

APPENDIX 5

GUIDELINES TO MEDIA AND POLITICAL PARTIES

GUIDELINES FOR MEDIA AND POLITICAL PARTIES

CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND

Freedom of expression by the media - radio, television and print - is a symbol of democracy. The manner in which the media use their freedom carries an obligation to serve the society and public as a whole. Because of this need to serve the public, the media inherit a public trust. The media have a responsibility to conduct their operations at all times in a professional manner and to exercise critical and discerning judgment which respects and advances the rights and dignity of all people and maintains standards of good taste as reflected by the society and public served. The media must enrich the daily life of the people they serve through information, education and entertainment; they must provide for the fair discussion of matters of public concern; engage in works directed toward the common good; and volunteer aid and comfort in times of stress and emergency.

2. GENERAL GUIDELINES DURING THE CAMPAIGN PERIOD *

(a) News

News reporting should be factual, fair and without bias. Professional care should be maintained in the use and selection of news sources. News analysis, commentary and editorials should be clearly identified as such, distinguishing them from straight news reporting.

(b) Controversial Public Issues

Expressions of responsible views on public issues of a controversial nature should give fair representation to opposing sides of issues. Requests by individuals, groups or organizations to present their views on controversial public issues should be considered on the basis of their individual merits and in the light of their contributions to the public interest.

* The official campaign period for these Guidelines is defined as that time between Nomination Day and Election Day.

3. SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR THE CAMPAIGN PERIOD

(a) Access by Political Parties

During the Campaign Period, the media have a special responsibility to the public to encourage participation by the electorate in the democratic process and to ensure they have the opportunity to be informed on the candidates and issues. To enable this, the Guyana Elections Commission requests that the broadcast media--radio and television--make available at no cost a minimum of five minutes of prime time weekly to each political party with candidates for national office, and also requests that daily publication print media make available at no cost 10 column inches of space weekly to each qualified political party. The Chairman of the Elections Commission shall notify the media of the Parties that qualify for this free coverage. All such programs and columns should be clearly identified as a public service political message prepared by the (name) political party and unedited by the (media). The (name) political party is solely responsible for its content. Programs and messages exceeding the free time and space allocations may be rejected or returned to the Party. The media may establish reasonable deadlines for submission of the materials in order to fit their broadcast or publication schedules. The media shall ensure all Parties are given equal treatment and access as to time and location of these messages. Concerning access to radio broadcasts, in order to provide complete geographic coverage, it may be necessary to repeat the programs at a different time and frequency.

(b) Paid Political Messages

Political Parties or candidates who wish additional time and space should pay for all messages or advertisements at current established rates - preferably the lowest published rate - but each Party should be charged the same rate.

Further the media must ensure that all Parties and candidates have equal access to the broadcast times and schedule for broadcast media; and similar equitable access, space and location, for print media. One political Party or candidate should not be allowed to block access by other Parties or candidates by purchasing all availabilities of time or space.

Equitable and fair treatment of all Parties and candidates must be the standard adhered to by all media. While the above addresses equitable treatment concerning broadcast or publication of the messages, the same standard must be applied to any production in preparation for broadcast or publication.

Payment terms for political advertisements should be the same for all Parties utilizing the industry standard of cash in advance. All paid political messages should carry a statement that they are a "Paid Political Advertisement."

(c) Correction of Media Errors

Broadcast or publication errors beyond the control of the medium, i.e. mechanical failure or act of God, should be corrected in accordance with standard broadcast or publication policies or procedures for correction of mistakes. The media may not censor, change or alter in any manner any of the materials presented by the Parties or candidates for broadcast or publication by the media.

(d) Questionable Materials

In the event any of the media believe a political message not to be in good taste, or contrary to the public interest, security, peace or morality, the questioned political message may be rejected by the media. However the media must provide specific details to the Party as to the reason for rejection and allow the material to be changed to meet broadcast or publication standards.

(e) Disclaimers

The media shall insert or broadcast a disclaimer daily when any free or paid political messages will be carried published by their medium. For example: "The political messages or advertisements published in today's newspaper are prepared by the Political Party or candidate without editing or change and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of this newspaper." One insert anywhere in the newspaper should be sufficient. A similar statement shall be made by the broadcast media at least once during the broadcast day and not necessarily immediately preceding or following broadcast of political material.

Dear Sir/Madam

GUIDELINES TO MEDIA AND POLITICAL PARTIES

October 5th 1992, has been set as the date for National and Regional Elections, and the formal campaign may be said to have commenced in earnest. The Elections Commission has accordingly adopted **Guidelines for Media and Political Parties** which we believe will further protect the integrity of the electoral process for free and fair elections. We believe that during this campaign the media have a special responsibility to the citizens of Guyana by presenting balanced coverage of news and events and by providing a communications link between the national candidates and the public for information on the issues and the electoral process. We ask you to adopt these GUIDELINES.

We also request your voluntary participation in providing limited free access to your media operation for all qualified candidates for national office. During the official campaign period, that time between the day Parliament is dissolved and election day, we ask that you provide a minimum of five minutes of prime time or ten column inches weekly to each political party with official candidates for national office. Further, we ask that a standard rate be charged the Party or candidate for paid political messages or announcements.

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We have in turn asked the political parties and candidates to be responsible for preparing the materials to be utilized by the media. The materials must however meet your standards and criteria for use by your media operation. You will still therefore exercise discretion concerning technical quality or materials not in good taste or contrary to the public interest, security, peace or morality.

We urge you to commit and participate during this time of public need and support.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

R. A. Collins
Chairman
ELECTIONS COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE ELECTIONS COMMISSION
7 Croal St & Sendall Place
STABROEK

September 8, 1992

1~

Dear 2~,

GUIDELINES TO MEDIA AND POLITICAL PARTIES

In continuation of its efforts to ensure that citizens of Guyana have free and fair elections, the Elections Commission has taken the position that an integral part of the electoral process includes the education of the electorate and the presentation of information on the candidates and issues so that citizens have the opportunity to be informed voters.

In a democracy, the Parties and candidates have a responsibility to communicate with the voters and to conduct their campaigns in a professional manner exercising good taste and respecting the rights and dignity of all our citizens. The forthcoming elections in Guyana should be no different. To help facilitate this process, the Elections Commission has considered and adopted the attached **GUIDELINES FOR MEDIA AND POLITICAL PARTIES**. Further, the Commission has arranged for the media to provide equal access to all Parties with qualified candidates for national office. In addition, the Commission has requested that the media provide limited free time and space to the candidates during the campaign period.

It is the responsibility of the Parties and candidates to prepare the materials or messages that are utilized by the media during the official campaign period. The materials must conform to the GUIDELINES established or they may be rejected by the media.

I urge your cooperation and participation for the benefit of the citizens of Guyana.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

R.A. Collins
Chairman,
ELECTIONS COMMISSION

APPENDIX 6

MEDIA CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVES

April 16, 1992

MEDIA CAMPAIGN

Primary Objectives:

Cause action by the voting population to check voter registration lists.

Raise consciousness in general population about voter registration lists and opportunity to check the list.

Motivate citizens to vote.

Secondary Benefits:

Develop interest in the upcoming elections.

Instill a sense of pride in participating in the elections.

Background:

Having your name on the Voters List is one of the basic criteria for voting in the elections. Almost all eligible citizens are on the list and are able to vote. However an unknown number of citizens are not on the list or are listed incorrectly or are listed in the wrong division. It is important that all citizens check the Voter Lists to insure their personal information is correct. The media have been providing extensive coverage about the development of the Voters List, exploiting both minor and major problems and expanding comments made by political parties and reviving the stories of past problems with the List. There appears to be a feeling within the general population that they are tired of the posturing by the politicians and want the election to get underway.

The Voters List is expected to be published in mid May, at which time a period of "Claims and Objections" begins. During this time, parties and citizens may initiate action to change individual listings. The Voters Lists will be published in each electoral district--451. However only the names of citizens in the particular district are listed. Therefore if a citizen's name is not on the List published in his/her district, there is a possibility it is on a List published in another district. Because of the size of a complete listing of citizens, limited copies of the alpha (total) list will be available. Political parties will receive alpha lists and they are aware of the procedures to make changes to the list. Citizens must be made aware of their responsibility to check the published Voters Lists and told how to make corrections, changes or additions to the Lists.

Concept:

Use a combination of media and information sources to reach citizens with primary emphasis on broadcast media, particularly radio, since this covers all of the population. Since the broadcast media is controlled by the government, it should support a project of this magnitude.

Focus attention on the fact that the Voters List is now published. Use a combination of radio spots and press releases to accomplish this. The radio spots should be designed to appeal to different audiences, i.e. young and older citizens. Develop a common theme in these spots to create recognizable sound and visual that when heard or seen, will be identified with the upcoming election. Funds have been allocated for 10 radio spots.

Since younger, 18 - 24, citizens are less likely to be motivated to vote, four spots should be targeted to this age group. Based on previous surveys, I estimate 28.04% of the Voting Age Population is in this age group. Three of the four spots should be targeted for the Claims and Objections portion of the election process, the other as a motivational voting spot.

Two spots should be targeted to 25 - 35 age group. Based on previous surveys, I estimate 28.01% of the Voting Age Population is in this group. One spot should be designated for Claims and Objections and the other for voting.

The remaining four spots should target the over 35 age group. Two spots for Claims and Objections and two for voting.

This will provide for six spots in support of the Claims and Objections and four for voting.

Through use of the media, create an excitement about **The Voter List** and a desire that everyone wants to be on **The List**. Obviously, if you create the desire to be on **The List**, then it is easier to tie in the need to make sure your personal information on **The List** is correct. Then link the fact that being on **The List** is the basic prerequisite to voting. The radio spots will be a combination of dramatizations and direct information.

Print media should tie in with the radio spots. We should also consider the possibility of one TV spot to encourage voting. We might be able to fund the cost of production as a part of the video training tapes.

There is a possibility of asking the production companies to produce a voting spot of their own as a public service, demonstrating their creativity. Then we would have to get the TV station to air the spots at no charge. The tag at the end of the spots could be, "This message was produced as a public service by NAPA and broadcast as a public service by (station)." This would be one way to increase public awareness at no cost to IFES or the commission. Try similar arrangements with the newspapers.

APPENDIX 7

SAMPLE 1992 BALLOT

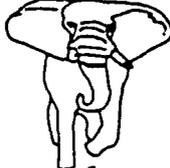
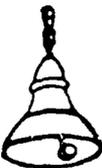
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GENERAL ELECTIONS

Counterfoil

No 451579

Elector's
No.....
In Official
List

1	D. L. M. DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT Candidates' List	
2	N. D. F. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT Candidates' List	
3	N. R. P. NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY Candidates' List	
4	P. D. M. PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT Candidates' List	
5	P. N. C. PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS Candidates' List	
6	P. P. P. PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY Candidates' List	
7	T. U. F. THE UNITED FORCE Candidates' List	
8	U. G. I. UNITED GUYANESE INTERNATIONAL Candidates' List	
9	U. R. P. UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY Candidates' List	
10	U. W. P. UNITED WORKERS' PARTY Candidates' List	
11	W. P. A., WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE Candidates' List	

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Counterfoil

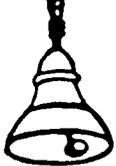
No 451579

Elector's

No.....

In Official
List

REGIONAL ELECTIONS
FOR REGION No. 4

1	D. L. M. DEMOCRATIC LABOUR MOVEMENT Candidates' List		
2	P. D. M. PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT Candidates' List		
3	P. N. C. PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS Candidates' List		
4	P. P. P. PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY Candidates' List		
5	T. U. F. THE UNITED FORCE Candidates' List		
6	U. R. P. UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY Candidates' List		
7	W. P. A. WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE Candidates' List		

APPENDIX 8

SAMPLE LIST OF POLLING PLACES FOR REGION 4

AV Master

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POLLING PLACES BY POLLING CODE ORDER - OFFICIAL VOTERS LIST (PPF.XLS) VERSION DATE: 4/10/92 FINAL LIST

DIV #	DIVISION NAME	POLLING STATION NAME	PSCODE	B	MS	V/D	V/S	V/P	V/B
POLLING PLACES BY POLLING CODE ORDER									
GUYANA ELECTIONS 1992									
DIV #	DIVISION NAME	POLLING STATION NAME	PSCODE	B	MS	V/D	V/S	V/P	V/B
MS	METHOD OF SUBDIVISION	{A=ALPHA, G=GEO, F=FLOAT}							
V/D	VOTERS PER DIVISION								
V/S	VOTERS PER SUBDIVISION								
V/P	VOTERS PER POLLING PLACE								
B	NUMBER OF BOXES								
V/B	VOTERS PER BALLOT BOX								
INC	INCREMENT SINCE PREL. VOTERS LIST								
		TOTAL LOGISTICAL DESTINATIONS NATIONWIDE :	627						
		TOTAL BALLOT BOXES NATIONWIDE :	996						
		TOTAL EXTRA POLLING CLERKS :	182						

POLLING PLACES BY POLLING CODE ORDER - OFFICIAL VOTERS LIST (PPF.XLS) VERSION DATE: 4/10/92 FINAL LIST

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DIV #	DIVISION NAME	POLLING STATION NAME	PSCODE	B	MS	V/D	V/S	V/P	V/B
REGION FOUR									
411111	MOBLISSA/LA VILLETTE	SILVER HILL PRIM SCH	P411114-A1			36	36		
411112	ELIZABETH/LOO CREEK	SILVER HILL PRIM SCH	P411114-A1			50	50		
411113	LOO CREEK/KAIRUNI	SILVER HILL PRIM SCH	P411114-A1			58	58		
411114	KAIRUNI/MOBLISSA	SILVER HILL PRIM SCH	P411114-A1	1		111	111	255	255
411121	LOO LANDS/UITSPA	DORA PRIM SCH	P411121-A1	1	SB	101	101	101	101
411122	VRYHEID/LOW WOOD	LOW WOOD PRIM SCH	P411122-A1			265	265		
411211	SANS SOUC/NEW ST.EUSTATIUS	LOW WOOD PRIM SCH	P411122-A1	1		21	21	286	286
411123	HAIMARUNI	LONG CREEK PRIM SCH	P411123-A1	1		250	250	250	250
411212	YAROWKABRA/KURU KURU	YAROWKABRA NRSRY SCH	P411212-A1	1	SB	96	96	96	96
411213	KURU KURU/HAURARUNI	HIGHWAY PRODUCERS COOP SOCIETY HALL	P411213-A1	1	SB	166	166	166	166
411221	MADEWINI/MARUDI	KURU KURURU NRSRY SCH	P411221-A1	1	SB	127	127	127	127
411222	KURU KURU/BADARINE <A-L>	KURU KURURU PRIM SCH (OLD) RM A	P411222-A1	1	A	859	467	467	467
411222	KURU KURU/BADARINE <M-Z>	KURU KURURU PRIM SCH (OLD) RM B	P411222-A1	1	A	859	392	392	392
412111	TIMEHRI (SOUTH)	TIMEHRI PRIM SCH TF	P412111-A1	1		459	459	459	459
412112	TIMEHRI (NORTH)	TIMEHRI PRIM SCH BF	P412111-A1	1		426	426	426	426
412121	SOESDYKE <A-G>	ST MARY'S PRIM SCH, SOESDYKE RM A	P412121-A1	1	A	1837	544	544	544
412121	SOESDYKE <H-Q>	ST MARY'S PRIM SCH, SOESDYKE RM B	P412121-A1	1	A	1637	556	556	556
412121	SOESDYKE <R-Z>	ST MARY'S PRIM SCH, SOESDYKE RM C	P412121-A1	1	A	1637	537	537	537
412122	DEN HEUVEL/HUIST COVERDEN	GNEC OFFC, COVERDEN	P412122-A1	1		227	227	227	227
412131	CALEDONIA/LAND OF CAANAN	PEARL NRSRY SCH	P412131-A1	1		396	396	396	396
412132	RELIEF/BRICKERY	SUPPLY PRIM SCH (EB DEM) TF	P412132-A1	1		524	524	524	524
412133	GARDEN OF EDEN	SUPPLY PRIM SCH (EB DEM) BF	P412132-A1	1		209	209	209	209
412134	FRIENDSHIP <A-E>	FRIENDSHIP COMM HIGH SCH RM A	P412134-A1	1	SB	785	193	193	193
412134	FRIENDSHIP <F-Z>	FRIENDSHIP COMM HIGH SCH RM B	P412134-A1	1	A	785	592	592	592
412135	NEW HOPE	ACME COMMERCIAL SCH	P412135-A1	1		214	214	214	214
412136	CRAIG/GOOD SUCCESS <A-B>	CRAIG PRIM SCH RM A	P412136-A1	1	SB	1348	192	192	192
412136	CRAIG/GOOD SUCCESS <C-L>	CRAIG PRIM SCH RM B	P412136-A1	1	A	1348	535	535	535
412136	CRAIG/GOOD SUCCESS <M-Z>	CRAIG PRIM SCH RM C	P412136-A1	1	A	1348	621	621	621
412211	HERSTELLING/LITTLE DIAMOND <PROSPECT> <A-L>	COVENT GARDEN SEC SCH RM A1	P412211-A2	1	GA	4182	356	356	356
412211	HERSTELLING/LITTLE DIAMOND <PROSPECT> <M-Z>	COVENT GARDEN SEC SCH RM A2	P412211-A2	1	GA	4182	406	406	406
412211	HERSTELLING/LITTLE DIAMOND <LTL DIAMOND>	COVENT GARDEN SEC SCH RM B	P412211-A2	1	G	4182	508	508	508
412211	HERSTELLING/LITTLE DIAMOND <CVNT GRDN> <A-M>	COVENT GARDEN PRIM SCH RM A	P412211-B2	1	GA	4182	430	430	430
412211	HERSTELLING/LITTLE DIAMOND <CVNT GRDN> <N-Z>	COVENT GARDEN PRIM SCH RM B	P412211-B2	1	GA	4182	384	384	384
412212	MOCHA/ARCADIA <A-B>	MOCHA PRIM SCH RM A	P412212-A1	1	SB	1236	197	197	197
412212	MOCHA/ARCADIA <C-L>	MOCHA PRIM SCH RM B	P412212-A1	1	A	1236	565	565	565
412212	MOCHA/ARCADIA <M-Z>	MOCHA PRIM SCH RM C	P412212-A1	1	A	1236	474	474	474

POLLING PLACES BY POLLING CODE ORDER - OFFICIAL VOTERS LIST (PPF.XLS) VERSION DATE: 4/10/92 FINAL LIST

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DIV #	DIVISION NAME	POLLING STATION NAME	PSCODE	B	MS	V/D	V/S	V/P	V/B
412221	DIAMOND	DIAMOND PRIM SCH	P412221-A1	1		341	341	341	341
412222	GOLDEN GROVE <A-B>	GROVE PRIM SCH & ANNEX RM A	P412222-A1	1	A	4155	589	589	589
412222	GOLDEN GROVE <C-F>	GROVE PRIM SCH & ANNEX RM B	P412222-A1	1	A	4155	426	426	426
412222	GOLDEN GROVE <G-J>	GROVE PRIM SCH & ANNEX RM C	P412222-A1	1	A	4155	602	602	602
412222	GOLDEN GROVE <K-MA>	GROVE PRIM SCH & ANNEX RM D	P412222-A1	1	A	4155	576	576	576
412222	GOLDEN GROVE <MC-P>	GROVE PRIM SCH & ANNEX RM E	P412222-A1	1	A	4155	649	649	649
412222	GOLDEN GROVE <Q-SC>	GROVE PRIM SCH & ANNEX RM F	P412222-A1	1	A	4155	549	549	549
412222	GOLDEN GROVE <SE-SY>	GROVE PRIM SCH & ANNEX RM G	P412222-A1	1	A	4155	532	532	532
412222	GOLDEN GROVE <T-Z>	GROVE PRIM SCH & ANNEX RM H	P412222-A1	1	A	4155	232	232	232
412232	PROVIDENCE	PROVIDENCE PRIM SCH RM A	P412232-A1	1		576	576	576	576
412231	RAMSBURG (PROVIDENCE SOUTH)	PROVIDENCE PRIM SCH RM B	P412232-A1			93	93		
412211	HERSTELLING/LITTLE DIAMOND <HERSTELLING> <S-Z>	PROVIDENCE PRIM SCH RM B	P412232-A1	1	GA	4182	449	542	542
412211	HERSTELLING/LITTLE DIAMOND <HERSTELLING> <A-F>	PROVIDENCE PRIM SCH RM C	P412232-A1	1	GA	4182	510	510	510
412211	HERSTELLING/LITTLE DIAMOND <HERSTELLING> <G-M>	PROVIDENCE PRIM SCH RM D	P412232-A1	1	GA	4182	626	626	626
412211	HERSTELLING/LITTLE DIAMOND <HERSTELLING> <N-R>	PROVIDENCE PRIM SCH RM E	P412232-A1	1	GA	4182	513	513	513
412233	PETER'S HALL <A-C>	PETER'S HALL PRIM SCH RM A	P412233-A1	1	A	2319	499	499	499
412233	PETER'S HALL <D-F>	PETER'S HALL PRIM SCH RM B	P412233-A1	1	SB	2319	180	180	180
412233	PETER'S HALL <G-K>	PETER'S HALL PRIM SCH RM C	P412233-A1	1	A	2319	536	536	536
412233	PETER'S HALL <L-Q>	PETER'S HALL PRIM SCH RM D	P412233-A1	1	A	2319	482	482	482
412233	PETER'S HALL <R-Z>	PETER'S HALL NRSRY SCH	P412233-A1	1	A	2319	622	622	622
412234	ECCLES <A-L>	ECCLES PRIM SCH RM A	P412234-A1	1	A	1095	535	535	535
412234	ECCLES <M-Z>	ECCLES PRIM SCH RM B	P412234-A1		A	1095	560		
412235	S/CANE FIELDS	ECCLES PRIM SCH	P412234-A1	1		1	1	561	561
413111	KINGSTON (WEST)	KINGSTON COMM HIGH SCH TF	P413112-A1	1		572	572	572	572
413112	KINGSTON (EAST)	KINGSTON COMM HIGH SCH BF	P413112-A1	1		610	610	610	610
413121	THOMAS LANDS	CRITCHLOW LABOUR COLLEGE	P413122-A1			109	109		
413122	NON PARIEL PARK	CRITCHLOW LABOUR COLLEGE	P413122-A1	1		89	89	198	198
413131	QUEENSTOWN <A-D>	ST GABRIELS PRIM SCH RM A	P413131-A2	1	A	1794	470	470	470
413131	QUEENSTOWN <E-L>	ST GABRIELS PRIM SCH RM B	P413131-A2	1	A	1794	519	519	519
413131	QUEENSTOWN <M-R>	ST GABRIELS PRIM SCH RM C	P413131-A2	1	A	1794	448	448	448
413131	QUEENSTOWN <S-Z>	ST GABRIELS PRIM SCH RM D	P413131-A2	1	A	1794	357	357	357
413132	ALBERTOWN <A-J>	ST GABRIELS PRIM SCH ANNEX RM A	P413131-B2	1	GA	2385	482	482	482
413132	ALBERTOWN <K-Z>	ST GABRIELS PRIM SCH ANNEX RM B	P413131-B2	1	GA	2385	513	513	513
413132	ALBERTOWN <A-G>	ST AMBROSE PRIM SCH TF	P413132-A1	1	GA	2385	488	488	488
413132	ALBERTOWN <H-N>	ST AMBROSE PRIM SCH BF	P413132-A1	1	GA	2385	402	402	402
413132	ALBERTOWN <O-Z>	ST AMBROSE PRIM SCH ANNEX	P413132-A1	1	GA	2385	499	499	499
413141	SOUTH CUMMINGSBURGH <A-E>	ST ROSES HIGH SCH COMPLEX RM A	P413141-A1	1	A	2028	603	603	603

POLLING PLACES BY POLLING CODE ORDER - OFFICIAL VOTERS LIST (PPF.XLS) VERSION DATE: 4/10/92 FINAL LIST

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DIV #	DIVISION NAME	POLLING STATION NAME	PCODE	B	MS	V/D	V/S	V/P	V/B
413141	SOUTH CUMMINGSBURGH <F-L>	ST ROSES HIGH SCH COMPLEX RM B	P413141-A1	1	A	2028	606	606	606
413141	SOUTH CUMMINGSBURGH <M-N>	ST ROSES HIGH SCH COMPLEX RM C	P413141-A1	1	SB	A	2028	197	197
413141	SOUTH CUMMINGSBURGH <O-Z>	ST ROSES HIGH SCH COMPLEX RM D	P413141-A1	1	A	2028	622	622	622
413142	NORTH CUMMINGSBURGH <A-I>	CHRIST CHURCH SEC SCH RM A	P413142-A1	1	A	1370	601	601	601
413142	NORTH CUMMINGSBURGH <J-L>	CHRIST CHURCH SEC SCH RM B	P413142-A1	1	SB	A	1370	154	154
413142	NORTH CUMMINGSBURGH <M-Z>	CHRIST CHURCH SEC SCH RM C	P413142-A1	1	A	1370	615	615	615
413211	KITTY (NORTH) <A-G>	J.E. BURNHAM PRIM SCH RM A	P413211-A1	1	A	1564	591	591	591
413211	KITTY (NORTH) <H-P>	J.E. BURNHAM PRIM SCH RM B	P413211-A1	1	A	1564	571	571	571
413211	KITTY (NORTH) <Q-Z>	J.E. BURNHAM PRIM SCH RM C	P413211-A1	1	A	1564	402	402	402
413212	KITTY (CENTRAL) <A-D>	F.E. POLLARD PRIM SCH RM A	P413212-A1	1	A	2533	641	641	641
413212	KITTY (CENTRAL) <E-L>	F.E. POLLARD PRIM SCH RM B	P413212-A1	1	A	2533	609	609	609
413212	KITTY (CENTRAL) <M>	F.E. POLLARD PRIM SCH RM C	P413212-A1	1	SB	A	2533	193	193
413212	KITTY (CENTRAL) <N-R>	F.E. POLLARD PRIM SCH RM D	P413212-A1	1	A	2533	534	534	534
413212	KITTY (CENTRAL) <S-Z>	F.E. POLLARD PRIM SCH RM E	P413212-A1	1	A	2533	556	556	556
413213	KITTY (SOUTH) <A-C>	RAMA KRISHNA PS & ANNEX RM A	P413213-A2	1	A	2706	494	494	494
413213	KITTY (SOUTH) <D-I>	RAMA KRISHNA PS & ANNEX RM B	P413213-A2	1	A	2706	579	579	579
413213	KITTY (SOUTH) <J-O>	RAMA KRISHNA PS & ANNEX RM C	P413213-A2	1	A	2706	537	537	537
413213	KITTY (SOUTH) <P-R>	KITTY COMM CENTRE RM A	P413213-B2	1	A	2706	491	491	491
413213	KITTY (SOUTH) <S-Z>	KITTY COMM CENTRE RM B	P413213-B2	1	A	2706	605	605	605
413221	SUBRYANVILLE/BEL AIR GARDENS	DIOCESAN YOUTH CENTRE	P413221-A1	1		573	573	573	573
413222	BEL AIR/BEL AIR SPRINGS	BEL AIR PRIM SCH RM A	P413222-A1	1		624	624	624	624
413342	SOPHIA/PATTENSEN (CENTRAL)	BEL AIR PRIM SCH RM B	P413222-A1	1		407	407	407	407
413231	PRASHAD NAGAR <A-E>	REDEEMER LUTHERAN SCH BF RM A	P413231-A1	1	SB	A	800	181	181
413231	PRASHAD NAGAR <F-Z>	REDEEMER LUTHERAN SCH BF RM B	P413231-A1	1	A	800	619	619	619
413333	SOPHIA/LILIENDAAL (SOUTH)	REDEEMER LUTHERAN SCH TF	P413231-A1	1		281	281	281	281
413232	NORTH EAST CAMPBELLVILLE <A-G>	CAMPBELLVILLE COMM HIGH SCH RM A	P413232-A1	1	A	1440	515	515	515
413232	NORTH EAST CAMPBELLVILLE <H-P>	CAMPBELLVILLE COMM HIGH SCH RM B	P413232-A1	1	A	1440	541	541	541
413232	NORTH EAST CAMPBELLVILLE <R-Z>	CAMPBELLVILLE COMM HIGH SCH RM C	P413232-A1	1	A	1440	384	384	384
413233	NORTH WEST CAMPBELLVILLE <A-K>	CAMPBELLVILLE SEC SCH RM A	P413233-A1	1	A	1432	585	585	585
413233	NORTH WEST CAMPBELLVILLE <L-R>	CAMPBELLVILLE SEC SCH RM B	P413233-A1	1	A	1432	540	540	540
413233	NORTH WEST CAMPBELLVILLE <S-Z>	CAMPBELLVILLE SEC SCH RM C	P413233-A1	1	A	1432	307	307	307
413241	LAMAHA GARDENS	CAMPBELLVILLE HEALTH CENTRE	P413241-A1	1		452	452	452	452
413242	SECTION K CAMPBELLVILLE <A-F>	CAMPBELLVILLE SEC SCH SCIENCE DEPT RM A	P413242-A2	1	A	1414	473	473	473
413242	SECTION K CAMPBELLVILLE <G-O>	CAMPBELLVILLE SEC SCH SCIENCE DEPT RM B	P413242-A2	1	A	1414	479	479	479
413242	SECTION K CAMPBELLVILLE <P-Z>	CAMPBELLVILLE SEC SCH HOME ECON CENTRE	P413242-B2	1	A	1414	462	462	462
413251	BEL AIR PARK	HIGHER EDUCATION OFFICE BEL AIR PARK BF	P413251-A1	1		646	646	646	646
413252	NEWTOWN/CAMPBELLVILLE <A-B>	ST WINIFRED'S PRIM SCH RM A	P413252-A1	1	A	3841	537	537	537

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413252	NEWTOWN/CAMPBELLVILLE <C-F>	ST WINIFRED'S PRIM SCH RM B	P413252-A1	1	A	3841	567	567	567
413252	NEWTOWN/CAMPBELLVILLE <G-J>	ST WINIFRED'S PRIM SCH RM C	P413252-A1	1	A	3841	596	596	596
413252	NEWTOWN/CAMPBELLVILLE <K-M>	ST WINIFRED'S PRIM SCH RM D	P413252-A1	1	A	3841	576	576	576
413252	NEWTOWN/CAMPBELLVILLE <N-Q>	ST WINIFRED'S PRIM SCH RM E	P413252-A1	1	A	3841	470	470	470
413252	NEWTOWN/CAMPBELLVILLE <R-SINCLAIR>	ST WINIFRED'S PRIM SCH RM F	P413252-A1	1	A	3841	509	509	509
413252	NEWTOWN/CAMPBELLVILLE <SINGH-Z>	ST WINIFRED'S PRIM SCH RM G	P413252-A1	1	A	3841	586	586	586
413311	SOPHIA/LILIENDAAL (NORTH) <A-R>	MEDEX CENTRE RM A	P413311-A1	1	A	655	455	455	455
413311	SOPHIA/LILIENDAAL (NORTH) <S-Z>	MEDEX CENTRE RM B	P413311-A1		A	655	200		
413312	PATTENSEN/TURKEYEN	MEDEX CENTRE RM B	P413311-A1	1		199	199	399	399
413321	CUMMINGS LODGE NORTH (NTH RWAY)	GRAHAM'S HALL PRIM SCH	P413321-A1			354	354		
413341	TURKEYEN (CENTRAL)	GRAHAM'S HALL PRIM SCH	P413321-A1	1		34	34	388	388
413322	CUMMINGS LODGE CENTRAL (STH RWAY) <H-Z>	CUMMINGS LODGE SEC SCH RM A	P413322-A1	1	A	770	598	598	598
413322	CUMMINGS LODGE CENTRAL (STH RWAY) <A-G>	CUMMINGS LODGE SEC SCH RM B	P413322-A1		A	778	180		
413331	CUMMINGS LODGE (SOUTH)	CUMMINGS LODGE SEC SCH RM B	P413322-A1			177	177		
413332	PATTENSEN/TURKEYEN (SOUTH)	CUMMINGS LODGE SEC SCH RM B	P413322-A1	1		1	1	358	358
413411	TUCVILLE <A-D>	TUCVILLE PRIM SCH RM A	P413411-A1	1	A	2017	614	614	614
413411	TUCVILLE <E-L>	TUCVILLE PRIM SCH RM B	P413411-A1	1	A	2017	564	564	564
413411	TUCVILLE <M-R>	TUCVILLE PRIM SCH RM C	P413411-A1	1	A	2017	455	455	455
413411	TUCVILLE <S-Z>	TUCVILLE PRIM SCH RM D	P413411-A1	1	A	2017	386	386	386
413412	GUYHOC PARK CUM ANNEXIS	BAGOTS PLAY SCH	P413412-A1	1	A	635	635	635	635
413421	FESTIVAL CITY <A-D>	MUNICIPAL WELFARE CENTRE RM A	P413421-A1	1	SB A	750	198	198	198
413421	FESTIVAL CITY <E-Z>	MUNICIPAL WELFARE CENTRE RM B	P413421-A1	1	A	750	552	552	552
413422	NORTH RUIVELDT HOUSING SCHEME	POLLY'S NRSRY SCH	P413422-A3	1	GA	2309	706	706	706
413422	NORTH RUIVELDT HOUSING SCHEME <A-H>	JULIAN BROWN SHOP RM A	P413422-B3	1	GA	2309	526	526	526
413422	NORTH RUIVELDT HOUSING SCHEME <I-Z>	JULIAN BROWN SHOP RM B	P413422-B3	1	GA	2309	467	467	467
413422	NORTH RUIVELDT HOUSING SCHEME	MARY'S SHOP&PARLOUR,2921 WELL&CROSS STS	P413422-C3	1	G	2309	609	609	609
413431	SOUTH RUIVELDT PARK (EAST) <A-G>	SOUTH RUIVELDT PRIM SCH BF RM A	P413431-A1	1	A	1335	555	555	555
413431	SOUTH RUIVELDT PARK (EAST) <H-R>	SOUTH RUIVELDT PRIM SCH BF RM B	P413431-A1	1	A	1335	545	545	545
413431	SOUTH RUIVELDT PARK (EAST) <S-Z>	SOUTH RUIVELDT PRIM SCH BF RM C	P413431-A1	1	A	1335	235	235	235
413432	SOUTH RUIVELDT PARK (WEST) <A-H>	SOUTH RUIVELDT PRIM SCH TF RM A	P413431-A1	1	A	919	473	473	473
413432	SOUTH RUIVELDT PARK (WEST) <I-Z>	SOUTH RUIVELDT PRIM SCH TF RM B	P413431-A1	1	A	919	446	446	446
413441	SOUTH RUIVELDT GARDENS (EAST) <A-K>	MORAVIAN PRESBETERY, AUBREY BARKER ST RM A	P413441-A1	1	A	1110	572	572	572
413441	SOUTH RUIVELDT GARDENS (EAST) <L-Z>	MORAVIAN PRESBETERY, AUBREY BARKER ST RM B	P413441-A1	1	A	1110	538	538	538
413442	SOUTH RUIVELDT GARDENS (WEST)	ALBERT NURSE RES, WREN AVE	P413442-A1	1		409	409	409	409
413451	ROXANNE BURNHAM GARDENS	ROXANNE BURNHAM NRSRY SCH	P413451-A1	1		647	647	647	647
413452	GUYHOC GARDENS	SITE 13 OFFC	P413452-A1			232	232		
413461	RUIVELDT INDUSTRIAL ESTATE'S EXTENSION	SITE 13 OFFC	P413452-A1			156	156		

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413462	RUIVELDT INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	SITE 13 OFFC	P413452-A1	1		16	16	404	404
413471	RIVERVIEW	CHILDREN AID CENTRE	P413471-A1	1		424	424	424	424
413472	ALEXANDER VILLAGE <A-L>	ALEXANDER VLG NRSRY SCH	P413472-A2	1	A	1326	634	634	634
413472	ALEXANDER VILLAGE <M-Z>	MUSLIM SCH,CROSS ST	P413472-B2	1	A	1326	692	692	692
413481	WEST RUIVELDT <A-G>	W RUIVELDT PRIM SCH RM A	P413481-A2	1	GA	3904	520	520	520
413481	WEST RUIVELDT <H-P>	W RUIVELDT PRIM SCH RM B	P413481-A2	1	GA	3904	537	537	537
413481	WEST RUIVELDT <Q-Z>	W RUIVELDT PRIM SCH RM C	P413481-A2	1	GA	3904	415	415	415
413481	WEST RUIVELDT <A-C>	DAVID ROSE COMM HIGH SCH RM A	P413481-B2	1	GA	3904	585	585	585
413481	WEST RUIVELDT <D-G>	DAVID ROSE COMM HIGH SCH RM B	P413481-B2	1	GA	3904	455	455	455
413481	WEST RUIVELDT <H-MA>	DAVID ROSE COMM HIGH SCH RM C	P413481-B2	1	GA	3904	479	479	479
413481	WEST RUIVELDT <MC-R>	DAVID ROSE COMM HIGH SCH RM D	P413481-B2	1	GA	3904	458	458	458
413481	WEST RUIVELDT <S-Z>	DAVID ROSE COMM HIGH SCH RM E	P413481-B2	1	GA	3904	455	455	455
413482	EAST RUIVELDT <A-C>	E RUIVELDT SEC SCH RM A	P413482-A1	1	A	2539	631	631	631
413482	EAST RUIVELDT <D-G>	E RUIVELDT SEC SCH RM B	P413482-A1	1	A	2539	460	460	460
413482	EAST RUIVELDT <H-L>	E RUIVELDT SEC SCH RM C	P413482-A1	1	A	2539	488	488	488
413482	EAST RUIVELDT <M-R>	E RUIVELDT SEC SCH RM D	P413482-A1	1	A	2539	475	475	475
413482	EAST RUIVELDT <S-Z>	E RUIVELDT SEC SCH RM E	P413482-A1	1	A	2539	485	485	485
413511	AGRICOLA <A-F>	AGRICOLA PRIM SCH RM A	P413511-A1	1	A	1722	590	590	590
413511	AGRICOLA <G-M>	AGRICOLA PRIM SCH RM B	P413511-A1	1	A	1722	609	609	609
413511	AGRICOLA <N-Z>	AGRICOLA PRIM SCH RM C	P413511-A1	1	A	1722	523	523	523
413522	ROME (SICANE CULT)	AGRICOLA IND ARTS CENTRE	P413522-A1	1	SB	30	30	30	30
413512	MC DOOM <A-C>	HOUSTON COMM CENTRE RM A	P413513-A2	1	SR	807	187	187	187
413512	MC DOOM <D-Z>	HOUSTON COMM CENTRE RM B	P413513-A2	1	A	807	620	620	620
413513	HOUSTON/MEADOW BANK <A-C>	HOUSTON COMM HIGH SCH RM A	P413513-B2	1	SB	764	163	163	163
413513	HOUSTON/MEADOW BANK <D-Z>	HOUSTON COMM HIGH SCH RM B	P413513-B2	1	A	764	601	601	601
413611	LODGE (NORTH)/BOTANICAL GARDENS <A-F>	ST SIDWELL'S PRIM SCH RM A	P413611-A1	1	A	1677	532	532	532
413611	LODGE (NORTH)/BOTANICAL GARDENS <G-M>	ST SIDWELL'S PRIM SCH RM B	P413611-A1	1	A	1677	599	599	599
413611	LODGE (NORTH)/BOTANICAL GARDENS <N-Z>	ST SIDWELL'S PRIM SCH RM C	P413611-A1	1	A	1677	546	546	546
413612	LODGE (SOUTH) <A-D>	VACANT FISHERIES BLDG	P413612-A1	1	A	2193	626	626	626
413612	LODGE (SOUTH) <E-K>	CARIWA GUY NRSRY SCH	P413612-A1	1	A	2193	575	575	575
413612	LODGE (SOUTH) <L-R>	HOLY FAMILY NRSRY SCH RM A	P413612-A1	1	A	2193	536	536	536
413612	LODGE (SOUTH) <S-Z>	HOLY FAMILY NRSRY SCH RM B	P413612-A1	1	A	2193	456	456	456
413621	LODGE HOUSING SCHEME/D'URBAN BACKLANDS <A-C>	ENTERPRISE NRSRY SCH (D'URBAN BL) RM A	P413621-A1	1	SB	710	155	155	155
413621	LODGE HOUSING SCHEME/D'URBAN BACKLANDS <D-Z>	ENTERPRISE NRSRY SCH (D'URBAN BL) RM B	P413621-A1	1	A	710	555	555	555
413622	MEADOW BROOK GARDENS <A-K>	LODGE COMM HIGH SCH RM A	P413622-A1	1	A	861	493	493	493
413622	MEADOW BROOK GARDENS <L-Z>	LODGE COMM HIGH SCH RM B	P413622-A1	1	A	861	368	368	368
413641	NORTH EAST/EAST LA PENITENCE <A-E>	EAST LA PENITENCE PRIM SCH RM A	P413641-A1	1	A	1962	580	580	580

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413641	NORTH EAST/EAST LA PENITENCE <F-L>	EAST LA PENITENCE PRIM SCH RM B	P413641-A1	1	A	1962	546	546	546	
413641	NORTH EAST/EAST LA PENITENCE <M-S>	EAST LA PENITENCE PRIM SCH RM C	P413641-A1	1	A	1962	594	594	594	
413641	NORTH EAST/EAST LA PENITENCE <T-Z>	EAST LA PENITENCE PRIM SCH RM D	P413641-A1	1	A	1962	242	242	242	
413642	WEST LA PENITENCE <A-D>	ST PIUS X PRIM SCH RM A	P413642-A1	1	A	2400	635	635	635	
413642	WEST LA PENITENCE <E-K>	ST PIUS X PRIM SCH RM B	P413642-A1	1	A	2400	555	555	555	
413642	WEST LA PENITENCE <L-Q>	ST PIUS X PRIM SCH RM C	P413642-A1	1	A	2400	478	478	478	
413642	WEST LA PENITENCE <R-T>	ST PIUS X PRIM SCH RM D	P413642-A1	1	A	2400	564	564	564	
413642	WEST LA PENITENCE <U-Z>	ST PIUS X PRIM SCH RM E	P413642-A1	1	SB	A	2400	168	168	168
413651	ALBOUYSTOWN <A-F>	ALBOUYSTOWN YMCA HALL RM A	P413651-A4	1	GA	3098	562	562	562	
413651	ALBOUYSTOWN <G-M>	ALBOUYSTOWN YMCA HALL RM B	P413651-A4	1	GA	3098	524	524	524	
413651	ALBOUYSTOWN <N-Z>	ALBOUYSTOWN YMCA HALL RM C	P413651-A4	1	GA	3098	585	585	585	
413651	ALBOUYSTOWN <A-F>	MUNICIPAL CLINIC	P413651-B4	1	GA	3098	497	497	497	
413651	ALBOUYSTOWN <G-O>	SELMAN FRASER NRSRY SCH	P413651-C4	1	GA	3098	499	499	499	
413651	ALBOUYSTOWN <P-Z>	ALBOUYSTOWN NRSRY SCH	P413651-D4	1	GA	3098	431	431	431	
413652	CHARLESTOWN <A-C>	DOLPHIN COMM HIGH SCH RM A	P413652-A1	1	A	2669	566	566	566	
413652	CHARLESTOWN <D-I>	DOLPHIN COMM HIGH SCH RM B	P413652-A1	1	A	2669	555	555	555	
413652	CHARLESTOWN <J-N>	DOLPHIN COMM HIGH SCH RM C	P413652-A1	1	A	2669	598	598	598	
413652	CHARLESTOWN <O-R>	DOLPHIN COMM HIGH SCH RM D	P413652-A1	1	A	2669	388	388	388	
413652	CHARLESTOWN <S-Z>	DOLPHIN COMM HIGH SCH RM E	P413652-A1	1	A	2669	562	562	562	
413711	BOURDA (WEST) <A-C>	SOUTH ROAD NRSRY SCH RM A	P413711-A1	1	SB	A	752	156	156	156
413711	BOURDA (WEST) <D-Z>	SOUTH ROAD NRSRY SCH RM B	P413711-A1	1	A	752	596	596	596	
413712	BOURDA (EAST) <A-I>	P.S.U. HALL TF RM A	P413712-A1	1	A	1332	548	548	548	
413712	BOURDA (EAST) <J-L>	P.S.U. HALL TF RM B	P413712-A1	1	SB	A	1332	173	173	173
413712	BOURDA (EAST) <M-Z>	P.S.U. HALL BF	P413712-A1	1	A	1332	611	611	611	
413721	STABROEK/WORTMANVILLE (EAST)	PALMS	P413721-A4	1	SB	G	2810	135	135	135
413721	STABROEK/WORTMANVILLE (EAST) <A-E>	ANTHURIUM NRSRY SCH	P413721-B4	1	GA	2810	444	444	444	
413721	STABROEK/WORTMANVILLE (EAST) <C-F>	ST THOMAS MORE PRIM SCH RM A	P413721-C4	1	GA	2810	528	528	528	
413721	STABROEK/WORTMANVILLE (EAST) <G-J>	ST THOMAS MORE PRIM SCH RM B	P413721-C4	1	GA	2810	527	527	527	
413721	STABROEK/WORTMANVILLE (EAST) <K-P>	ST THOMAS MORE PRIM SCH RM C	P413721-C4	1	GA	2810	556	556	556	
413721	STABROEK/WORTMANVILLE (EAST) <Q-Z>	BIG TIME GYM, 59 DURBAN ST	P413721-D4	1	GA	2810	620	620	620	
413722	STABROEK (CENTRAL) WORTMANVILLE (WEST) <A-I>	SMYTH MEM PRIM SCH RM A	P413722-A1	1	A	1178	578	578	578	
413722	STABROEK (CENTRAL) WORTMANVILLE (WEST) <J-Z>	SMYTH MEM PRIM SCH RM B	P413722-A1	1	A	1178	600	600	600	
413731	WERK-EN-RUST (EAST) NEWBURG <A-C>	FREEBURG PRIM SCH RM A	P413731-A2	1	A	2054	462	462	462	
413731	WERK-EN-RUST (EAST) NEWBURG <D-I>	FREEBURG PRIM SCH RM B	P413731-A2	1	A	2054	507	507	507	
413731	WERK-EN-RUST (EAST) NEWBURG <J-P>	FREEBURG PRIM SCH RM C	P413731-A2	1	A	2054	578	578	578	
413731	WERK-EN-RUST (EAST) NEWBURG <Q-Z>	PALMVILLE NRSRY SCH	P413731-B2	1	A	2054	507	507	507	
413732	WERK-EN-RUST (WEST) <A-L>	CENTRAL HIGH SCH RM A	P413732-A1	1	A	835	464	464	464	

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413732	WERK-EN-RUST (WEST) <M-Z>	CENTRAL HIGH SCH RM B	P413732-A1	1	A	835	371	371	371
413741	ROBBSTOWN/LACYTOWN (WEST)	CITY HALL, AVENUE OF THE REPUBLIC	P413741-A1	1		562	562	562	562
413742	STABROEK (CENTRAL)/LACYTOWN <A-K>	ALLEYNE HIGH SCH TF	P413742-A1	1	A	1113	575	575	575
413742	STABROEK (CENTRAL)/LACYTOWN <L-Z>	ALLEYNE HIGH SCH BF	P413742-A1	1	A	1113	538	538	538
414111	INDUSTRY <A-H>	MUSLIM MADARSA SCH RM A	P414111-A1	1	A	1598	554	554	554
414111	INDUSTRY <I-P>	MUSLIM MADARSA SCH RM B	P414111-A1	1	A	1598	484	484	484
414111	INDUSTRY <Q-Z>	DELGADO VACANT BLDG, OGLE	P414112-A2	1	A	1598	560	560	560
414112	OGLE <A-L>	PLINDOLA NRSRY SCH RM A	P414112-B2	1	A	1109	527	527	527
414112	OGLE <M-Z>	PLINDOLA NRSRY SCH RM B	P414112-B2		A	1109	582		
414115	OGLE SUGAR ESTATE	PLINDOLA NRSRY SCH RM B	P414112-B2	1		2	2	584	584
414113	GOEDVERWAGTINGSPARENDAAAM <A-G>	ST PAUL'S PRIM SCH RM A	P414113-A1	1	A	1524	570	570	570
414113	GOEDVERWAGTINGSPARENDAAAM <H-Q>	ST PAUL'S PRIM SCH RM B	P414113-A1	1	A	1524	551	551	551
414113	GOEDVERWAGTINGSPARENDAAAM <R-Z>	ST PAUL'S PRIM SCH RM C	P414113-A1	1	A	1524	403	403	403
414114	PLAISANCE VILLAGE <A-C>	PLAISANCE PRIM SCH RM A	P414114-A1	1	A	1871	426	426	426
414114	PLAISANCE VILLAGE <D-I>	PLAISANCE PRIM SCH RM B	P414114-A1	1	A	1871	470	470	470
414114	PLAISANCE VILLAGE <J-P>	PLAISANCE PRIM SCH RM C	P414114-A1	1	A	1871	522	522	522
414114	PLAISANCE VILLAGE <Q-Z>	PLAISANCE PRIM SCH RM D	P414114-A1	1	A	1871	453	453	453
414121	BETTER HOPE <A-C>	BETTER HOPE COMM CENTRE RM A	P414121-A2	1	A	2554	476	476	476
414121	BETTER HOPE <I-Q>	BETTER HOPE COMM CENTRE RM B	P414121-A2	1	A	2554	515	515	515
414121	BETTER HOPE <R-SH>	BETTER HOPE COMM CENTRE RM C	P414121-A2	1	A	2554	471	471	471
414121	BETTER HOPE <SI-Z>	BETTER HOPE COMM CENTRE RM D	P414121-A2	1	A	2554	483	483	483
414121	BETTER HOPE <D-K>	CROPPER HALL NRSRY SCH	P414121-B2	1	A	2554	609	609	609
414122	VRYHEID'S LUST <A-G>	VRYHEID'S LUST PRIM SCH RM A	P414122-A1	1	A	1492	513	513	513
414122	VRYHEID'S LUST <H-Q>	VRYHEID'S LUST PRIM SCH RM B	P414122-A1	1	A	1492	470	470	470
414122	VRYHEID'S LUST <R-Z>	VRYHEID'S LUST PRIM SCH RM C	P414122-A1	1	A	1492	509	509	509
414123	BROTHERS/MONTROSE <A-L>	MONTROSE PRIM SCH RM A	P414123-A1	1	A	982	460	460	460
414123	BROTHERS/MONTROSE <M-Z>	MONTROSE PRIM SCH RM B	P414123-A1	1	A	982	522	522	522
414124	FELICITY/LA RESSOUVENIR	SUCCESS PRIM SCH RM A	P414125-A1			304	304		
414125	SUCCESS/CHATEAU MARGOT <SU-Z>	SUCCESS PRIM SCH RM A	P414125-A1	1	A	1853	142	446	446
414125	SUCCESS/CHATEAU MARGOT <A-H>	SUCCESS PRIM SCH RM B	P414125-A1	1	A	1853	579	579	579
414125	SUCCESS/CHATEAU MARGOT <I-Q>	SUCCESS PRIM SCH RM C	P414125-A1	1	A	1853	586	586	586
414125	SUCCESS/CHATEAU MARGOT <R-ST>	SUCCESS PRIM SCH RM D	P414125-A1	1	A	1853	546	546	546
414126	LA BONNE INTENTION <A-L>	L.B.I PRIM SCH RM A	P414126-A1	1	A	1410	554	554	554
414126	LA BONNE INTENTION <M-R>	L.B.I PRIM SCH RM B	P414126-A1	1	A	1410	536	536	536
414126	LA BONNE INTENTION <S-Z>	L.B.I PRIM SCH RM C	P414126-A1	1	A	1410	320	320	320
414211	BETERVERWAGTING VILLAGE <A-F>	B/V COMM HIGH RM A	P414211-A1	1	A	1400	475	475	475
414211	BETERVERWAGTING VILLAGE <G-O>	B/V COMM HIGH RM B	P414211-A1	1	A	1400	481	481	481

POLLING PLACES BY POLLING CODE ORDER - OFFICIAL VOTERS LIST (PPF.XLS) VERSION DATE: 4/10/92 FINAL LIST

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DIV #	DIVISION NAME	POLLING STATION NAME	PSCODE	B	MS	V/D	V/S	V/P	V/B
414211	BETERVERWAGTING VILLAGE <P-Z>	B/V COMM HIGH RM C	P414211-A1	1	A	1400	444	444	444
414212	TRIUMPH VILLAGE <A-B>	B/V-TRIUMPH COMM CENTRE RM A	P414212-A2	1	A	2894	513	513	513
414212	TRIUMPH VILLAGE <C-I>	B/V-TRIUMPH COMM CENTRE RM B	P414212-A2	1	A	2894	602	602	602
414212	TRIUMPH VILLAGE <J-N>	B/V-TRIUMPH COMM CENTRE RM C	P414212-A2	1	A	2894	561	561	561
414212	TRIUMPH VILLAGE <O-R>	B/V PRIM SCH RM A	P414212-B2	1	A	2894	621	621	621
414212	TRIUMPH VILLAGE <S-Z>	B/V PRIM SCH RM B	P414212-B2	1	A	2894	597	597	597
414221	MON REPOS (MON REPOS WEST & D'ENDRAGT) <A-B>	MON REPOS PRIM SCH RM A	P414221-A1	1	A	2848	514	514	514
414221	MON REPOS (MON REPOS WEST & D'ENDRAGT) <C-J>	MON REPOS PRIM SCH RM B	P414221-A1	1	A	2848	535	535	535
414221	MON REPOS (MON REPOS WEST & D'ENDRAGT) <K-N>	MON REPOS PRIM SCH RM C	P414221-A1	1	A	2848	545	545	545
414221	MON REPOS (MON REPOS WEST & D'ENDRAGT) <O-Q>	MON REPOS PRIM SCH RM D	P414221-A1	1	A	2848	327	327	327
414221	MON REPOS (MON REPOS WEST & D'ENDRAGT) <R-SH>	MON REPOS PRIM SCH RM E	P414221-A1	1	A	2848	549	549	549
414221	MON REPOS (MON REPOS WEST & D'ENDRAGT) <SI-Z>	MON REPOS PRIM SCH RM F	P414221-A1	1	A	2848	378	378	378
414222	GOOD HOPE	LUSIGNAN PRIM SCH RM A	P414223-A1		A	100	100		
414223	LUSIGNAN (NOG EENS & TWO FRIENDS) <G-L>	LUSIGNAN PRIM SCH RM A	P414223-A1	1	A	2230	483	583	583
414223	LUSIGNAN (NOG EENS & TWO FRIENDS) <A-F>	LUSIGNAN PRIM SCH RM B	P414223-A1	1	A	2230	523	523	523
414223	LUSIGNAN (NOG EENS & TWO FRIENDS) <M-Q>	LUSIGNAN PRIM SCH RM C	P414223-A1	1	A	2230	517	517	517
414223	LUSIGNAN (NOG EENS & TWO FRIENDS) <R-SI>	LUSIGNAN PRIM SCH RM D	P414223-A1	1	A	2230	537	537	537
414223	LUSIGNAN (NOG EENS & TWO FRIENDS) <SO-Z>	LUSIGNAN PRIM SCH RM E	P414223-A1		A	2230	170		
414225	LUSIGNAN CANE CULT	LUSIGNAN PRIM SCH RM E	P414223-A1	1	SB	A	3	3	173
414224	ANNANDALE (EAST AND WEST) <A-D>	ANNANDALE SEC SCH RM A	P414224-A1	1	A	2472	582	582	582
414224	ANNANDALE (EAST AND WEST) <E-L>	ANNANDALE SEC SCH RM B	P414224-A1	1	A	2472	535	535	535
414224	ANNANDALE (EAST AND WEST) <M-P>	ANNANDALE SEC SCH RM C	P414224-A1	1	A	2472	549	549	549
414224	ANNANDALE (EAST AND WEST) <R-SH>	ANNANDALE SEC SCH RM D	P414224-A1	1	A	2472	431	431	431
414224	ANNANDALE (EAST AND WEST) <SI-Z>	ANNANDALE SEC SCH RM E	P414224-A1	1	A	2472	375	375	375
421121	BUXTON VLGE/F/SHIP VLGE(INTH R/WAY) <A-F>	BUXTON COMM HIGH SCH RM A	P421121-A1	1	A	1891	546	546	546
421121	BUXTON VLGE/F/SHIP VLGE(INTH R/WAY) <G-L>	BUXTON COMM HIGH SCH RM B	P421121-A1	1	A	1891	529	529	529
421121	BUXTON VLGE/F/SHIP VLGE(INTH R/WAY) <M-R>	BUXTON COMM HIGH SCH RM C	P421121-A1	1	A	1891	410	410	410
421121	BUXTON VLGE/F/SHIP VLGE(INTH R/WAY) <S-Z>	BUXTON COMM HIGH SCH RM D	P421121-A1	1	A	1891	406	406	406
421122	VIGILANCE/INON PARIEL(INTH RWAY) <A-J>	BLADEN HALL MULTI SCH RM A	P421122-A1	1	A	1435	597	597	597
421122	VIGILANCE/INON PARIEL(INTH RWAY) <K-R>	BLADEN HALL MULTI SCH RM B	P421122-A1	1	A	1435	528	528	528
421122	VIGILANCE/INON PARIEL(INTH RWAY) <S-Z>	BLADEN HALL MULTI SCH RM C	P421122-A1		A	1435	310		
421126	VIGILANCE/INON PARIEL(STH RWAY)	BLADEN HALL MULTI SCH RM D	P421122-A1		A	76	76		
421129	VIGILANCE/FOULIS SICANE CULT	BLADEN HALL MULTI SCH RM E	P421122-A1	1	A	3	3	389	389
421123	ENTERPRISE DR ELIZABETH HALL <A-K>	MELANIE DAMISHANA DAY CARE CENTRE RM A	P421123-A1	1	A	1180	609	609	609
421123	ENTERPRISE DR ELIZABETH HALL <L-Z>	MELANIE DAMISHANA DAY CARE CENTRE RM B	P421123-A1	1	A	1180	571	571	571
421124	BACHELOR'S ADVENTURE	PARADISE PRIM SCH TF	P421125-A1	1		623	623	623	623
421125	PARADISE/FOULIS	PARADISE PRIM SCH BF	P421125-A1	1		375	375	375	375

POLLING PLACES BY POLLING CODE ORDER - OFFICIAL VOTERS LIST (PPF.XLS) VERSION DATE: 4/10/92 FINAL LIST

DIV #	DIV NAME	POLLING STATION NAME	PSCODE	B	MS	V/D	V/S	V/P	V/B
421127	BUXTON VLG(FISHIP VLG(S TH RWAY) <A-L>	FRIENDSHIP PRIM SCH RM A	P421127-A1	1	A	1022	549	549	549
421127	BUXTON VLG(FISHIP VLG(S TH RWAY) <M-Z>	FRIENDSHIP PRIM SCH RM B	P421127-A1	1	A	1022	473	473	473
421128	ENTERPRISE(WEST) & ELIZABETH HALL (S RWAY) <A-G>	ENTERPRISE PRIM SCH (EC DEM) RM A	P421128-A1	1	A	2049	561	561	561
421128	ENTERPRISE(WEST) & ELIZABETH HALL (S RWAY) <H-O>	ENTERPRISE PRIM SCH (EC DEM) RM B	P421128-A1	1	A	2049	536	536	536
421128	ENTERPRISE(WEST) & ELIZABETH HALL (S RWAY) <P-R>	ENTERPRISE PRIM SCH (EC DEM) RM C	P421128-A1	1	A	2049	506	506	506
421128	ENTERPRISE(WEST) & ELIZABETH HALL (S RWAY) <S-Z>	ENTERPRISE PRIM SCH (EC DEM) RM D	P421128-A1	1	A	2049	446	446	446
421131	ENMORE/HOPE (NORTH OF THE RAILWAY) <A-N>	ENMORE COMM CENTRE RM A	P421131-A1	1	A	1168	627	627	627
421131	ENMORE/HOPE (NORTH OF THE RAILWAY) <O-Z>	ENMORE COMM CENTRE RM B	P421131-A1	1	A	1168	541	541	541
421132	ENMORE/HOPE (SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY) <A-I>	ENMORE HOPE PRIM SCH RM A	P421132-A1	1	A	1886	520	520	520
421132	ENMORE/HOPE (SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY) <J-O>	ENMORE HOPE PRIM SCH RM B	P421132-A1	1	A	1886	457	457	457
421132	ENMORE/HOPE (SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY) <P-R>	ENMORE HOPE PRIM SCH RM C	P421132-A1	1	A	1886	477	477	477
421132	ENMORE/HOPE (SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY) <S-Z>	ENMORE HOPE PRIM SCH RM D	P421132-A1	1	A	1886	432	432	432
421133	ENMORE/HOPE SICANE CULT NO.1 <J-Z>	ENMORE PRIM SCH RM A	P421133-A1	1	A	823	561	561	561
421133	ENMORE/HOPE SICANE CULT NO.1 <A-I>	ENMORE PRIM SCH RM B	P421133-A1		A	823	282		
421134	ENMORE/HOPE SICANE CULT NO.2	ENMORE PRIM SCH RM B	P421133-A1			1	1		
421149	HASLINGTON (SICANE CULT)	ENMORE PRIM SCH RM B	P421133-A1	1		240	240	523	523
421141	HASLINGTON <A-E>	HASLINGTON COMM CENTRE RM A	P421141-A1	1	SB	771	193	193	193
421141	HASLINGTON <F-Z>	HASLINGTON COMM CENTRE RM B	P421141-A1	1		771	578	578	578
421142	GOLDEN GROVE VILLAGE <A-K>	GOLDEN GROVE PRIM SCH RM A	P421142-A1	1	A	1167	590	590	590
421142	GOLDEN GROVE VILLAGE <L-Z>	GOLDEN GROVE PRIM SCH RM B	P421142-A1	1	A	1167	577	577	577
421143	NABACLIS <A-I>	NABACLIS NRSRY SCH RM A	P421143-A1	1	A	1045	472	472	472
421143	NABACLIS <J-Z>	NABACLIS NRSRY SCH RM B	P421143-A1	1	A	1045	573	573	573
421144	JOHN/CRAIG MILNE	ST ANDREW'S PRIM SCH	P421144-A1	1	A	665	665	665	665
421145	VICTORIA/BELFIELD <A-G>	VICTORIA PRIM SCH RM A	P421145-A1	1	A	1275	537	537	537
421145	VICTORIA/BELFIELD <H-O>	VICTORIA PRIM SCH RM B	P421145-A1	1	A	1275	405	405	405
421145	VICTORIA/BELFIELD <P-Z>	VICTORIA PRIM SCH RM C	P421145-A1	1	A	1275	333	333	333
421146	NOOTENZUIL/DUCHFOUR	SHAMSHIR RES, NOOTENZUIL	P421146-A2	1	G	584	365	365	365
421146	NOOTENZUIL/DUCHFOUR	HOPE ADMIN OFFC	P421146-B2	1	G	584	219	219	219
421147	TWO FRIENDS/CLONBROOK <A-F>	ANN'S GROVE COMM HIGH RM A	P421147-A1	1	A	1785	583	583	583
421147	TWO FRIENDS/CLONBROOK <G-M>	ANN'S GROVE COMM HIGH RM B	P421147-A1	1	A	1785	511	511	511
421147	TWO FRIENDS/CLONBROOK <N-S>	ANN'S GROVE COMM HIGH RM C	P421147-A1	1	A	1785	552	552	552
421147	TWO FRIENDS/CLONBROOK <T-Z>	ANN'S GROVE COMM HIGH RM D	P421147-A1	1	SB	1785	139	139	139
421148	BEE HIVE/GROVE <A-M>	ANN'S GROVE VLG OFFC RM A	P421148-A1	1	A	840	437	437	437
421148	BEE HIVE/GROVE <N-Z>	ANN'S GROVE VLG OFFC RM B	P421148-A1	1	A	840	403	403	403
421151	UNITY/MOSQUITO HALL <A-M>	GIBSON PRIM SCH RM A	P421151-A1	1	A	1176	578	578	578
421151	UNITY/MOSQUITO HALL <N-Z>	GIBSON PRIM SCH RM B	P421151-A1	1	A	1176	598	598	598
421152	SPRING HALL/DORZIGTIGHEID	MAHAICA PRIM SCH	P421152-A1	1		381	381	381	381

APPENDIX 9

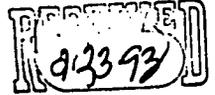
LETTERS OF COMMENDATION



Office of the President
Georgetown,
Guyana.

February 2, 1993

Mr Richard W. Soudriette
Director
International Foundation for
Electoral Systems
1620 1 Street, N.W.
Suite 611
Washington, D.C. 20006



Dear Mr. Soudriette,

Many thanks for your letter offering congratulations on my election as President of the Republic.

It is appropriate at this time to put on record my sincere thanks for the enormous input by your Organisation through the supply of equipment and supplies to ensure "free and fair" elections in Guyana. The assistance given by your Organisation has been recorded in the pages of history. Were it not for Organisations such as yours, and personnel, who gave of themselves, time and supplies, democracy would still have been a long way off.

I shall be happy to meet with your representative. To you and your staff, I wish once again to express thanks for your consistent support for democracy in Guyana. I wish your Organisation well in its endeavours to promote democracy.

With kind regards and best wishes for 1993.

Yours sincerely
Cheddi Jagan

Cheddi Jagan
President

15/1



Embassy of the United States of America

Georgetown, Guyana
c/o U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20521-3170

October 29, 1992



Mr. Richard W. Soudriette
Director
International Foundation for Electoral
Systems (IFES)
1620 I Street N.W., Suite 611
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Richard:

This is just to tell you how much I appreciated the opportunity to work with Jeff Fischer, Roger Plath, and Hank Valentino during the recent Guyanese elections, and how much their work contributed to the success of free and fair elections. Moreover, the IFES team could not have been more cooperative or helpful to the Embassy in our own work of assisting and reporting on the electoral process.

Although I believe that the large number of international observers made free and fair elections possible, I believe the elections would nevertheless have been significantly flawed had it not been for IFES and the human and material assistance it gave to Guyana. This is the first time I have ever had the privilege of working with IFES, and I hope it will not be the last.

I understand that you are still experiencing difficulties in obtaining the return of IFES equipment from the Elections Commission. We of course stand ready to raise this with the government should you feel it necessary.

Warm regards,

Sincerely,


George F. Jones
Ambassador