Las Elecciones Presidenciales de 1996 en la República Dominicana
Dominican Republic
Election in the
The 1996 Presidential
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Executive Summary

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Executive Summary of

The National Commission on Excellence in Education, founded by President Reagan in 1983, released its final report in 1983, titled "A Nation at Risk: The Imperative for Educational Reform." The report highlighted the declining achievement of American students compared to their counterparts in other industrialized nations. The commission warned that the United States was facing a crisis in education that could undermine the country's economic competitiveness and democratic principles.

The report called for significant changes in the U.S. education system, including increased federal funding for education, more rigorous academic standards, and reforms to teacher certification and tenure policies. It also emphasized the importance of early childhood education and the need for a strong connection between schools and the community.

The recommendations of the commission have had a profound impact on education policy in the United States, leading to the establishment of the No Child Left Behind Act in 2001 and other initiatives aimed at improving educational outcomes for all students.
Introduction

Chapter 1
Introduction

On May 16, 1996, the first round of the presidential election in the Dominican Republic was held. Following the election, the National Democratic Council (NDNC) observed the process and provided a report. The report analyzed the election's impact on the country's democratic institutions and provided recommendations for future elections.

The NDNC, as part of its ongoing commitment to democratic governance, observed the election process in order to ensure transparency and accountability. The council's observations were guided by a framework that included an assessment of the election's impact on the country's political and democratic environment.

The report highlighted several key findings, including the importance of free and fair elections in consolidating democratic institutions. It also emphasized the need for continued support from the international community to strengthen the rule of law and promote democratic values.

The NDNC's report was a comprehensive analysis of the election, providing insights into the strengths and weaknesses of the democratic process in the Dominican Republic. It served as a valuable resource for stakeholders involved in the country's democratic transition.
A. Dominion Independence Through 1986

Electoral History
The 1994 election featured a number of key issues, including education, infrastructure, and affirmative action. The election saw a significant shift towards a more conservative agenda, with many voters expressing concern over the rising cost of living and the state of the economy. The election also featured a number of high-profile figures, including the incumbent governor, who faced challenges from both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The 1994 election was marked by a number of significant events, including the passage of Proposition 187, which aimed to exclude undocumented immigrants from public services. The election also saw a resurgence of the Right to Life movement, with a number of anti-abortion candidates gaining traction in the polls. Overall, the 1994 election was a turning point in state politics, setting the stage for future elections and legislative battles.
Chapter 3
Campaign Actions and the Actors

A. Political Parties

1. Social Movement Parties

...
In 1961, the firm's name changed to Frisch and Company. The new name reflected the growth and expansion of the business. The firm continued to focus on providing high-quality products and services to its clients. In 1965, the company acquired a major competitor, increasing its market share and consolidating its position as a leader in the industry. The acquisition was financed through a combination of debt and equity issuance, and it allowed the company to expand its product line and enter new markets. The company's strategy was to maintain a strong focus on customer service and product quality, which helped it to attract and retain customers. In 1969, the company went public, and its shares were listed on the New York Stock Exchange. This move allowed the company to raise additional capital and expand its operations further. The company's success was recognized with several awards and honors, including 'Company of the Year' in 1972 and 'Innovator of the Year' in 1975. The company remained committed to innovation and expansion, and under its leadership, it continued to grow and prosper. In 1980, the company acquired a major competitor, further expanding its market share and consolidating its position as a leader in the industry. The acquisition was financed through a combination of debt and equity issuance, and it allowed the company to expand its product line and enter new markets. The company's strategy was to maintain a strong focus on customer service and product quality, which helped it to attract and retain customers. In 1985, the company went public, and its shares were listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market. This move allowed the company to raise additional capital and expand its operations further. The company's success was recognized with several awards and honors, including 'Company of the Year' in 1987 and 'Innovator of the Year' in 1989. 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The company remained committed to innovation and expansion, and under its leadership, it continued to grow and prosper. In 2021, the company acquired a major competitor, further expanding its market share and consolidating its position as a leader in the industry. The acquisition was financed through a combination of debt and equity issuance, and it allowed the company to expand its product line and enter new markets. The company's strategy was to maintain a strong focus on customer service and product quality, which helped it to attract and retain customers. In 2025, the company went public, and its shares were listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market. This move allowed the company to raise additional capital and expand its operations further. The company's success was recognized with several awards and honors, including 'Company of the Year' in 2027 and 'Innovator of the Year' in 2029. The company remained committed to innovation and expansion, and under its leadership, it continued to grow and prosper.
The United Nations and the Political Calculus

B. The China Crisis and the Positional Calculus

New UN members, the producer of the nation that faces the question of legitimacy and authority, are not always aligned with the West. This can be seen in the case of China, which has undergone a significant transformation in its foreign policy in recent years. The country has become increasingly assertive in international affairs, particularly in the UN, where it has sought to exert greater influence.

China's desire to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council has been a point of contention, with some countries opposing its inclusion due to concerns over its human rights abuses. However, China has been successful in gaining support from other countries, particularly those in Asia and Africa, who see it as a way to balance the power of the West.

The position of China in the UN is a reflection of the positional calculus, where countries align with others based on their perceived interests and strategic considerations. This is a departure from traditional alliances, which are often based on historical ties or shared ideologies.

In conclusion, the UN is a complex organization where the political calculus plays a significant role in shaping its outcomes. The China Crisis is just one example of how countries navigate the positional calculus in the UN, seeking to maximize their influence and standing.
C. Action Group for Democracy (Grupo Acción por la Democracia)

The Action Group for Democracy (Grupo Acción por la Democracia, GAD) was established in 1993 by a group of former presidential candidates and supporters who had formed a coalition to challenge the fraudulent election of 1994. The group's main objective was to promote democratic reforms in the Dominican Republic and to ensure fair and transparent elections. GAD played a key role in advocating for increased citizen participation in the electoral process and in pressing for the establishment of a system that would prevent future fraud.

D. Civil Participation (Participación Ciudadana)

Civil Participation (Participación Ciudadana, PUC) was another organization that emerged in response to the 1994 election crisis. PUC was formed by a coalition of social organizations, trade unions, and political parties who were concerned about the lack of democratic participation in the electoral process. The group's main goal was to ensure that citizens had a say in the selection of their leaders and to promote transparency and accountability in the electoral process. PUC played a crucial role in organizing protests and demonstrations to demand fair elections and to pressure the government to make changes to the electoral system.

E. 1996 Presidential Election in the Dominican Republic

The 1996 presidential election in the Dominican Republic was a turning point in the country's electoral history. The election was marked by widespread fraud and voter suppression, which led to the creation of new electoral reforms and the establishment of new opposition parties. The election also highlighted the importance of civil society in promoting democratic改革 and ensuring fair elections.
Framework

The 1996 Electoral

Chapter 4

The Procedures

- The polling day procedures
- The voting procedures
- The election day procedures
- The counting procedures
- The declaration of results
- The appeals processes
First-Round Election
The May 16, 1996

Chapter 5

A. Pre-Election Period

In the months leading up the election, the
incumbent Lula and his Workers' Party
(PT) faced strong competition from several
opposition candidates. The main challenger
was José Collor, the former president who
had been impeached and imprisoned for corrup-
tion. Other candidates included the right-wing
candidate Jair Bolsonaro and the far-left
candidate Marina Silva. The election was
expected to be close, with the outcome hinging
don the final days of campaigning.

The Workers' Party, under the leadership of
Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, had been in power since
1995 and was seeking a second term. Lula
dominated the political scene, and his popularity
remained high despite economic challenges.

The campaign period was marked by intense
political rivalry and personal attacks. Collor
accused Lula of corruption, while Lula
recounted his experiences as a factory worker.

The first round of voting took place on May 16,
1996, and the results were close. Lula emerged as
the frontrunner, but he failed to secure a
majority. The second round, to be held on June
30, was expected to be a battle for the presidency.

The first round of the election
was held on May 16, 1996.

Pre-Election Period

Chapter 5
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In 1996, the Office of Program Development (OPD) was established to support the PD's program development. However, due to various factors, including budget cuts, the OPD was eventually dissolved. The period from May 17 to June 30, 1996, is designated as the Second Round Election Period (ERE) and is part of the Project Development Process (PDP).
The text of the Front document, published in general terms as a result of its importance of releasing information to the public, is presented below. It should be noted that the Fudie agitation represented the best available information for informing the people. The document also highlighted the need for the national army to do its duties, all votes should cast their ballots for Lenitard.

In response to the Front, Point Grima and other PDP leaders asserted that Fudie was influencing people to support Miatas. The situation is highly sensitive, as the Country of the Front and national army are acting together to maintain a peaceful environment. Before the elections, the national army and the government must act together to ensure the safety of the people. This is in order to guarantee the country’s stability.

On June 7, Fudie declared that national police officers should be involved in the elections. The electoral authority should be responsible for all the arrangements. The election should be viewed as a country’s development and progress. According to him, the elections are the need of the country and should be taken seriously. It was also reported that the elections were being carried out without much interference.

On June 11, Fudie addressed the National Police. He requested that national police officers are involved in the elections. The election should be seen as a country’s development and progress. According to him, the elections are the need of the country and should be taken seriously. It was also reported that the elections were being carried out without much interference.

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Conclusions

Chapter 7

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Appendix A
NDI Interim Report
on the May 16, 1994 Elections

This interim report, issued on the eve of the August 16 presidential inauguration, assessed the May 16 elections in the Dominican Republic. The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) organized an international delegation to observe the elections in order to demonstrate support for democracy in the Dominican Republic and to provide the international community with an objective assessment of the Dominican electoral process.

The NDI observer delegation visited polling sites in areas throughout the Dominican Republic on election day. On May 18, two days after the elections, the delegation issued a preliminary statement, which highlighted irregularities that marred the electoral process. The delegation withheld a final assessment of the process, pending release of the final results and an evaluation of the election-related complaints filed by various political parties with appropriate Dominican authorities.

This report discusses the International delegation's observations as well as the events that have occurred since election day. NDI will issue a final report on the 1994 Dominican election process, including conclusions and recommendations, in the near future.

I. Summary

On August 2, 1994 the Central Election Board of the Dominican Republic (Junta Central Electoral—JCE) declared incumbent President Joaquín Balaguer the winner of the May 16, 1994 presidential election. The JCE stated that President Balaguer's victory over the JDF’s candidates won by a margin of 22,261 votes (approximately 74 percent of the valid votes cast).

After reviewing 15 percent of the polling station lists, the Verification Commission, which was set up by the JCE to investigate the irregularities that occurred on May 16, estimated that up to 45,000 voters were disenfranchised on election day. A review of the challenged ballots ruled valid and counted by the JCE showed that approximately 75 percent were cast for Peña Gómez and more than 80 percent for the opposition candidates, which suggests that disfranchised voters were disproportionately opposition supporters.

The JCE, however, ignored the fact that the margin of victory was smaller than the number of voters disfranchised and that opposition supporters were disproportionately affected.

Given the cleanness of the vote and the widespread irregularities, the legitimacy of the May 16 elections must be called into question. The Dominican authorities failed to fulfill their mandate to organize an electoral process that ensured the will of the citizenry would be expressed.

The main political parties, including the presidential candidates, have now agreed to a "Pact for Democracy" that new elections can overcome the problems of the May 16 polling. Under the Pact, new elections are to be held on November 15, 1993, with the winner to serve the remainder of President Balaguer's four-year term. Such elections must be accompanied by meaningful reforms that will prevent the recurrence of the serious irregularities that have beset previous electoral elections in the Dominican Republic. The international community should support these reforms and help ensure that they are implemented in preparation for the new elections.

II. Introduction

The Dominican Republic held national elections on May 16, 1994. Voters were to elect a president, congress and local officials. The three main presidential candidates were all well-known figures who have participated in past elections: Incumbent President Joaquín Balaguer, Ricardo, Christian Socialist Party (PSC); former President Juan Bosch, Christian Liberation Party (PLD); and José Peña Gómez, Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD).

This was NDI's second international observer delegation to the Dominican Republic. NDI observed the 1990 polling as part of a joint delegation with the Carter Center of Emory University led by former President Jimmy Carter. The May 1990 election was the closest presidential contest in Dominican history up until that time. It also was one of the country's most disputed elections. President Balaguer defeated Juan Bosch by 1.2 percent (24,470 votes), and the results were not certified until two months after the balloting. The NDI/Carter Center delegation concluded that aspects of the elections were flawed, but there was not adequate documentation to substantiate charges that the irregularities necessarily changed the outcome.
III. Section 39

The depreciation of the OSS and PPS, the NID, and the TID is determined in accordance with the
depreciation methods prescribed by the Commission.
Appendix B.

Election Activity Agreement

The purpose of this agreement is to outline the terms and conditions under which the election activity will be conducted in order to ensure fair, transparent, and inclusive participation. This agreement is intended to provide a framework for the conduct of the election, including the responsibilities of all parties involved.

1. Election Process:
   - The election process will be conducted in accordance with established rules and regulations.
   - All participants must adhere to the rules and regulations outlined in this agreement.
   - Any disputes or concerns related to the election process shall be resolved through a fair and impartial process.

2. Voter Registration:
   - All eligible voters shall be registered to vote according to the established criteria.
   - The registration process shall be transparent and free from any form of discrimination or bias.

3. Voting Procedure:
   - Voting shall be conducted in a private and secure environment.
   - Ballots shall be distributed to all registered voters in advance of the voting day.
   - On the day of the election, voters shall cast their ballots in the presence of election officials.

4. Tabulation:
   - The tabulation process shall be conducted in a transparent manner.
   - The results of the election shall be announced at the conclusion of the voting period.

5. Supervision:
   - The election activity shall be supervised by qualified personnel.
   - All personnel involved in the election process shall undergo appropriate training.

6. Conflict of Interest:
   - All parties involved in the election activity shall disclose any potential conflicts of interest.
   - Any conflicts identified shall be managed in accordance with established procedures.

7. Enforcement:
   - The provisions of this agreement shall be enforced by the relevant authorities.
   - Any violations of this agreement shall be subject to appropriate sanctions.

This agreement is intended to ensure a fair and inclusive election process. All parties involved shall adhere to the terms and conditions outlined in this agreement.

Election Committee

[Date]
Appendix C 59

Dominoan Press Coverage of Election Mission

April 1999

Evaluation of Process, Efficacy & Impact

Dominoa's 1999 Presidential Election

Report

Analysis

Elections and Democracy

The elections are seen as a democratic process. However, the election process is flawed in several ways. The candidates are not truly representative of the country and the election is controlled by the government. The elections are also influenced by the media. The election results are not a true reflection of the people's will. The election process needs to be revamped to ensure fair and free elections.

The government's role is also questioned. The government is accused of rigging the election to favor a particular candidate. The government's role in the election process is seen as a violation of democracy. The government needs to be removed from the election process to ensure fair and free elections.

The international community is also concerned about the election process. The international community is urging the government to ensure free and fair elections. The international community is also calling for the government to remove itself from the election process.

The election results are also questioned. The election results are seen as a reflection of the government's will. The election results are seen as a violation of democracy. The election results need to be overturned to ensure fair and free elections.

The election process needs to be revamped to ensure fair and free elections. The government needs to be removed from the election process. The international community is also urging the government to ensure free and fair elections. The election results need to be overturned to ensure fair and free elections.
Carter transmite a la JCE observaciones de partidos en torno al padrón electoral

Por WENDO ANGEL MARTINEZ
Agente de HOY

El mandatario de Estados Unidos, Jimmy Carter, dijo que varias observaciones en el padrón electoral a oídas de varios, en particular de la Junta Central Electoral (JCE), Cita fuele Barreira.

Carter, quien visitó el país la semana pasada, agradeció a Barreira por sus puntos valiosos y manifestó que con el padrón electoral se van a referir a la cantidad de estrategias que se sugieren apropiados en el padrón, a la tópica de esa documentación y a los votos intencionales.

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No se ha trascendido todavía el tema, pero se ha transmitido a la temple de los observadores electorales, quienes se han presentado a los oficinas de la JCE en varios puntos del país. Carter, quien visitó el país la semana pasada, agradeció a Barreira por sus puntos valiosos y manifestó que con el padrón electoral se van a referir a la cantidad de estrategias que se sugieren apropiados en el padrón, a la tópica de esa documentación y a los votos intencionales.

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The principal advantage of the continuing education process shall be to provide a regular opportunity for the professional educator to engage in the continuous development of new knowledge, skills, and abilities in order to expand his or her professional competence. This process shall be designed to facilitate the professional educator's professional growth and development, and to enable him or her to maintain and improve his or her professional competence.

The process shall include opportunities for the professional educator to:

- Participate in professional development activities, such as workshops, seminars, and conferences, that are designed to enhance his or her knowledge and skills.
- Engage in self-directed learning, such as reading professional literature and attending courses, to improve his or her knowledge and skills.
- Collaborate with other professional educators to share knowledge and expertise.
- Reflect on his or her own professional practice and identify areas for improvement.
- Seek feedback from peers and mentors to enhance his or her professional growth.

The process shall be designed to be flexible, allowing the professional educator to choose the activities that best meet his or her needs and goals. The process shall also be evaluated regularly to ensure its effectiveness in supporting the professional educator's professional growth and development.
Electoral Day

The delegation was impressed by the large number of polling stations and electoral officials that were present on the day of the election. The delegation observed that the polling stations were well prepared, with voting materials and staff ready to assist voters. The delegation noted that the voting process was generally smooth and efficient, with no significant problems reported.

Additional Observations

The delegation also noted the presence of international observers from various countries, including the Organization of American States (OAS). These observers were present to monitor the election process and ensure that it was conducted in accordance with international standards.

Limitations

The delegation was also aware of the limitations of their mandate, which did not allow them to conduct in-depth investigations into specific cases of alleged fraud or irregularities. However, the delegation was able to observe patterns and systemic issues that may have affected the fairness and integrity of the election.

Conclusion

Overall, the delegation was pleased with the smooth and efficient conduct of the election process. They noted that the Dominican Republic has made significant progress in recent years in terms of political stability and democratic practices. However, there is still room for improvement, particularly in terms of the enforcement of political party funding laws and the prevention of money laundering activities that could undermine the integrity of the electoral process.

Appendix E.2

International election observers were welcomed by election officials, party officials, and ordinary citizens, who expressed their appreciation for the presence of external monitors. The observers were invited to participate in various events and activities, and were able to interact with political leaders and civil society organizations to gain a better understanding of the political landscape and the challenges facing the Dominican Republic.

The delegation was also encouraged by the role played by election day by the local media, which provided extensive coverage of the election process and helped to increase public awareness and engagement in the political process.
Appendix G.75
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Betcancúr Alba

Observador(a) de la CONEMIGAS

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Appendix I

Peña Gómez's Letter to President Carter

Unofficial Translation

June 4, 1996

Mr. Jimmy Carter
Former President of the United State of America
President of The Carter Center
Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Distinguished Mr. President and friend,

From the moment that the final results of the May 16 election were known, governmental authorities, using the new police leadership, unleashed a terrible, repressive campaign—characterized by unjustified imprisonment—against hundreds of activists and supporters of the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

This hateful practice, contrary to the constitutional right of freedom of movement and to Article 95, second paragraph of the electoral law, is designed to strip our party members of their personal documents, so that they cannot vote again on June 30. Keeping in mind that The Carter Center was a qualified and truthful observer in May 16, and given that the electoral and observation processes are indivisible, as the Presidential Candidate of the Santo Domingo Accord, I wanted to make you aware of this anomalous situation.

The Dominican Revolutionary Party and the Santo Domingo Accord not only reiterate our profound democratic and civic nature, but also reaffirm a long tradition of defense of public liberties, of the fundamental rights of Dominicans and of the necessity of conducting a free, clear and transparent second electoral round.

With highest regard and sentiments of respect and consideration,

Dr. José Francisco Peña Gómez
President, Dominican Revolutionary Party

Appendix J

President Carter's Letter to President Balaguer

THE CARTER CENTER

June 4, 1996

To President Joaquin Balaguer

I have learned today of reports in the Dominican Republic that the police are detaining certain individuals who are not carrying identification, and that police are making false accusations about these reports, and about persons who possess them.

Given the serious implications of these reports, I request that you look into this matter on an urgent basis, and advise me about what is occurring. On the eve of an election, any police action that would have the potential to have political motivation calls into question the commitment of the governing authorities to a genuinely free and fair election.

As we discussed with you in April, I will be co-chairing a panel from the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government and the International Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) to observe the June 1996 second round, along with former President Baker of the United States, former Prime Minister Joe Clark of Canada, and former Prime Minister Hubert Humphrey of the United States.

I sincerely hope that these recent reports will not taint the positive electoral process that the NDI panel observed during the May 1996 first round, nor disrupt the fair and open process during the second round. I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Dr. José Francisco Peña Gómez
President, Dominican Revolutionary Party

President Joaquin Balaguer
Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic
The Commission requests the cooperation of
officials and employees of the government agencies and other bodies
in the preparation of the Election Map of the Province of Guimaras
for the 1998 National and Local Elections.

The Election Commission will provide the necessary assistance to
the government agencies and other bodies in the preparation of the
Election Map of the Province of Guimaras for the 1998 National and Local
Elections.

The Commission appreciates the cooperation of
officials and employees of the government agencies and other bodies
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The 1996 Presidential Election in the Dominican Republic

The election process has been marred by controversy and political maneuvering. The Dominican National Electoral Council (CNE) has been criticized for its handling of the election, with allegations of fraud and corruption. The opposition party, led by Leonel Fernández, has called for a boycott of the election due to concerns about the fairness of the process.

The CNE announced the official results of the election on July 15, with Leonel Fernández winning with 55% of the vote. The ruling party candidate, Carlos Mesa, conceded defeat and congratulated Leonel Fernández on his victory.

The election results have been challenged in court, with both parties making claims of irregularities. The international community has expressed concern about the election process and has urged both parties to resolve any disputes through peaceful means.

The election has also been marked by incidents of violence, with reports of clashes between security forces and opposition supporters. The government has taken steps to ensure the security of the election process, including the deployment of additional police and military personnel.

The election results have implications for the future of the Dominican Republic, with Leonel Fernández set to take office in August. The new government will face challenges in addressing the country's economic and social problems, including poverty, unemployment, and corruption.

This election marks a significant moment in the history of the Dominican Republic, as it is the first time in over a decade that a new president has been elected through the democratic process.
Election

Election day is a critical moment in the democratic process. It is the day on which citizens exercise their right to vote, choosing their leaders and representatives. The outcome of the election can have a profound impact on the course of a nation, determining the direction of policies, the quality of governance, and the well-being of its citizens. This day is marked by a sense of anticipation, excitement, and sometimes anxiety, as people across the country gather at polling places to cast their ballots. The election process is guided by laws and regulations designed to ensure the integrity and fairness of the vote, upholding the principle of one person, one vote. On election day, diverse and sometimes contentious political messages are shared, influencing the public's choice and decisions. The election results reflect the collective will of the electorate, shaping the landscape of government and society. The journey from campaign promises to actual governance decisions unfolds, setting the stage for the coming years.
Conclusion

The implementation of the ECP action is crucial for the successful implementation of the SOP. The SOP is a comprehensive plan that outlines the steps to be taken in order to achieve the desired outcomes. The implementation of the SOP is essential for the success of the project. The implementation of the SOP is a complex process that involves a number of different stakeholders. The implementation of the SOP must be carefully planned and executed in order to ensure that all of the necessary steps are taken. The implementation of the SOP is a critical component of the project and must be given the attention it deserves.

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Apprendre la langue et le patrimoine culturel de l'Inde. La langue officielle de l'Inde est le Hindi. En outre, il y a de nombreux autres dialectes et langues parlées dans le pays. Le patrimoine culturel de l'Inde est diversifié et riche, avec une histoire millénaire. La gastronomie indienne est célèbre, offrant une variété d'assaisonnements et de plats traditionnels. Les festivals de l'Inde sont également célèbres, offrant une occasion pour les gens de se réunir et de célébrer la diversité culturelle du pays.
The Career Center provides assistance, pass recommendations, and referrals to local and regional employers. The Career Center's mission is to assist students in exploring various career fields, enhancing their job search skills, and preparing them for successful employment.

The Center offers a variety of services, including:

- Career counseling
- Resume and cover letter writing
- Interview preparation
- Networking opportunities
- Job search strategies
- Career fairs and workshops

The Career Center is dedicated to helping students achieve their professional goals. Whether you are a current student or an alumnus, the Career Center is here to support you throughout your career development journey.