

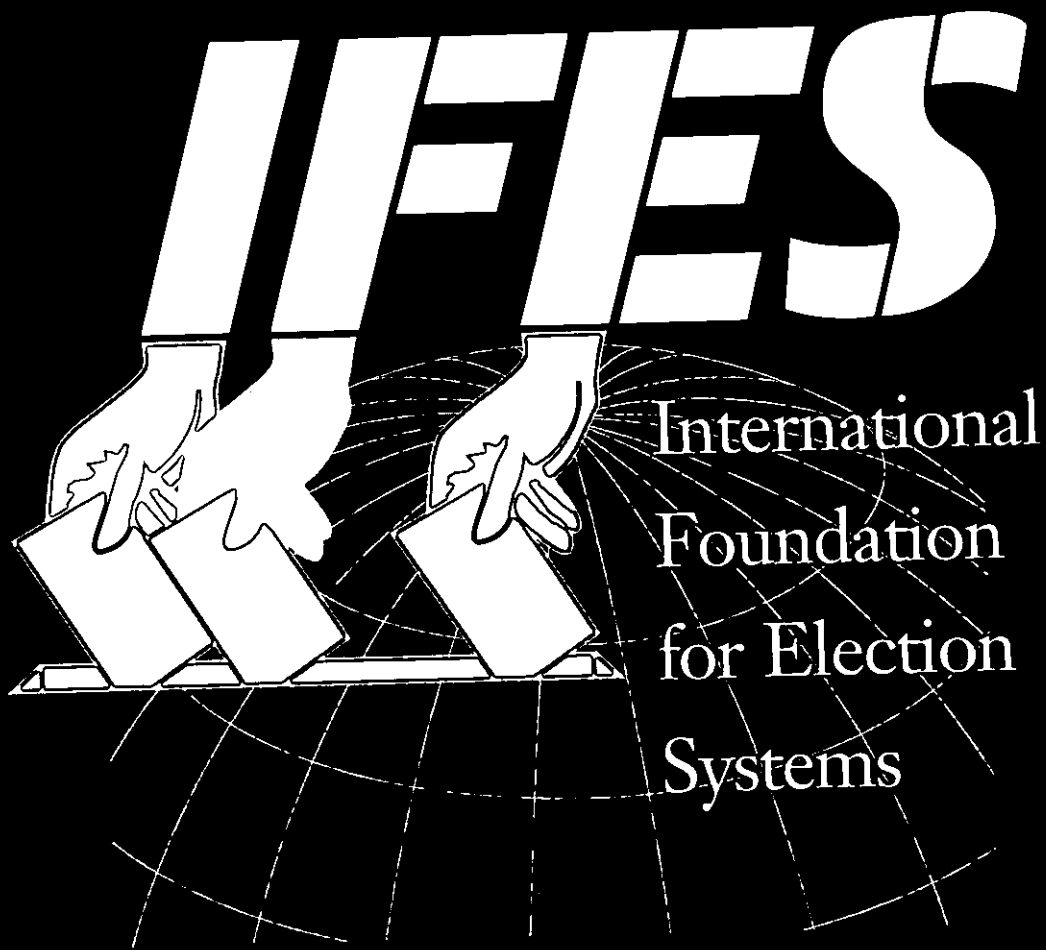
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International  
Foundation  
for Election  
Systems

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**MEXICO'S MID-TERM ELECTIONS  
JULY 6, 1997**

**INTERNATIONAL VISITORS' REPORT**



**INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTION SYSTEMS**

**September 1997**

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UNITED STATES

Gulf of Mexico

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

**Mexico**

- International boundary
- State (estado) boundary
- ★ National capital
- ⊙ State (estado) capital
- Railroad
- Road

0 100 200 300 Kilometers  
0 100 200 300 Miles

- Key to states (estados) in central Mexico
- 1 AGUASCALIENTES
  - 2 GUANAJUATO
  - 3 QUERETARO
  - 4 HIDALGO
  - 5 MEXICO
  - 6 DISTRITO FEDERAL
  - 7 MORELOS
  - 8 TLAXCALA

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) is a private, nonprofit organization which was established in 1987 to provide technical, educational, and informational support to electoral bodies and other organizations around the world working to increase effective citizen participation in democratic elections. Its nonpartisan and technical focus has enabled IFES to conduct projects, conferences and election observation missions in over ninety countries. In addition, the Foundation has played a leading role worldwide in designing a methodology to evaluate the pre-electoral environment as a first step for international projects.

In June of 1997, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and IFES signed an agreement through the Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening Agreement (CEPPS) to deploy a mission of "international visitors" to Mexico to witness the elections scheduled for July 6, 1997. At stake in these elections were 500 seats in the lower house of the Federal Congress, 32 seats in the Senate, 66 deputies in the Federal District's Legislative Assembly, six state governorships, and the race for Chief of Government of Mexico City.

IFES' mission during the election was to analyze the effectiveness of the 1996 electoral reforms, specifically relating to the race for the Chief of Government (Mayor) of Mexico City, as well as the congressional races in the neighboring states of Mexico, Hidalgo and San Luis Potosí. Technically, IFES analyzed the following:

- legal and administrative aspects of the electoral process
- voter documents and voter registry
- make-up and duties of the polling stations
- vote counting
- transmission of results
- election results

IFES' relationship with the Mexican electoral authorities commenced with the First North American Trilateral Conference on Electoral Systems held in Mexico City on April 6-8, 1994. Subsequently, two more Trilateral Conferences were organized in 1995 (Quebec - Canada) and 1996 (Washington, DC - USA), with the purpose of offering a comprehensive comparative perspective of the electoral systems of Mexico, Canada, and the United States. These conferences were structured to give the participants an opportunity to exchange information and experiences related to election administration in their respective countries. This was the first step toward possible future technical cooperation activities and the establishment of a permanent communication channel between the three electoral administrations and IFES.

In addition, in 1994 IFES received an invitation from the *Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM), and accredited through the General Council of the IFE, to send an eight-person delegation of international visitors to the August 21, 1994 Mexican presidential, legislative, and state elections.<sup>1</sup>

Moreover, IFES signed Agreements of Cooperation with the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) and the former Federal Electoral Tribunal in 1996. The purpose of these Agreements is to build strong relationships between IFES and the Mexican Electoral Authorities, to share information resources and publications, and collaborate in research on elections, among other activities pertaining to elections.

## II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*"The elections of July 6 represent, perhaps, a new era in the history of Mexico. I emphasize the word 'perhaps' because by definition, the future is unforeseeable; we have taken a decisive step, but we still have quite a way to go and many problems await us: It all depends on our ability to continue with perseverance. Let us remember that democracy is not only a theory, but rather a practice".<sup>2</sup>*

These words written by the famous Mexican author Octavio Paz the day after the elections eloquently expresses the country's contentment with the historic electoral process and the hopeful, yet cautious, outlook towards the democratic future of Mexico.

The July 6, 1997 elections were considered by the majority of the media, politicians, political analysts, NGOs, national observers, and international visitors to have been the fairest and cleanest in Mexico's history, with few contentious incidents being reported. President Ernesto Zedillo called the elections "a step toward democracy"<sup>3</sup> and acknowledged the oppositions' advances.

IFES sent a delegation of eleven international visitors to witness the electoral process, which were the first to be held under the 1996 electoral reforms. Judging the impact of the reforms on the elections was the central focus of IFES' mission.

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<sup>1</sup>For more specific information on these elections see "IFES Mexico Election Observation Final Report 1994."

<sup>2</sup>Octavio Paz (*Reforma* - July 7, 1997)

<sup>3</sup>*Mexico City Times* (July 8, 1997)

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This report is structured to provide the reader with background information on the political-electoral system in Mexico and the electoral reforms that have been implemented. Following those sections, the report details the activities of the IFES Mission while in Mexico and states IFES' observations, recommendations, and conclusions regarding the elections.

### III. MEXICAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

As stated in the Political Constitution of Mexico, Mexico is a representative, democratic, and federal republic, comprised of 31 autonomous states and one Federal District. Although the states are autonomous in nature, they are limited by the dispositions established in the Political Constitution.

There are three branches of government in Mexico: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

- The Executive Branch is led by the President of the Republic, who is elected for one six year term. The President is both, the Chief of State and the Chief of the Armed Forces.
- The Legislative Branch is composed of a bi-cameral National Congress: Chamber of Deputies and Chamber of Senators. The Chamber of Deputies has 500 members and the Senate has 128.
- The Judicial Branch is represented by the Supreme Court of Justice of the Republic. The 11 Ministers who make up the Supreme Court of Justice are nominated by the President of the Republic and approved by two-thirds majority in the Senate.

### IV. ELECTORAL DIVISION IN MEXICO

The Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (*Código Federal de Instituciones y Procedimientos Electorales* - COFIPE) outlines and details the administrative procedures for organizing elections in Mexico. In addition, it describes the division of power and labor of the institutions involved in the electoral process.

1. Electoral Tribunal of the Federation's Judiciary Branch - *Tribunal Electoral del Poder Judicial de la Federación* (TEPJF)

As stated in the Political Constitution of Mexico, "the Electoral Tribunal shall be, with the exception of Article 105, Section II of the Constitution, the maximum jurisdictional authority and the specialized body of the Federation's Judiciary Branch"<sup>4</sup> on electoral matters. The exception

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<sup>4</sup>General Information Brochure (1997), Electoral Tribunal of the Federation's Judiciary Branch.



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occurs when there is a dispute involving federal electoral laws and the Constitution. These can only be resolved by the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation. On all other matters, the Electoral Tribunal's decision is final and irrefutable.

As the maximum authority, the Electoral Tribunal is responsible for solving any conflicts regarding: the Federal election of Deputies, Senators, and the President; unconstitutional or unlawful acts committed by federal electoral authorities; controversies or retribution regarding the administration of the elections and which have the potential to affect the elections or their results; and acts violating the political-electoral rights of Mexican citizens. Moreover, the Electoral Tribunal is the only body with the authority to determine and apply sanctions on electoral matters.<sup>5</sup> As the highest authority in this field, it is also responsible for declaring the winner in the Presidential election, thereby ending any retribution or disputes that might arise concerning this election.

The Electoral Tribunal consists of a Superior Court and five Regional Courts. The seven Magistrates of the Superior Court are in office for a period of ten years. The Supreme Court of Justice nominates them before the Chamber of Deputies, which then appoints the candidates. Each of the five Regional Courts have three Magistrates who are in office for eight year terms. The Regional Courts are only in session during election years.

Currently, the seven Magistrates of the Superior Court of the Electoral Tribunal are:

- Magistrate José Luis de la Peza (President)
- Magistrate Alfonsina Berta Navarro Hidalgo
- Magistrate Leonel Castillo González
- Magistrate Eloy Fuentes Cerda
- Magistrate J. Fernando Ojesto Martínez Porcayo
- Magistrate José de Jesús Orozco Hernández
- Magistrate Mauro Miguel Reyes Zapata.

## 2. Federal Electoral Institute - *Instituto Federal Electoral* (IFE)

The Federal Electoral Institute was created on October 11, 1990 as an autonomous and permanent institution. Its members are private citizens who have no political party affiliation, do not hold public office, nor can they be employed by the Mexican government. Its duty is to organize and administer the federal elections in Mexico, following the guidelines in the COFIPE.

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<sup>5</sup>1997 *Federal Electoral Process, Basic Information*, Federal Electoral Institute.

More specifically, IFE's administrative duties include the creation of the voter registry, vote count, transmission of results, addressing the needs of political parties and political groups, and declaring the results of the elections for Federal Deputies and Senators. The Institute also sets the norms and regulations for national and international observers, surveys and public opinion polls.

The General Council is IFE's main decision-making body. It is responsible for fulfilling the dispositions set forth in the electoral law, as well as ensuring total compliance with the principles of certainty, independence, and objectivity. Nine members of the General Council have voting powers, whereas the thirteen others only have voice.

Currently, the nine members with voting power and the Executive Secretary of the General Council of IFE are:

- Maestro José Woldenberg Karakowsky (President)
- Lic. José Barragán (Electoral Counselor)
- Lic. Jesús Cantú Escalante (Electoral Counselor)
- Dr. Jaime F. Cárdenas Gracia (Electoral Counselor)
- Lic. Alfonso Lujambio Irazabal (Electoral Counselor)
- Prof. Mauricio Merino Huerta (Electoral Counselor)
- Maestro Juan Molinar Horcasitas (Electoral Counselor)
- Dr. Jacqueline Peschard Mariscal (Electoral Counselor)
- Dr. Emilio Zebadúa González (Municipal Counselor)
- Lic. Felipe Solís Acero (Executive Secretary of the General Council).

The General Council has five permanent commissions composed of electoral counselors. These commissions directly supervise the activities of IFE, guaranteeing further impartiality of the Institute's decisions. The duties of the General Council include: appointing the presidents of the local and district councils; approving the registration of political parties; determining spending limits for Presidential, Deputy, and Senatorial campaigns; conducting vote count for Deputy and Senatorial races; and establishing the Institute's policies.

In addition to the General Council, there are local and district councils which are only in session during electoral periods and are primarily in charge of the administration and organization of local elections.

## V. TYPE OF ELECTIONS

Mexico has both federal and state elections. Federal representation in Mexico is acquired through universal, free, secret and direct vote of the:

- President of Mexico - is elected for a six-year term and cannot be re-elected. There is only one round of voting.
- 500 members of the Chamber of Deputies - are elected for three year terms. Of the 500, 300 are elected from single-member constituencies, and 200 by proportional representation.
- 128 members of the Senate - are elected for six-year terms by proportional representation, guaranteeing that 25 percent of the seats will belong to members of the minority parties.<sup>6</sup>

With respect to state elections, Governors are elected for six-year terms and municipal positions are elected for three year terms. The Municipal and Gubernatorial races are held according to the state's own electoral calendar. The Head of Government of the Federal District (Mexico City) is elected for a period of six years.<sup>7</sup>

The July 6, 1997 elections in Mexico were the first elections to be held under the newly reformed electoral law. At stake in these elections were:

- Renewal of the five-hundred members of the Chamber of Deputies;
- 32 of the 128 members of the Senate;
- Head of Government of the Federal District;
- 66 Deputies to the Federal District Legislative Assembly;
- Governors and Local Congress for all municipalities in six states (Campeche, Colima, Nuevo León, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí and Sonora); and
- The state of Guanajuato held only Local Congress and Municipal elections.

Suffrage is guaranteed to be universal, free, secret and direct. All citizens who meet the requirements set out in the *Código Federal de Instituciones y Procedimientos Electorales* (COFIPE) and the Political Constitution (i.e. 18 years of age, Mexican citizen, and lead an honest way of life) are allowed to vote regardless of race, religion, gender, or social condition and

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<sup>6</sup>According to the Mexican Constitution, in the year 2000 the 128 seats of the Senate will be renewed every six years. The 32 Senators who were elected on July 6, 1997 will only serve for a period of two years and ten months.

<sup>7</sup>The July 1997 elections are the first in which the Head of Government of the Federal District is directly elected and not appointed by the President.

without any pressure to emit his/her vote. The government ensures its citizens that their vote is secret. Moreover, a citizen's right to vote is personal and non-transferable<sup>8</sup>.

## VI. ELECTORAL REFORMS

For nearly the past seven decades, the *Partido Revolucionario Institucional* (PRI) has been the center point of the Mexican political system. This however, slowly began to change after the 1988 Presidential elections when the legitimacy of the PRI's victory in those elections was questioned. Soon thereafter, opposition parties created pressure to open the system to a greater degree of competition. This initiated a cycle of electoral reforms in 1990, 1993, and in 1994.<sup>9</sup>

Following the 1994 electoral reforms, President Zedillo called for a final phase of reforms. The purpose of such a reform was to strengthen democratic plurality of the political system, to consolidate a competitive party regime, and to achieve transparency, impartiality and trust in the electoral process. The reforms were to be formulated in an environment of consensus between the ruling PRI and the opposition parties. These reforms were also a cooperative effort of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the government.

By signing the "*Compromiso para un Acuerdo Político Nacional*" in early 1995, the Presidency, along with the four political parties with representation in the legislature, namely the PRI, *Partido de Acción Nacional* (PAN), *Partido de la Revolución Democrática* (PRD), and *Partido del Trabajo* (PT), agreed upon a multi-party electoral law reform package in an effort to make the process more democratic. It was in the second half of 1996, that the arduous endeavor of revising, updating and perfecting the regulations which dictate the norms of the Mexican electoral system was finalized. However, during the legislative approval stage, PRI Congressmen made changes to the reform package, specifically in the area of campaign financing. As a result of these unilateral changes, the opposition parties voted against the reforms. Nonetheless, given the PRI's majority in Congress, the reforms passed, without a single vote of support from even one opposition legislator.

The reforms, which have been incorporated in the *Código Federal de Instituciones y Procedimientos Electorales* (Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures - COFIPE) brought about modifications to the status of the Instituto Federal Electoral (Federal Elections Institute) and substantive changes to the electoral process in general, as well as legislation on the matter. In general terms, the reforms accomplished the principal objectives described below:

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<sup>8</sup>*El Sistema Electoral Mexicano y las Elecciones Federales*, Instituto Federal Electoral, 1997.

<sup>9</sup>For more specific information on these electoral reforms, please see "IFES Mexico Election Observation Final Report 1994."

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- The reforms guaranteed the autonomy and impartiality of the IFE in conducting its duties. This is achieved by removing the executive branch's presence from the IFE and by striking the voting power of representatives from the legislature in the decisions of the Institute.
  - Under the reforms, the integration of the General Council and its attributions are modified. The Chamber of Deputies elects the Institute's President and Electoral Counselors by two-thirds majority. The Executive Secretary of the General Council of IFE is elected by two thirds majority of the Council. The number of electoral counselor with voice and vote in the General Council is reduced to nine (President and eight Electoral Counselors). Furthermore, the attributions of the General Council are expanded and five permanent oversight commissions are instituted.
  - The Supreme Court of Justice is granted clearly defined powers in electoral matters, including the nomination of magistrates of the Electoral Tribunal, who must be approved by the Senate. The Electoral Tribunal becomes a part of the Judicial branch and is the highest authority on electoral issues, except in conflicts involving the political constitution, as described earlier.
  - The principal of proportional representation is established for Senatorial elections. The maximum number of seats a political party can obtain in Chamber of Deputies is 300, equivalent to 60% of the seats. The election of the Head of Government of the Federal District is established and the Assembly of Representatives of the Federal District becomes the Legislative Assembly of the Federal District with new obligations.
  - A new system for registering political parties is set-up. This system ends the differentiation that existed between national political parties with conditioned (condicionado) registration and those with definite (definido) registration.
  - In an effort to reduce inequalities in campaigning, a new system for political party campaign finance was conceived (See Annex 5). Moreover, a limit for campaign expenses is established and access to the media and air time for political parties is improved.
  - All state constitutions and laws must reflect the same principals and guarantees established at the federal level for electoral matters.

## VII. POLITICAL PARTIES AND GROUPS

Political parties must be registered with the General Counsel of IFE in order to participate in the elections. Eight political parties registered for the 1997 Federal District elections:

- National Action Party (*Partido Acción Nacional* - PAN)
- Institutional Revolutionary Party (*Partido Revolucionario Institucional* - PRI)
- Democratic Revolution Party (*Partido de la Revolución Democrática* - PRD)
- Cardenista Party (*Partido Cardenista* - PC)
- Labor Party (*Partido del Trabajo* - PT)
- Green Ecological Party of Mexico (*Partido Verde Ecologista de México* - PVEM)
- Popular Socialist Party (*Partido Popular Socialista* - PPS)
- Mexican Democratic Party (*Partido Demócrata Mexicano* - PDM)

Public financing for political parties is granted by constitutional mandate. Political parties receive funds to support daily activities, campaigning, and other activities such as research, publications, training, among others<sup>10</sup>. Other sources of financing have been identified as party members, sympathizers, self-financing, and financial profits.

Political groups, once accredited by IFE, can participate in the federal elections when affiliated with a political party. Public financing for these groups is available and can be utilized for publishing, political education and training, and research.

In order to track expenditures and resources of political parties and groups, they are required to present financial reports to IFE which detail all expenditures, origin/source of donations, receipts, and other documentation.

## VIII. INTERNATIONAL VISITORS AND ELECTORAL OBSERVERS

Since the August 1994 elections, IFE's General Council has published a formal notice addressing the international community and potential visitors about an upcoming electoral process. This posting serves as a notice so that different groups or individuals can obtain their accreditations as international visitors. As a part of this agreement, all accredited international visitors are then provided with assistance from IFE during their visit.

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<sup>10</sup>Seventy percent of the financing is distributed according to the percentage of votes obtained and thirty percent is equally distributed to all parties.

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According to Article 9 of the "Bases and Criteria to Receive and Inform International Visitors"<sup>11</sup>, every foreign institution or international visitors observing the elections had to comply with the following obligations: a) Not to interfere with Mexico's political affairs; b) not to interfere with activities performed by the electoral authorities, political parties, and the Mexican citizenry; c) carry out its activities in a serious, respectful, and responsible manner; and d) at all times and in all circumstances, comply with Mexican laws and other legal dispositions applicable while in Mexico.

- Foreign visitors accredited by the General Council : 391
- Number of countries represented : 33
- Countries with the most representation
  - a) United States : 210 (53.8 percent)
  - b) Canada : 50 (12.7 percent)
  - c) El Salvador : 20 (05.1 percent)<sup>12</sup>

Mexican citizens were granted the right to observe their elections in 1993. In order to become observers, citizens must obtain the appropriate accreditation through IFE. Only those who meet certain criteria, such as non-partisanship and attendance at the training courses offered by IFE or their organization, are accredited. The observers must follow guidelines of non-interference and refrain from proselytizing in any manner. National observers are required to submit a report of their observation activities to the General Council.

- Total domestic observer applications received : 33,596
- Total approved : 24,391 (72.6 percent)
- Total disapproved : 7,111 (27.4 percent)
- Distribution of National Observers
  - a) Member of NGOs : 19,258 (78.9 percent)
  - b) Individual : 5,133 (21.1 percent)<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup>Article 82, Paragraph 2 of the Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures

<sup>12</sup>El Universal (July 6, 1997)

<sup>13</sup>El Universal (July 6, 1997)

## IX. ELECTION DAY - IFES PARTICIPATION

The IFES delegation arrived in Mexico City the week of July 2, 1997. In preparation for election day, the delegates attended several briefings on electoral administration and general information, some of which were offered by the *Instituto Federal Electoral* (IFE) (Federal Electoral Institute) at the World Trade Center. During the days preceding the elections, IFES delegates also met with high ranking officials of the *Tribunal Electoral del Poder Judicial de la Federación* (TEPJF) (Electoral Tribunal of the Federation's Judiciary Branch), Dr. José Luis de la Peza; IFE's President, Mstro. José Woldenberg Karakowsky; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United States Embassy; USAID/Mexico; political parties (PAN, PRD, PRI, PT) and candidates for Head of Government of the Federal District (Lic. Alfredo del Mazo - PRI and Lic. Carlos Castillo Peraza - PAN); and members of other international and national observer groups (Mr. Sergio Aguayo).

On election day, the delegates were deployed in two-person teams throughout Mexico City (Alvaro Obregón, Gustavo Madero, and Iztapalapa), the state of Mexico (Texcoco), Hidalgo (Tula), and San Luis Potosí. In total, over 80 polling sites were visited by the six IFES teams. Their observations of polling stations and election day activities were recorded on standard IFES observation forms.

The electoral process progressed without any major incidents being sighted or reported by the IFES delegation.

- *legal and administrative aspects of the electoral process*

The elections were conducted in line with the regulations set out in the Electoral Law or COFIPE. Especially in the Federal District, it was noted that political party representatives from the PAN, PRD, PRI and PT were present in the majority of the polling stations visited. The political party representatives were well aware of their roles on election day and behaved accordingly. Although by law there should be no political party propaganda in or around the polling stations, some of IFES' delegates saw posters outside polling stations as well as small party pins being worn by the representatives. At no moment did IFES delegates observe any political party representatives intimidating voters.

As noted in IFES' Press Conference and Press Release on July 7, 1997 at the Westin Galería Plaza Hotel, there were no widespread administrative problems observed in the elections. In fact, IFES was of the opinion that these elections were extremely well organized and administered in a professional manner.



However, the IFES mission noted that greater use of color in the ballots and the ballot boxes would have reduced confusion when depositing them in the corresponding boxes.

Another problem which was observed was with the indelible ink. Each polling station received two bottles of ink in their packet of materials. The ink in some of these bottles had dried out and therefore did not work as well as expected.

- *voter documents and voter registry*

The Mexicans have one of the most sophisticated, accurate and reliable voter registries. It contains all of the information as printed on the voter identification document, including a photograph of the citizen. Although modern and accurate, there were some instances in which the voter did not appear on the listing. This can result from mistakes or oversight, such as not reporting one's change of address after moving and/or not reporting the death of a person.

The voter identification document is similar to a credit card. After having voted, one of the pollworkers would create a mark on it without punching it through. The marking tool was not as effective as it could have been. The pollworkers had to apply excessive force to make a noticeable mark on the voter ID card. Regardless, the IFES mission had doubts regarding how permanent the mark would be.

- *make-up and duties of the polling stations*

The polling stations were comprised of seven members. The President of the polling station has the responsibility of setting-up of the voting table, ensuring that the correct materials are received, and the general administration of the voting site. The secretary is responsible for finding the voters in the voter registry and ensuring that their documents are in order to vote. There are also two scrutineers who are to assist in marking the citizen's voter ID document, applying ink to the voter's finger and giving him/her the corresponding ballots. In addition, there are three substitute members in case a pollworker must be replaced.

In general, the IFES observers found that the pollworkers were sufficiently trained to conduct their duties. They were very courteous and helpful. Nonetheless, a couple of weaknesses observed by the members of the IFES mission are identified below:

1. The pollworkers lacked knowledge of the existence or location of the special polling stations created to resolve a variety of problems that could arise on election day. The most common of these problems was that, although a person had a voter ID document, he/she did not appear on the voter registry.

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2. A tracking number was printed on detachable edges of all the ballot. The purpose of this number was to facilitate counting the quantity of ballots received and reconciling this amount with the number of ballots deposited at the end of the day. In many instances, pollworkers failed to detach the tracking number from the actual ballot before it was handed to the voters. Since the ballots that were handed out were numbered, it was very simple and easy to identify a person's vote during the vote count.

- *vote counting*

Vote counting is a tedious process and must be completed with great care and concentration. Even though the pollworkers were tired after a long day of work, IFES observed that they conducted the vote count to the best of their ability. It was evident, however, that not all polling station officers were properly prepared for the tedious process of the steps. IFES noted at the vote counts it observed a disparity in the amount of training among pollworkers. Political party representatives were present to observe and guarantee that no mistakes were made in the count. In all cases observed by IFES, party representatives observed the process without attempting to intimidate or influence the count. Thus, ultimately, the vote count concluded in a timely and proper manner.

- *transmission of results*

As with the vote count, the transmission of the results was well organized by the Mexican electoral authorities. By ten in the evening on election day, the first results were being transmitted by radio and television throughout Mexico announcing the winner of the elections in the Federal District.

- *election results*

The election results in the Federal District came as no real surprise to the people of Mexico. In fact, the majority of the public opinion polls which had been conducted months prior to the election suggested that Cuahctémoc Cárdenas would win the office of Head of Government of the Federal District. The final results of the election solidified these projections.

## X. CONCLUSIONS

The 1997 electoral process began amid a national atmosphere whose citizens were conspicuous of the much promoted electoral reforms, yet ended with the belief that the playing field of Mexican politics had become far more level. Ultimately, the July elections were deemed by Mexicans and the international community alike to have been a positive, favorable step for the future of democracy in Mexico. These elections were a challenge which served as a dress

rehearsal for the 2000 elections, when the nation will choose its next president from what very well may be a close three-way race. Because there still are pending issues to be resolved, the IFE, the political parties, and the Mexican voters must now take what they have learned from this experience and build upon it to further consolidate democracy.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

IFES	-	International Foundation for Election Systems
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
CEPPS	-	Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening
UNAM	-	Universidad Autónoma de México
IFE	-	Federal Electoral Institute
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
COFIPE	-	Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures
PRI	-	Partido Revolucionario Institucional
TEPJF	-	Electoral Tribunal of the Federation's Judiciary Branch
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
PAN	-	Partido Acción Nacional
PRD	-	Partido de la Revolución Democrática
PT	-	Partido del Trabajo
PC	-	Partido Cardenista
PVEM	-	Partido Verde Ecologista de México
PDM	-	Partido Demócrata Mexicano
PPS	-	Partido Popular Socialista

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## ELECCIONES FEDERALES 1997

### PARTICIPACION POLITICA CIUDADANA

#### NACIONAL

LISTA NOMINAL DE ELECTORES TOTAL NACIONAL	CIUDADANOS QUE VOTARON TOTAL NACIONAL	PORCENTAJE DE PARTICIPACION CIUDADANA
52,208,966	30,214,419	57.87%

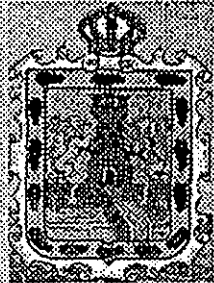
NOTA: Participación ciudadana calculada respecto de la elección de diputados por el principio de representación proporcional



INSTITUTO FEDERAL ELECTORAL

SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA

### RESULTADO DEL COMPUTO DE LA ELECCION DE JEFE DE GOBIERNO DEL DISTRITO FEDERAL



RESULTADOS POR PARTIDO POLITICO									VOTOS VALIDOS	VOTOS NULOS	VOTACION TOTAL
								NO REG.			
602,466	990,306	1,859,866	71,791	51,376	266,223	8,831	16,084	773	3,867,716	79,567	3,947,283
15.58%	25.60%	48.09%	1.86%	1.33%	6.88%	0.23%	0.42%				

NOTA: LOS PORCENTAJES ESTAN CALCULADOS SOBRE VOTACION VALIDA (NO CONSIDERA VOTOS NULOS).

ELECCIONES 1997

RESULTADOS DE LOS COMPUTOS DISTRITALES DE LA ELECCION DE DIPUTADOS A LA ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA DEL DISTRITO FEDERAL POR EL PRINCIPIO DE MAYORIA RELATIVA

DISTRITO	RESULTADOS POR PARTIDO POLITICO																	VOTOS VALIDOS	VOTOS NULOS	VOTACION TOTAL	PARTIDO GANADOR
	PAN	%	PRI	%	PRD	%	PC	%	PT	%	PVEM	%	PPS	%	PDM	%	NO REG.				
I	14,069	14.42	22,332	22.89	44,886	46.01	2,652	2.72	3,751	3.84	8,729	8.95	471	0.48	669	0.69	7	97,566	3,266	100,832	PRD
II	23,913	26.84	18,977	21.30	33,603	37.72	1,414	1.59	1,194	1.34	9,316	10.46	263	0.30	400	0.45	16	89,096	1,600	90,696	PRD
III	18,475	19.27	24,584	25.64	41,113	42.87	1,510	1.57	1,093	1.14	8,126	8.47	317	0.33	658	0.69	16	95,892	2,000	97,892	PRD
IV	16,418	17.48	21,819	23.23	40,278	42.89	1,603	1.71	1,262	1.34	11,655	12.41	260	0.28	572	0.61	42	93,909	2,153	96,062	PRD
V	14,912	17.61	22,085	26.09	37,551	44.36	1,249	1.48	1,228	1.45	6,875	8.12	327	0.39	426	0.50	5	84,658	1,880	86,538	PRD
VI	12,313	12.73	23,297	24.09	49,061	50.73	1,765	1.82	1,177	1.22	7,690	7.95	316	0.33	1,067	1.10	32	96,718	2,608	99,326	PRD
VII	20,472	20.95	22,628	23.15	41,120	42.07	1,779	1.82	1,532	1.57	9,249	9.46	360	0.37	573	0.59	25	97,738	2,037	99,775	PRD
VIII	16,208	19.24	20,528	24.37	34,438	39.98	1,663	1.97	1,265	1.50	9,122	10.58	299	0.35	691	0.82	17	84,231	1,957	86,188	PRD
IX	16,347	16.07	25,215	24.79	47,034	46.23	1,848	1.82	1,562	1.54	8,830	8.68	341	0.34	547	0.54	6	101,730	2,131	103,861	PRD
X	15,549	16.17	25,675	26.70	41,748	43.41	2,450	2.55	1,300	1.35	8,544	8.88	285	0.30	603	0.63	18	96,172	2,167	98,339	PRD
XI	16,902	19.70	22,435	26.15	35,906	41.85	1,514	1.76	1,270	1.48	7,098	8.27	272	0.32	382	0.45	9	85,788	1,958	87,746	PRD
XII	16,370	15.86	26,964	26.12	45,910	44.48	1,779	1.72	2,159	2.09	9,010	8.73	390	0.38	626	0.61	9	103,217	2,428	105,645	PRD
XIII	19,938	17.77	27,084	24.14	49,644	44.24	1,957	1.74	1,882	1.68	10,516	9.37	433	0.39	700	0.62	53	112,207	2,454	114,661	PRD
XIV	17,022	19.99	21,143	24.82	35,290	41.44	1,661	1.95	1,198	1.41	8,063	9.47	255	0.30	471	0.55	66	85,169	2,090	87,259	PRD
XV	25,418	30.48	22,980	27.56	25,404	30.46	834	1.00	842	1.01	7,410	8.89	183	0.22	316	0.38	7	83,394	1,565	84,959	PAN
XVI	20,321	19.43	25,259	24.16	44,213	42.29	2,132	2.04	1,643	1.57	9,977	9.54	390	0.37	598	0.57	26	104,559	2,491	107,050	PRD
XVII	14,462	13.85	23,974	22.96	51,131	48.97	1,824	1.75	2,833	2.52	9,248	8.86	381	0.36	711	0.68	43	104,407	2,739	107,146	PRD
XVIII	18,439	18.25	23,219	22.98	44,834	44.37	2,274	2.25	1,665	1.65	9,705	9.61	329	0.33	541	0.54	30	101,036	2,304	103,340	PRD
XIX	36,518	36.48	19,857	19.84	31,661	31.63	1,257	1.26	1,043	1.04	9,023	9.01	355	0.35	368	0.37	12	100,094	1,420	101,514	PAN
XX	15,275	15.04	27,711	27.29	44,079	43.41	1,860	1.83	2,132	2.10	9,410	9.27	352	0.35	708	0.70	23	101,550	2,786	104,336	PRD
XXI	25,696	26.01	20,610	20.86	39,082	39.56	1,650	1.67	1,272	1.29	9,644	9.76	369	0.37	451	0.46	27	98,801	1,640	100,441	PRD
XXII	15,899	15.46	25,683	24.97	47,089	45.78	1,974	1.92	1,953	1.90	9,023	8.77	449	0.44	795	0.77	5	102,870	2,945	105,815	PRD
XXIII	11,182	11.11	27,304	27.13	50,545	50.21	1,412	1.40	1,787	1.78	7,630	7.58	284	0.28	492	0.49	22	100,658	2,547	103,205	PRD
XXIV	15,243	15.19	24,582	24.50	47,023	46.86	1,578	1.57	2,287	2.28	8,645	8.62	462	0.46	507	0.51	12	100,339	2,187	102,526	PRD
XXV	9,688	9.73	26,329	26.43	52,336	52.54	1,431	1.44	1,789	1.80	7,074	7.10	331	0.33	599	0.60	32	99,609	2,563	102,172	PRD

NOTA: LOS PORCENTAJES ESTAN CALCULADOS SOBRE VOTACION VALIDA (NO CONSIDERA VOTOS NULOS).

## ELECCIONES FEDERALES 1997

## RESULTADOS DE LA ELECCION DE SENADORES POR EL PRINCIPIO DE REPRESENTACION PROPORCIONAL

**CONCENTRADO NACIONAL**

ENTIDAD	LISTA NOMINAL	RESULTADOS POR PARTIDO POLITICO																	VOTOS VALIDOS	VOTOS NULOS	VOTACION TOTAL
		PAN	%	PRI	%	PRD	%	PC	%	PT	%	PVEM	%	PPS	%	PDM	%	NO REG.			
BUASCALIENTES	486,423	106,417	38.80	118,819	41.09	38,598	13.35	3,858	1.33	5,358	1.85	13,114	4.53	834	0.29	2,092	0.72	103	289,193	7,719	296,912
BUAJ CALIFORNIA	1,231,667	265,409	43.36	216,200	35.32	84,093	13.74	5,349	0.87	10,609	1.73	25,963	4.24	1,933	0.32	2,208	0.36	373	612,137	20,902	633,039
C. SUR	210,057	23,989	20.69	56,043	48.35	15,362	13.25	474	0.41	18,339	14.10	3,042	2.62	278	0.24	379	0.33	13	115,919	2,549	118,468
AMPECHE	336,936	18,701	8.34	104,027	46.38	82,646	36.85	845	0.38	14,954	6.67	2,265	1.01	411	0.18	400	0.18	55	224,304	8,458	232,760
CAHUILA	1,240,254	169,028	30.73	259,986	47.27	81,373	14.80	14,001	2.55	10,533	1.92	12,042	2.19	1,394	0.25	1,544	0.28	91	549,992	9,922	559,914
CLIMA	293,384	73,958	38.08	71,025	36.57	40,625	20.92	1,662	0.88	1,499	0.77	2,836	1.36	897	0.48	1,851	0.95	41	194,194	5,520	199,714
HIAPAS	1,845,745	83,694	13.32	316,149	50.30	188,200	29.94	7,159	1.14	19,622	3.12	9,185	1.46	1,432	0.23	1,442	0.23	1,685	628,568	36,581	665,149
HIHUAHUA	1,684,825	370,608	41.50	369,817	41.41	93,884	10.51	5,666	0.63	21,425	2.40	26,751	3.00	2,205	0.25	2,628	0.29	149	893,131	28,580	919,711
ISTRITO FEDERAL	5,889,985	700,290	18.08	897,674	23.18	1,781,868	45.50	71,017	1.83	63,354	1.64	343,645	8.87	12,547	0.32	20,921	0.54	1,193	3,872,509	89,766	3,962,275
URANGO	787,213	101,030	25.43	152,077	38.28	42,303	10.65	2,500	0.63	88,373	22.24	7,874	1.98	1,702	0.43	1,222	0.31	201	397,282	9,482	406,764
UANAJUATO	2,446,308	684,657	43.95	514,680	33.04	203,695	13.07	18,279	1.04	29,700	1.91	58,882	3.78	4,222	0.27	44,901	2.88	953	1,557,949	53,574	1,611,523
UERRERO	1,458,395	41,417	6.01	315,787	45.82	291,812	42.34	10,845	1.54	11,448	1.66	11,691	1.70	3,412	0.50	2,437	0.35	532	689,181	19,550	708,731
IDALGO	1,165,278	102,611	18.31	310,173	49.30	170,517	27.10	8,226	0.99	16,537	2.83	18,205	2.89	1,765	0.28	2,485	0.39	846	629,185	22,927	652,092
ALISCO	3,355,279	942,440	44.87	744,018	35.42	246,282	11.72	17,078	0.81	27,153	1.29	93,205	4.44	4,906	0.23	24,547	1.17	981	2,100,588	57,231	2,157,819
EXICO	6,687,455	772,876	20.04	1,335,136	34.62	1,328,522	34.40	55,350	1.44	59,205	1.54	268,658	6.91	12,484	0.32	26,245	0.68	2,309	3,856,585	106,122	3,962,707
ICHOACAN	2,116,025	201,073	18.32	388,339	35.39	440,594	40.15	9,873	0.90	13,859	1.28	29,224	2.66	2,150	0.20	11,406	1.04	847	1,097,365	31,188	1,128,551
ORELOS	880,871	77,425	17.47	151,531	34.20	178,694	39.88	5,101	1.15	8,962	2.02	20,281	4.58	1,063	0.24	1,929	0.44	102	443,088	11,220	454,308
AYARIT	520,491	65,387	23.81	138,347	50.38	57,172	20.82	1,490	0.54	5,322	1.94	4,537	1.65	1,412	0.51	918	0.33	37	274,620	8,397	281,017
UEVO LEON	2,161,235	688,272	49.53	530,588	39.32	38,881	2.87	4,079	0.30	88,189	6.54	14,328	1.06	1,841	0.14	3,068	0.23	270	1,349,276	31,828	1,381,102
AXACA	1,884,939	104,430	12.86	402,202	49.54	252,359	31.08	11,262	1.39	15,062	1.86	17,359	2.14	4,834	0.57	3,408	0.42	1,238	811,952	38,650	850,602
UEBLA	2,398,472	324,428	25.83	605,011	48.18	231,105	18.40	12,704	1.01	21,229	1.89	49,294	3.93	6,496	0.52	5,218	0.42	371	1,255,854	50,580	1,306,434
UERETARO	688,814	209,397	45.62	167,381	36.46	42,865	9.34	12,701	2.77	10,079	2.20	11,596	2.53	2,459	0.54	2,019	0.44	513	458,990	15,439	474,429
UINTANA ROO	383,731	41,006	23.93	78,680	45.92	40,839	23.89	1,836	0.95	3,355	1.96	4,941	2.88	379	0.22	398	0.23	21	171,355	4,912	176,267
AN LUIS POTOSI	1,177,258	272,378	39.10	296,288	42.53	77,003	11.05	2,315	0.33	24,882	3.57	13,845	1.99	2,964	0.43	6,148	0.88	806	696,629	30,971	727,600
NALOA	1,369,538	238,890	30.48	325,045	41.83	178,148	22.92	5,469	0.70	11,999	1.54	13,724	1.77	2,821	0.36	2,589	0.33	436	777,101	18,038	793,139
ONORA	1,223,111	240,151	32.78	269,991	38.85	195,037	26.62	2,857	0.36	14,875	2.03	6,463	0.88	887	0.12	2,184	0.30	344	732,589	17,527	750,116
IBASCO	956,733	28,513	4.85	280,376	51.27	223,449	40.88	2,187	0.40	6,361	1.18	6,287	1.15	793	0.14	870	0.16	66	546,902	17,177	564,079
MAULIPAS	1,529,412	160,231	19.59	388,863	47.30	219,891	26.88	6,030	0.74	25,615	3.13	14,204	1.74	1,600	0.20	3,142	0.38	413	818,009	22,537	840,546
AXCALA	498,549	48,514	19.15	107,494	44.28	57,554	23.70	2,724	1.12	12,919	5.32	10,308	4.24	757	0.31	4,485	1.85	105	242,860	7,977	250,837
ERACRUZ	3,910,116	446,728	21.61	895,572	43.14	587,692	27.34	34,959	1.88	56,102	2.70	51,310	2.47	12,468	0.60	8,200	0.39	1,074	2,076,103	68,507	2,144,610
JCATAN	855,719	191,920	38.45	252,998	50.69	37,947	7.60	1,678	0.34	4,495	0.90	8,592	1.72	612	0.12	801	0.18	54	499,097	13,687	512,784
ICATECAS	754,952	109,455	28.14	207,858	49.63	59,786	14.28	2,356	0.56	26,467	6.32	8,573	2.05	2,744	0.66	1,448	0.35	117	418,804	10,909	429,713
<b>TOTALES</b>	<b>52,208,966</b>	<b>7,881,121</b>	<b>26.92</b>	<b>11,266,165</b>	<b>38.48</b>	<b>7,564,656</b>	<b>25.83</b>	<b>337,328</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>745,881</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>1,180,004</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>96,500</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>193,509</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>16,137</b>	<b>29,281,291</b>	<b>872,421</b>	<b>30,153,712</b>

NOTA: LOS PORCENTAJES ESTAN CALCULADOS SOBRE VOTACION VALIDA (NO CONSIDERA VOTOS NULOS).

## ELECCIONES FEDERALES 1997

### RESULTADOS DE LA ELECCION DE DIPUTADOS FEDERALES POR EL PRINCIPIO DE MAYORIA RELATIVA

#### CONCENTRADO NACIONAL

ENTIDAD	LISTA NOMINAL	RESULTADOS POR PARTIDO POLITICO																	VOTOS VALIDOS	VOTOS NULOS	VOTACION TOTAL
		PAN	%	PRI	%	PRD	%	PC	%	PT	%	PVEM	%	PPS	%	PDM	%	NO REG.			
ASCALIENTES	486,423	104,507	36.30	122,089	42.41	37,326	12.97	3,754	1.30	4,950	1.72	12,211	4.24	855	0.30	2,074	0.72	93	287,859	7,720	295,579
CALIFORNIA	1,231,667	264,060	43.32	218,144	35.79	82,249	13.49	4,994	0.82	10,752	1.78	24,322	3.99	2,131	0.35	2,253	0.37	653	609,558	21,260	630,818
SUR	210,057	21,927	19.11	56,811	49.50	14,175	12.35	388	0.34	18,379	16.02	2,460	2.14	273	0.24	332	0.29	16	114,761	2,428	117,189
PECHE	336,936	18,671	8.35	107,296	47.49	80,824	35.77	858	0.38	14,595	6.46	1,990	0.88	520	0.23	653	0.38	143	225,950	8,487	234,437
HUILA	1,240,254	166,232	30.20	268,140	48.71	77,151	14.02	14,064	2.55	11,268	2.05	10,569	1.92	1,516	0.28	1,469	0.27	52	550,461	9,358	559,819
MA	293,384	74,621	38.56	72,449	37.43	38,338	19.81	1,591	0.82	1,534	0.79	2,259	1.17	842	0.44	1,872	0.97	31	193,535	5,034	198,569
PAS	1,845,745	82,223	13.16	315,950	50.58	188,798	29.90	6,635	1.06	20,644	3.30	7,933	1.27	1,443	0.23	1,414	0.23	1,644	624,684	34,562	659,246
IUAHUA	1,684,825	368,732	41.21	374,887	42.12	91,783	10.31	5,430	0.61	21,128	2.37	25,000	2.81	2,234	0.25	2,632	0.30	116	889,942	26,176	916,118
RITO FEDERAL	5,889,985	696,777	18.04	912,259	23.62	1,751,786	45.35	69,990	1.81	63,263	1.64	332,770	8.62	13,393	0.35	21,184	0.55	1,088	3,862,510	88,781	3,951,291
ANGO	787,213	96,867	24.31	152,179	38.20	42,876	10.76	2,335	0.59	94,011	23.60	6,725	1.69	1,796	0.45	1,193	0.30	441	398,423	9,204	407,627
NAJUATO	2,446,308	669,819	43.05	532,959	34.25	202,119	12.99	15,719	1.01	29,485	1.89	56,231	3.61	4,503	0.29	44,541	2.86	683	1,556,059	52,159	1,608,218
RRERO	1,458,395	39,632	5.77	316,128	46.00	292,916	42.62	10,555	1.54	11,349	1.65	10,626	1.55	2,844	0.41	2,403	0.35	753	687,208	19,239	706,445
ALGO	1,165,278	101,624	18.16	315,464	50.16	168,133	26.74	5,842	0.93	17,013	2.71	16,537	2.63	1,750	0.28	2,219	0.35	284	628,866	22,773	651,639
ISCO	3,355,279	938,982	44.84	743,571	35.58	245,459	11.75	18,205	0.87	26,403	1.26	88,478	4.23	4,992	0.24	24,768	1.19	720	2,089,578	56,738	2,146,316
ICO	6,687,455	771,738	20.00	1,358,750	35.21	1,320,321	34.22	53,375	1.38	56,238	1.51	255,329	6.62	12,950	0.34	26,184	0.68	1,723	3,858,608	107,485	3,966,093
HOACAN	2,116,025	197,935	18.07	391,752	35.77	440,488	40.22	10,107	0.92	14,312	1.31	26,316	2.40	2,274	0.21	11,189	1.02	936	1,095,309	30,692	1,126,001
RELOS	880,871	71,305	16.07	160,956	36.27	177,101	39.91	4,726	1.06	8,484	1.91	17,878	3.98	1,142	0.26	1,944	0.44	437	443,773	11,154	454,927
ARIT	520,491	64,149	23.37	139,701	50.90	56,816	20.70	1,456	0.53	5,745	2.09	4,115	1.50	1,470	0.54	950	0.35	33	274,435	6,224	280,659
EVO LEON	2,161,235	665,118	49.23	544,011	40.27	39,911	2.95	3,822	0.28	77,272	5.72	14,679	1.09	2,053	0.15	3,510	0.28	677	1,351,053	31,806	1,382,859
ACA	1,684,939	102,902	12.72	404,617	50.03	249,756	30.88	10,960	1.36	14,423	1.78	16,475	2.04	4,883	0.58	3,255	0.40	1,629	808,680	36,847	845,527
BLA	2,398,472	321,471	25.64	611,227	48.76	228,434	18.22	12,009	0.96	21,683	1.73	46,945	3.74	8,400	0.51	5,128	0.41	329	1,253,626	49,758	1,303,384
RETARO	688,614	207,077	45.33	167,938	36.76	42,805	9.37	12,499	2.74	9,981	2.18	11,824	2.59	2,531	0.55	2,110	0.46	70	456,835	14,799	471,634
NTANA ROO	363,731	39,357	23.23	79,590	46.98	39,837	23.52	1,509	0.89	3,906	2.31	4,379	2.59	387	0.23	395	0.23	38	169,398	4,656	174,054
I LUIS POTOSI	1,177,256	266,715	38.23	306,022	43.86	75,230	10.78	2,087	0.30	25,188	3.61	12,820	1.81	2,988	0.43	6,200	0.89	644	697,694	29,166	726,860
ALOA	1,369,536	233,375	30.05	331,488	42.68	176,024	22.67	5,542	0.71	11,884	1.53	12,259	1.58	2,878	0.37	2,483	0.32	668	776,599	16,101	792,700
VORA	1,223,111	226,325	30.90	275,619	37.63	203,647	27.80	3,220	0.44	14,088	1.92	6,020	0.82	1,039	0.14	2,226	0.30	277	732,461	16,791	749,252
JASCO	958,733	25,281	4.65	280,954	51.67	221,451	40.73	2,108	0.39	6,444	1.19	5,706	1.05	783	0.14	912	0.17	78	543,715	15,987	559,702
MAULIPAS	1,529,412	150,828	18.54	390,113	47.95	218,732	26.89	5,181	0.64	32,459	3.99	11,025	1.38	1,610	0.20	3,149	0.39	434	813,529	22,371	835,900
XCALA	498,549	47,401	19.56	105,143	43.39	57,821	23.86	2,549	1.05	13,334	5.50	10,216	4.22	796	0.33	5,032	2.08	54	242,346	7,899	250,245
ACRUZ	3,910,118	444,799	21.48	905,093	43.71	558,725	26.98	33,313	1.61	61,617	2.98	45,294	2.19	12,736	0.62	7,824	0.38	1,116	2,070,517	66,096	2,136,613
JATAN	855,719	190,931	38.29	255,193	51.17	37,070	7.43	1,464	0.29	4,410	0.88	8,060	1.62	603	0.12	913	0.18	51	498,695	13,599	512,294
ATECAS	754,952	107,733	25.79	210,606	50.41	58,515	14.01	2,226	0.53	28,707	6.39	7,644	1.83	2,802	0.67	1,409	0.34	127	417,769	10,855	428,624
<b>TOTALES</b>	<b>52,208,966</b>	<b>7,775,312</b>	<b>26.61</b>	<b>11,427,097</b>	<b>39.10</b>	<b>7,514,615</b>	<b>25.71</b>	<b>328,511</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>754,949</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>1,114,695</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>99,197</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>194,020</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>16,038</b>	<b>29,224,434</b>	<b>856,205</b>	<b>30,080,639</b>

NOTA: LOS PORCENTAJES ESTAN CALCULADOS SOBRE VOTACION VALIDA (NO CONSIDERA VOTOS NULOS).

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**MEMBERS OF THE IFES DELEGATION TO OBSERVE THE  
MEXICAN ELECTIONS  
JULY 6, 1997**

Dame Mary Eugenia Charles  
Ex-Prime Minister of Dominica  
IFES Board Member

Martha Chávez Cossio  
Congresswoman - Perú  
Former President of the Congress of Perú

Danny L. McDonald  
Comissioner of the Federal Election  
Commission - United States

Isabelle Rousseau  
Political Scientist - CEMCA

Héctor Silva  
Mayor of San Salvador, El Salvador

Arturo Valenzuela  
Director of the Center for Latin American  
Studies at Georgetown University

Laura Velásquez  
Advisor to the Minister of the Interior of  
Argentina

**IFES STAFF**

Richard W. Soudriette  
President

George F. Jones  
Director of the Americas Division

Patricio F. Gajardo  
Sr. Program Officer - Americas Division

Noy E. Villalobos  
Program Assistant - Americas Division

## **DAME EUGENIA CHARLES**

Dame Charles fue la Primer Ministro de Dominica por tres mandatos, desde 1980 hasta 1995. Por sus servicios y esfuerzos, la Reina del Inglaterra le honró con la distinción Dama en 1991. Además, ella estudió leyes en Canadá e Inglaterra. Hasta 1995, ha sido miembro de la Junta de Directores de la Fundación Internacional para Sistemas Electorales (IFES) de Washington DC.

Dame Charles served as Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica for three terms, from 1980 to 1995. As a result of her efforts and service, she was knighted by the Queen of England in 1991. In addition, she has had extensive legal training in Canada and England. Furthermore, since 1995, she has been a member of the Board of Directors of the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) Washington, D.C.

## **MARTHA CHAVEZ COSSIO**

Martha Chávez es abogada y Congresista del Congreso de la República del Perú por el período 1995-2000. Previamente fue Congresista del Congreso Constituyente Democrático 1992-1995. Entre 1995 y 1996 desempeñó el cargo de Presidente del Congreso de la República. Ha sido y es actualmente Presidente y Miembra de varias Comisiones Parlamentarias, Delegaciones Presidenciales e internacionales, así como de numerosos comités y directorios privados. Realizó estudios en la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú culminando con una Maestría en Derecho Internacional Económico. Además tiene estudios en Derecho Comunitario Europeo y en Organismos Internacionales y Regionales de Desarrollo por la Universita Degli Studi Di Roma y la Universidad de Piura respectivamente. En 1996 recibió un Doctorado en leyes Honoris Causa de la Universidad Privada de Tacna, Perú. La Doctora Chávez fue líder de la delegación de IFES que observó las elecciones en Nicaragua en octubre de 1996.

Martha Chavez is a member of the Congress of the Republic of Peru for the 1995-2000 term. Previously she was a congresswoman in the 1992-1995 Democratic Constituent Congress. Between 1995 and 1996 she served as President of the National Congress. She has been and currently is President and Member of several Congressional Committees, Presidential and International Delegations, as well as numerous private boards and committees. She studied at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru where she received a Master en International Economic Law. In addition, she has completed studies en European Community Law and in International and Regional Development Organizations at the Universita Degli Studi Di Roma and the University of Piura respectively. In 1996 she received an honorary Doctorate in Law from the University of Tacna, Peru. Dr. Chavez served on the IFES delegation which observed the October 1996 elections in Nicaragua.



## **PATRICIO F. GAJARDO**

Patricio F. Gajardo es el Coordinador Principal de Programas para América Latina y el Caribe en la Fundación Internacional para Sistemas Electorales (IFES). El Sr. Gajardo fue Director Interino del proyecto de IFES en Perú durante marzo y agosto de 1995 y ha participado en varias misiones de observación electoral en América Latina. Entre sus misiones observadoras se incluyen: Perú 1992 y 1995 (Abril y Noviembre); Venezuela 1993 y 1995; El Salvador 1994; República Dominicana 1994; México 1994; Ecuador 1995; y Nicaragua 1996. El Sr. Gajardo fue invitado por el Ministerio del Interior de España para observar el proceso de las Elecciones Parlamentarias Europeas en junio de 1994. Antes de ingresar a IFES, el Sr. Gajardo trabajó en la Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA), en donde fue monitor de Programas Multinacionales de Educación Básica para las naciones del Caribe. Además, el Sr. Gajardo trabajó en el *Inter-American Dialogue* durante el verano de 1992, en donde realizó investigaciones y analizó asuntos económicos que afectan a Latinoamérica. El Sr. Gajardo se graduó en Relaciones Internacionales y Estudios Latinoamericanos de la Universidad Estatal de California, Chico. También obtuvo un título en Traducción (español-inglés) del Instituto de Providencia en Santiago, Chile.

Patricio F. Gajardo is Senior Program Officer for the Americas at the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES). Mr. Gajardo was Interim Director of the IFES/Peru project during March/August 1995 and has participated in various election observation missions in Latin America. His observation missions include: Peru 1992 and 1995 (April and November); Venezuela 1993 and 1995; El Salvador 1994; Dominican Republic 1994; Mexico 1994; Ecuador 1995; and Nicaragua 1996. Mr. Gajardo was invited by the Ministry of Interior of Spain to observe the European Parliamentary elections in June 1994. Before joining IFES, Mr. Gajardo worked at the Organization of American States (OAS), where he monitored the Multinational Basic Educational Programs for Caribbean countries. In addition, Mr. Gajardo worked at the Inter-American Dialogue in the Summer of 1992, where he performed research and investigated economic issues affecting Latin America. Mr. Gajardo received a B.A. in International Relations and Latin American Studies from the California State University, Chico. He also earned a degree in Translation (Spanish-English) from the Instituto de Providencia in Santiago, Chile.

## **GEORGE F. JONES**

George Jones es Director del Departamento de las Américas de la Fundación Internacional para Sistemas Electorales desde mayo de 1996. Hasta finales de 1995, el Sr. Jones era diplomático de carrera de los Estados Unidos. Trabajó en el Ecuador, Ghana, Venezuela, Austria y Guatemala. Fue Ministro Consejero de la Embajada Norteamericana en Costa Rica (1982-85) y en Chile (1985-89). En 1989 fue electo como vice presidente de la Asociación del Servicio Exterior Norteamericano (AFSA), una organización con 10,000 miembros entre diplomáticos activos y jubilados. Entre 1992 y 1995 el Sr. Jones fue Embajador de los Estados Unidos en la República de Guyana. Su último cargo con el Servicio Exterior ha sido el de Asesor en Asuntos Latinoamericanos para la delegación

norteamericana ante las Naciones Unidas en 1995. El Embajador Jones es graduado en Ciencias Políticas de Wabash College y posee títulos de Master en Relaciones Internacionales y Estudios Latinoamericanos de la Escuela Fletcher de Derecho y Diplomacia y la Universidad de Stanford.

George Jones is the Director of the Americas Division of the International Foundation for Election Systems in Washington, D.C. He was the U.S. Ambassador to Guyana under Presidents Bush and Clinton, working closely with former President Carter to bring about free and fair elections in an atmosphere of racial and ethnic tension. In 1989-90 he was the Vice President of the American Foreign Service Association (AFSA), leading AFSA's team in collective bargaining with the State Department. As Deputy Chief of Mission (deputy ambassador) in Chile (1985-89) and Costa Rica (1982-85), Ambassador Jones helped lead U.S. efforts to protect human rights in Chile and bring about free and fair elections. He was decorated with the State Department's Superior Honor Award. He also served in U.S. Embassies in Guatemala, Venezuela, Ghana, and Ecuador. He was Senior Advisor on Latin America to the U.S. delegation to two U.N. General Assemblies and advised the U.S. delegation to the U.S.-Soviet conventional arms talks (CAT) in Helsinki and Mexico City (1978) and the U.S. Mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna (1971-74). Ambassador Jones is a graduate of the National War College; Wabash College (Political Science - magna cum laude); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (MA, International Relations) and Stanford University (MA, Latin American Studies).

## **DANNY LEE MCDONALD**

Danny Lee McDonald es Comisionado de la Comisión Federal Electoral de los Estados Unidos (United States Federal Election Commission - FEC). Miembro del partido Demócrata, originalmente fue nombrado por el ex-presidente Ronald Reagan en diciembre de 1981, y luego confirmado por el Senado de los Estados Unidos en Julio de 1982. Fue Director de la FEC en 1983, 1989 y 1995, y Vice Director en 1982, 1988 y 1994. Antes de su nombramiento en 1981, este nativo del estado de Oklahoma fungió como Administrador General de la Comisión Empresarial de Oklahoma. Además fue Secretario de la Junta Electoral del Condado de Tulsa y Actuario Principal de la misma. El Comisionado McDonald fue miembro del Panel Consejero ante la Oficina Nacional de Administración Electoral de la FEC. Actualmente es Presidente del Consejo Americano de Dirigentes Políticos Jóvenes. El Comisionado McDonald es graduado de la Universidad Estatal de Oklahoma y estudió en la Escuela de Gobierno John F. Kennedy en la Universidad de Harvard donde también es miembro de la Junta Consejera para asuntos de Estado y Gobierno Local.

Danny Lee McDonald is Commissioner for the United States Federal Election Commission. A Democrat, he originally was nominated by President Ronald Reagan in December 1981, and confirmed by the U.S. Senate in July 1982. He served as FEC Chairman in 1983, 1989 and 1995, and as Vice Chairman in 1982, 1988, and 1994. Prior to his initial appointment in 1981, the Oklahoma native served as General Administrator of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. Additionally, he served as Secretary of the Tulsa County Election Board and as Chief Clerk of that Board. Commissioner McDonald was a member of the Advisory Panel to the FEC's National

Clearinghouse on Election Administration. He currently is President of the American Council of Young Political Leaders. Commissioner McDonald received a B.A. from Oklahoma State University and attended the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He has served as a member of the JFK School Advisory Board for State and Local Government.

### **ISABELLE ROUSSEAU**

La Sra. Rousseau es Socióloga. Francesa de nacionalidad, ha pasado los últimos 19 años en México en donde ha desarrollado numerosas investigaciones sobre diversos fenómenos socio-políticos con respecto a problemáticas regionales. En el Centro de Estudios Mexicanos y Centroamericanos en donde trabaja como investigadora, sus últimas investigaciones son sobre las grandes transformaciones políticas y económicas en México y América Latina, con un énfasis sobre el estudio de las élites y de las políticas públicas y de los modelos de desarrollo. Paralelamente, de 1989 a 1994 ha colaborado con varios periódicos mexicanos publicando artículos sobre la política nacional. Desde 1988, ha fungido como consultor especial para América Latina de la Secretaria General de la Educación Internacional, cuya sede se ubica en Bruselas. Ha participado en numerosas ocasiones, con IFES en particular, en misiones de observación electoral en México, países de Centro América y del Caribe.

Isabelle Rousseau is a sociologist by profession. French by nationality, she has spent the past 19 years in Mexico where she has researched diverse socio-political themes concerning regional problems. In the Center for Mexican and Central American Studies, she has worked as a research analyst, writing about political and economic transformations in Mexico and Latin America with an emphasis on the political and economic elites, public politics and models of development. From 1989 to 1994 she had collaborated with various Mexican newspapers, publishing articles about national politics. Since 1988, she has been a special consultant for Latin America to the Secretary General of International Education, which is based in Brussels. She has participated on several occasions, primarily with IFES, electoral observation missions in Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.

### **DR. HECTOR RICARDO SILVA ARGUELLO**

El Doctor Héctor Silva, doctor en medicina, es Alcalde Municipal de San Salvador, desde marzo, 1997. Fue Diputado de la Asamblea Legislativa, y Jefe de la Campaña Presidencial de La Coalición CD-FMLN-MNR para las elecciones 1994. También, él es fundador y primer director de la Fundación Maquilishuat, una ONG dedicada a programas de salud y medio ambiente. El Dr. Silva era Director Regional de Salud, Jefe de Servicio de Ginecología Obstetricia del Hospital San Juan de Dios y del Hospital del Seguro Social en San Miguel.

Doctor Hector Silva, a medical doctor by profession, has been City Mayor of San Salvador since March 1997. Previously, he was a deputy to the Legislative Assembly, and Director of the

Presidential Campaign for the Coalition (CD-FMLN-MNR) during the 1994 elections. Furthermore, he is founder and first director of the Maquilishuat Foundation, an NGO dedicated health and environmental programs. Dr. Silva was Regional Health Director, and director of Obstetrics at the San Juan de Dios and the Social Security Hospital in San Miguel.

#### **RICHARD W. SOUDRIETTE**

Se graduó de la Universidad de Tulsa con licenciatura en Ciencias Políticas y Relaciones Internacionales; recibió el título de Maestría en Administración Pública de la Universidad de Oklahoma; ha sido Jefe de Personal del Alcalde de la Ciudad de Tulsa; ha dirigido las actividades de desarrollo del Cuerpo de Paz mientras ejercía como Director Nacional en la República Dominicana desde 1983 a 1985 y en Paraguay desde 1985 a 1986. Ha sido Director de Personal del Congresista James M. Inhofe. Actualmente es Presidente de la Fundación Internacional para Sistemas Electorales.

Mr. Soudriette is President of the International Foundation for Election Systems. He has been Chief of Staff to the Mayor of the City of Tulsa; he has directed the development activities of the Peace Corps while serving as Country Director in the Dominican Republic from 1983 to 1985 and in Paraguay from 1985 to 1986. He has served as Staff Director for Congressman James M. Inhofe. Mr. Soudriette received a B.A. in Political Science and International Relations from the University of Tulsa and a Master's of Public Administration from the University of Oklahoma.

#### **DR. ARTURO VALENZUELA**

Arturo Valenzuela es Profesor de Gobierno y Director del Centro para Estudios Latinoamericanos en la Universidad de Georgetown. Fungió como Secretario Asistente Adjunto de Estado para Asuntos Americanos desde enero 1994 hasta septiembre 1996, responsable de asuntos regionales y política norteamericana hacia México. Antes de integrarse al cuerpo docente de Georgetown en 1987, el Dr. Valenzuela fue profesor de Ciencias Políticas y Director del Consejo sobre Estudios Latinoamericanos en la Universidad Duke. Ha sido becado Danforth y Fulbright, becado en el Centro Internacional Woodrow Wilson, y académico visitante en la Universidad de Oxford entre otras. Se graduó de Drew University y posee una Maestría y un Ph.D. en Ciencia Política de Columbia University. El Dr. Valenzuela es miembro del Consejo sobre Relaciones Externas, miembro fundador del Consejo Hispano para Relaciones Internacionales, Miembro de la Junta Directiva del Instituto Nacional Demócrata para Asuntos Internacionales y Miembro de la Junta Directiva de America's Watch. El Dr. Valenzuela además es autor de más de cincuenta artículos académicos.

Arturo Valenzuela is Professor of Government and Director of the Center for Latin American Studies at Georgetown University. He served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs from January 1994 to September 1996, with responsibility for regional issues and

U.S. policy toward Mexico. Before joining the Georgetown faculty in 1987, Dr. Valenzuela was Professor of Political Science and Director of the Council on Latin American Studies at Duke University. He has been a Danforth fellow, a Fulbright scholar, a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and a visiting scholar at Oxford University, among others. He earned his B.A. degree from Drew University and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Political Science from Columbia University. Dr. Valenzuela is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a founding member of the Hispanic Council for International Relations, a Board Member for the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and a Board Member of America's Watch. Dr. Valenzuela is also the author of more than fifty scholarly articles.

### **LAURA VELASQUEZ**

Laura Velásquez es asesora del Ministerio del Interior de Argentina y dirige la Fundación de Estudios Políticos Económicos y Sociales para una Nueva Argentina (FEPESNA). Es Presidenta del Foro de Mujeres de Mercosur con el cual ha participado en actividades en Brasil y Paraguay aprobándose allí el Plan de Acción 1997/2001. Con el Ministerio del Interior de Argentina participó en la Delegación Oficial de la IV Conferencia de los Derechos Jurídicos de la Mujer realizada por la ONU en marzo 1997. La Licenciada Velásquez ha sido designada coordinadora del Programa de Capacitación de Líderes Políticas dentro del marco del Instituto Nacional de Capacitación para Dirigentes Políticos y ha organizado el primer Curso de Formación para Capacitadoras de Líderes Políticas. Además coordinó la edición del Libro "Análisis de la Reforma Política Argentina" que se distribuye entre legisladores y dirigentes políticos de la Argentina.

Laura Velasquez is an advisor to the Ministry of the Interior of Argentina and director of the Foundation for Political, Economic and Social Studies for a New Argentina (FEPESNA). She is the President of the Women's Forum of Mercosur with which she has participated in activities in Brazil and Paraguay where the Mercosur Plan of Action 1997/2001 was approved and ratified. Through the Ministry of the Interior of Argentina she participated in the Official Delegation to the IV Conference on Women's Legal Rights organized by the United Nations in March of 1997. Ms. Velásquez has been appointed as coordinator of the Program for Training of Women Political Leaders within the framework of the National Institute for Training of Political Leaders of Argentina and has organized the 1st Training course for Trainers of Women Political Leaders. In addition, Ms. Velásquez has coordinated the publication of the book entitled "Analysis of the Political Reform of Argentina" which is currently circulates among legislators and political leaders of Argentina.

## **NOY E. VILLALOBOS-ECHEVERRIA**

Noy Villalobos es asistente de programas para las Américas en IFES/Washington. Graduada de West Virginia University en Ciencias Políticas. Luego, en la Universidad de Pittsburgh estudió la Maestría en Asuntos Públicos e Internacionales con especialización en Desarrollo Social y Económico. Asimismo, hizo un post-grado en Estudios Latinoamericanos del Centro de Estudios Latinoamericanos de la Universidad de Pittsburgh. De junio-diciembre de 1996, laboró como Sub-coordinadora de Proyecto para la Fundación Internacional para Sistemas Electorales en Nicaragua.

Noy Villalobos is a Program Assistant for the Americas Division at IFES. Before joining Washington office, she was the Deputy Project Coordinator for IFES, Nicaragua. She is a graduate of West Virginia University in Political Science and later of the University of Pittsburgh where she received a Master's in Public and International Affairs with a specialty in Social and Economic Development. She also has a post-graduate degree in Latin American Studies from the University of Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTION SYSTEMS  
DEPLOYMENT TEAMS

MEXICO - JULY 6, 1997

Team #	City or Delegation	Members
1	San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí	Richard W. Soudriette
2	Texcoco, México	Arturo Valenzuela Laura Velásquez
3	Tula, Hidalgo	George F. Jones Danny L. McDonald
4	Iztapalapa, México, D.F.	Martha Chávez Cossio Patricio F. Gajardo
5	Gustavo A. Madero, México, D. F.	Dame Eugenia Charles Davis Sohier Noy E. Villalobos
6	Alvaro Obregon, México, D.F.	Isabelle Rousseau Héctor Silva

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# INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTION SYSTEMS

(IFES)

MEXICO, JULY 6, 1997

Name of the observer \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

Number of the polling station \_\_\_\_\_

Time of arrival at polling station \_\_\_\_\_

Opening time of polling station \_\_\_\_\_

1. Number of members of the polling station \_\_\_\_\_
2. Number of political party representatives present at polling station \_\_\_\_\_
3. Number of voters in line (approximately) \_\_\_\_\_

	YES	NO
Easy to find the polling station		
All seemed in order at the polling station		
Security present (police, army, etc.)		
Polling station had all necessary materials (voter's list, ballots, ballot boxes, ID card marker, indelible ink, etc)		
The President of the polling station explained in a clear and precise manner all necessary information to voter		
Were all eligible citizens allowed to vote		
The list of voter's was in order		
Was there any problem between the members of the polling station		
Did you note any intimidation of voters		
Did you see any political party propaganda near the polling station		

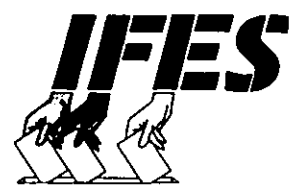
# Observer Tabulation Form

MEXICO - 6 de julio de 1997

<i>Name of the Observer</i>	:
<i>Name and Address of Polling Place</i>	:
<i>State :</i>	<i>District:</i>
<i>Number of the Polling Station</i>	:
<i>Closing Time of the Polling Place</i>	:

	POLITICAL PARTY	CANDIDATE	VOTES
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8			
9			
10			
	<i>SPOILED VOTES</i>		
	<i>BLANK VOTES</i>		
	<i>TOTAL VOTES</i>	<i>(Valid + Spoiled + Blank)</i>	

<i>Number of Registered Voters :</i>
<i>Did not vote:</i>



**COMMENTS:**

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SENADORES  
REP. PROP. NUEVO LEON  
DISTRITO 07

IFE-000000

ENTIDAD NUEVO LEON DISTRITO ELECTORAL No. 07  
CIRCUNSCRIPCION PLURINOMINAL No. II MUNICIPIO O DELEGACION MONTERREY

BOLETA PARA LA ELECCION DE  
SENADORES POR EL PRINCIPAL MODELO DE REPRESENTACION PROPORCIONAL

MARQUE DENTRO DE UN SOLO CUADRO EL EMBLEMA DEL PARTIDO POLITICO DE SU PREFERENCIA

VER AL REVERSO LAS LISTAS DE CANDIDATOS A SENADORES

 <p>PARTIDO ACCION NACIONAL</p>	 <p>PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO INSTITUCIONAL</p>
 <p>PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCION DEMOCRATICA</p>	 <p>PARTIDO CARDENISTA</p>
 <p>PARTIDO DEL TRABAJO</p>	 <p>PARTIDO VERDE ECOLOGISTA DE MEXICO</p>
 <p>PARTIDO POPULAR SOCIALISTA</p>	 <p>PARTIDO DEMOCRATA MEXICANO</p>

Si desea votar por algún candidato no registrado escriba aquí su nombre completo

JEFE DE GOBIERNO DISTRITO FEDERAL  
DISTRITO V

IFE-000000

DISTRITO FEDERAL

DISTRITO ELECTORAL No. V

BOLETA PARA LA ELECCION DE  
**JEFE DE GOBIERNO DEL  
DISTRITO FEDERAL**

MARQUE DENTRO DE UN SOLO CUADRO EL EMBLEMA DEL  
PARTIDO POLITICO DE SU PREFERENCIA

PARTIDO ACCION NACIONAL



PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO  
INSTITUCIONAL



PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCION  
DEMOCRATICA



PARTIDO CARDENISTA



PARTIDO DEL TRABAJO



PARTIDO VERDE ECOLOGISTA  
DE MEXICO



PARTIDO POPULAR SOCIALISTA



PARTIDO DEMOCRATA MEXICANO



Si desea votar por algún candidato no registrado,  
escriba aquí su nombre completo

Consejero Presidente del Consejo General del  
Instituto Federal Electoral

Mtro. José Woldenberg Karakowsky

Secretario Ejecutivo del  
Instituto Federal Electoral

Lic. Felipe Solís Acero

FRENTE

**JEFE DE GOBIERNO DEL  
DISTRITO FEDERAL**

**JEFE DE GOBIERNO DEL  
DISTRITO FEDERAL**

**JEFE DE GOBIERNO DEL  
DISTRITO FEDERAL**

**REVERSO**



DISTRITO FEDERAL

DISTRITO ELECTORAL No. V

**BOLETA PARA LA ELECCION DE  
DIPUTADOS A LA ASAMBLEA  
DEL DISTRITO FEDERAL**

**MARQUE DENTRO DE UN SOLO CUADRO EL EMBLEMA DEL  
PARTIDO POLITICO DE SU PREFERENCIA**

**VER LISTAS REGIONALES AL REVERSO**

**PARTIDO ACCION NACIONAL**



PROPIETARIO

SULENTE

**PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO  
INSTITUCIONAL**



PROPIETARIO

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**PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCION  
DEMOCRATICA**



PROPIETARIO

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**PARTIDO CARDENISTA**



PROPIETARIO

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**PARTIDO DEL TRABAJO**



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**PARTIDO VERDE ECOLOGISTA  
DE MEXICO**



PROPIETARIO

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**PARTIDO POPULAR SOCIALISTA**



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**PARTIDO DEMOCRATA MEXICANO**



PROPIETARIO

SULENTE

Si desea votar por algún candidato no registrado,  
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Consejero Presidente del Consejo General del  
Instituto Federal Electoral

Secretario Ejecutivo del  
Instituto Federal Electoral





ENTIDAD NUEVO LEON DISTRITO ELECTORAL No. 07  
CIRCUNSCRIPCION PLURINOMINAL No. II MUNICIPIO O DELEGACION MONTERREY

**BOLETA PARA LA ELECCION DE  
DIPUTADOS FEDERALES**

**MARQUE DENTRO DE UN SOLO CUADRO EL EMBLEMA DEL  
PARTIDO POLITICO DE SU PREFERENCIA**

**PARTIDO ACCION NACIONAL**



PROPIETARIO

SUPLENTE

**PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO  
INSTITUCIONAL**



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**PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCION  
DEMOCRATICA**



PROPIETARIO

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**PARTIDO CARDENISTA**



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**PARTIDO DEL TRABAJO**



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SUPLENTE

**PARTIDO DEMOCRATA MEXICANO**



PROPIETARIO

SUPLENTE

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Instituto Federal Electoral

Secretario Ejecutivo del  
Instituto Federal Electoral

Mtro. José Woldenberg Karakowsky

Lic. Felipe Solís Acero

**VER LISTAS REGIONALES AL REVERSO**



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# *Press Release*

For immediate release  
Monday, July 7, 1997

For Further Information  
Richard W. Soudriette or George F. Jones  
Mexico City DF (52) (5) 230-2727 ext.599  
(52) (5) 230-1721 fax

## ***FOREIGN DELEGATION PRAISES HISTORICAL MEXICAN ELECTIONS***

MEXICO, DF. (July 7, 1997) The International Foundation for Election Systems , which sent a delegation of foreign visitors to Mexico, praised the order, peace, cordial environment and the good organization of what they called "an historical and extraordinarily significant" Mexican election.

On election day the IFES delegation traveled throughout five different zones of the metropolitan area of Mexico City and the city of San Luis Potosi. Each team consisted of two people and visited the boroughs of Alvaro Obregon, Gustavo Madero and of Iztapalapa in the Federal District; Texcoco in the state of Mexico; and Tula in the state of Hidalgo. Mr. Richard Soudriette, IFES president, who under special invitation of the Federal Electoral Tribunal of the Judicial, visited San Luis Potosi.

On the afternoon of Monday, July 7, the delegation held a press conference informing that they did not find any incidents of violence or intimidation toward the voters and that the electoral process took place under perfect tranquility and order. The delegation emphasized the environment of cooperation and good faith among pollworkers as well as the political party representatives present in voting stations. At least two political party representatives were present at each voting station, with the majority of stations having three or four. IFES highly complemented the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) , the organizer of the elections, saying that the organization was superior and noted that there were few voters waiting in line and almost everyone exercised his voting rights without delays. Similarly, IFES confirmed the high participation of women in the process as voting poll officials and representatives of political parties.

However, the international delegation commented on the confusion which some voters and voting booth officials experienced caused by the fact that four different elections were held in the Federal District, each requiring separate ballots and boxes. A greater use of color on the ballots

would have been helpful. In some places voting was delayed for up to an hour and a half due to the insistence of some party representatives to sign each one of the 750 ballots.

The delegation made special mention of the "moderation and chivalry" of the speeches delivered Sunday night by the candidates for the head of government for the Federal District. The organization of a children's vote by IFE and UNICEF was also praised, and the delegation commented on the extreme interest and seriousness of those children who participated.

Besides Mr. Soudriette, the IFES delegation consisted of Eugenia Charles, ex-Prime Minister of Dominica; Dr. Martha Chavez, congresswoman and former President of the Peruvian Congress; Danny McDonald, member of the Federal Election Commission of the United States; Dr. Isabelle Rousseau, French political scientist who works at the Mexican and Central American Studies Center (CEMCA) in Mexico; Dr. Hector Silva, Mayor of the city of San Salvador, El Salvador; Dr. Arturo Valenzuela, Director of the Latin American Studies Center at Georgetown University; Laura Velasquez, assistant of the Interior Ministry of Argentina and director of the Political, Economical and Social Studies for a New Argentina Foundation (FEPESSA). Also joining the delegation were Ambassador George Jones, Latin America's Director of Programs at IFES; Patricio Gajardo, senior program officer; and Noy Villalobos, program assistant at IFES

The International Foundation for Election Systems, founded in 1987, is celebrating its tenth anniversary. IFES is a private nonprofit organization with no party association whose mission is to help provide technical assistance to democratic electoral institutions in emerging, developing, and consolidated democracies. The Foundation disseminates electoral information and promotes democracy at the global level as a principle part of its mission.

For further information please contact Richard W. Soudriette or George F. Jones in Mexico City at (52) (5) 230-1717 extension 599 or at (202) 828-8507 in Washington D.C. More information can also be found at IFES web page: [www.ifes.org](http://www.ifes.org)



# Ha Sido un Ejemplo a Seguir por Todas las Naciones: Visitantes

ALEJANDRA MAYORGA HERNANDEZ

México avanza hacia el pluralismo y la consolidación de la democracia con un Congreso de la Unión que ya no estará dominado por ninguna fuerza mayoritaria, concluyeron los dos grupos más importantes de visitantes extranjeros que presenciaron los comicios del 6 de julio. Aseguraron que por su transparencia, el proceso electoral repre-

senta un ejemplo a seguir por todos los países del mundo.

Luego de estas elecciones se concluye que el sistema político mexicano avanza a grandes pasos hacia el pluralismo; hoy en México se abre una nueva era en la que los tres partidos políticos más importantes —PRI, PAN y PRD— tendrán que negociar entre ellos el futuro del país, sostuvo Bill Jones, secretario de Estado del estado de California y jefe de la misión de visitantes extranjeros que integran el International Republican Institute (IRI) de Estados Unidos.

En conferencia de prensa, los integrantes del IRI —organización republicana que promueve ideales democráticos— se refirieron a sus experiencias como visitantes extranjeros en la pasada jornada electoral, "que representó un importante paso en la transición de México hacia la democracia".

Bill Jones, quien fungió como "jefe de la misión", dijo que a pesar de los pequeños incidentes que se registraron en estos comicios, "no hubo ningún esfuerzo organizado para inhibir las elecciones".

La responsabilidad cívica de la gente de México ha sido muy impresionante, la cantidad enorme de

participantes es un elemento muy importante para el éxito de la elección. Estamos impresionados por la gran confianza que prevalece entre los votantes mexicanos hacia sus autoridades electorales, agregó el jefe de la misión.

Jones precisó que existen aspectos menores que estarán incluidos en el reporte del IRI, pero también habrá un pleno reconocimiento a la labor de los funcionarios de casilla, porque su trabajo debe ser reconocido, comentó Jones, quien es el responsable de los asuntos internacionales en la administración del gobernador republicano de California Pete Wilson.

Visitantes extranjeros de la Fundación Internacional para Sistemas Electorales (IFES por sus siglas en inglés) consideraron que los comicios del 6 de julio representan un "avance tremendo" en un proceso sumamente transparente y limpio que representa un ejemplo para el resto de los países democráticos.

El responsable de esta misión, Richard Soudriette, expresó la sorpresa del IFES por el esfuerzo y la dedicación de los mexicanos en favor de la democracia y las prácticas electorales.

Al respecto, Martha Chá-

SIGUE EN LA PAGINA DIECISIETE



# Ha Sido un Ejemplo a Seguir

que de la página ocho

congresista de Perú, dijo que estas elecciones deben ser vistas como un ejemplo, resulta muy importante para la vida democrática de los mexicanos.

representa un avance cuando, en todos los aspectos se trata de un procedimiento sumamente transparente e importante para México y todas las naciones democráticas", añadió el ex presidente del Congreso peruano quien vino a México en calidad de visitante extranjera.

Los observadores internacionales del IFES fueron interrogados sobre la intención de la próxima elección de la próxima elección, en la que no habrá ningún partido hegemónico ni dominante; dijeron que su condición de visitantes extranjeros impide hacer pronunciamientos de este tipo; sin embargo, Arturo Valenzuela, investigador de la Universidad de Georgetown y funcionario del Departamento de Estado, respon-

"La gran mayoría de las democracias en el mundo tienen la hegemonía de un solo partido, tienen coaliciones y trabajan de manera coordinada".

José María Velázquez, asesor del Ministerio del Interior de Argentina, sólo hizo un comentario sobre el avance de la oposición en nuestro país: "una democracia fuerte se fortalece con una oposición fuerte".

La misión del IRI que estuvo en México durante el desarrollo de los comicios estuvo integrada por 37 delegados, 25 ciudadanos norteamericanos y 12 mexicanos acreditados previamente ante el

IFE. Estos visitantes presenciaron la jornada electoral en 16 estados, incluido el Distrito Federal y las entidades donde se eligió gobernador.

De acuerdo con los visitantes extranjeros, las principales fallas detectadas en los comicios de este domingo fueron que los representantes de los partidos políticos en las casillas "se involucraron muy de

cerca con el desarrollo del proceso, y eso de alguna forma puede representar una intimidación para los electores".

Por ello el IRI recomendó que en las próximas elecciones, los representantes de los partidos políticos sean ubicados en lugares alejados de los funcionarios de casilla, para lograr que "su interacción con los electores sea

limitada".

También señalaron el retraso en la apertura de casillas y los incidentes registrados en Chiapas, como otros de los incidentes registrados en la reciente jornada electoral.

Consideraron que a pesar de la gran confianza entre el electorado mexicano, persiste el temor entre algunas personas de que la autoridad electoral

pueda involucrarse en un fraude.

La misión del IFES estuvo integrada por 11 delegados que recorrieron las casillas divididos en cinco zonas distintas. Concluyeron que estos comicios se efectuaron sin incidentes, y sólo registraron confusión entre algunos de los electores al momento de votar en cuatro diferentes boletas.

## Acreditan a personal de la embajada de EU como observador

● Fueron autorizados diplomáticos extranjeros a "seguir de cerca" el proceso del domingo ●

Personal de la embajada de Estados Unidos en México fue acreditado, por primera vez en la historia de la relación bilateral, para observar de manera directa las elecciones del próximo domingo, incluso representantes del Departamento norteamericano de Estado recibieron el permiso correspondiente para seguir de cerca la legalidad de este proceso electoral.

Además, también por primera vez, embajadores de gobiernos extranjeros en México, entre ellos, de Alemania, fueron acreditados para desempeñar-  
Vea Observadores, página 20



EL UNIVERSAL/Guillermo Granados

Al término de una reunión en el IFE, los observadores extranjeros Laura Velázquez, Isabelle Rousseau, George Jones, Dannyl MacDonald, Martha Chávez y Patricio Guajardo, quienes atestiguarán la legalidad de las elecciones del domingo

## Observadores

Continúa de la página 1

se como "observadores formales" de estas elecciones.

De acuerdo con el listado de "visitantes extranjeros" acreditados por el Instituto Federal Electoral (IFE), al menos 34 personas, inscritas a la embajada del gobierno de Washington, recibieron el visto bueno para participar como observadores en la jornada comicial.

Dos más, James Gray Davis y Diane Grochal Gordon, del Departamento de Estado, llegarán al país para atestiguar la legalidad de las elecciones del 6 de julio, cuando se elija por primera vez al gobernador del Distrito Federal, se renueven los 500 escaños de la Cámara de Diputados, 32 en el Senado y siete gubernaturas estatales.

Entre los 393 acreditados para presenciar la jornada electoral bajo el estatus de "visitantes extranjeros", se encuentran también representantes de organismos no gubernamentales como el Centro Carter, Instituto Internacional Republicano, Global Exchange, y de instituciones y universidades, entre otros.

Asimismo, personal de las embajadas de Alemania, Canadá, Gran Bretaña, Japón, Suecia y Uruguay.

Hasta el momento, unos 100 visitantes extranjeros, de Estados Unidos, Canadá, Centro y Sudamérica, han llegado a la ciudad de México para estar presentes en el proceso electoral del domingo, según informes de las autoridades de Migración y del IFE, que se encuentran en el aeropuerto internacional Benito Juárez.

En este marco, una delegación de observadores de Brasil se manifestó sorprendida por la estructura que tiene el proceso electoral, porque garantiza confianza y tranquilidad de que los resultados sean confiables.

El sistema mexicano es el más seguro que el de otros países latinoamericanos, reconoció César Malla, ex alcalde de Río de Janeiro, quien encabezó un grupo de "visitantes extranjeros" brasileños, en una visita realizada a la Cámara de Diputados.

Dialogaron con diputados de los partidos Acción Nacional (PAN) y de la Revolución Democrática (PRD), con quienes intercambiaron puntos de vista en relación con los comicios.

La prensa mexicana se ha comportado de manera mucho más eficiente que cualquier otra de

dencia que estimule el voto para un lado u otro", comentó el ex alcalde de Río de Janeiro.

Es, en verdad, un sistema muy bien organizado, mismo que en nada se puede comparar con otros de Latinoamérica. México es el país más avanzado en materia electoral. Ahora esperamos que funcione bien y si así ocurre, pues los comicios mexicanos serán ejemplares, aseguró.

Sobre el tema, el presidente de la Fundación Internacional para Sistemas Electorales (FISE), Richard W. Soudriete, manifestó que México está por vivir un proceso democrático de transparencia que reflejará la jornada electoral del 6 de julio.

El dirigente de una delegación de 11 expertos en materia electoral indicó que su labor como visitantes extranjeros consistirá en observar muy de cerca las votaciones como para corroborar la transparencia y limpieza de este proceso.

Por su parte, el director del Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos-Centro de Asesoría y Promoción Electoral (IIDH-CAPEL), Luis Alberto Cordero, sostuvo que el reto de América Latina es que la clase política responda en el ejercicio del poder a lo que ofreció durante sus campañas políticas.

En presencia de diversas autoridades en materia electoral de países como Uruguay, Estados Unidos, Panamá y Colombia, Cordero explicó que no bastan elecciones periódicas, transparentes, legítimas y técnicamente bien hechas, sino que respondan a las demandas de la sociedad.

En conferencia de prensa, aseguró que México atraviesa por una etapa de "perfectibilidad" de sus procesos para adaptar las legislaciones a las demandas ciudadanas.

(José Luis Ruiz, Francisco Arroyo, Enriqueta Luna y Alfredo Grados)





Visitantes extranjeros en conferencia de prensa.

## Recomiendan diferenciar boletas

LA FUNDACIÓN INTERNACIONAL para Sistemas Electorales recomendó ayer al IFE que se solucione la confusión que crean los colores de las boletas electorales, pues observaron que al menos el 10 por ciento de las mismas estaban en la urna incorrecta, lo que impidió un conteo único y fácil de los votos.

"Recomendaríamos al IFE esas soluciones, como el uso de más color y hacerlas más distintas al ojo del votante y del funcionario", indicaron en conferen-

cia de prensa a la que asistieron el Comisionado de la Comisión Electoral de los Estados Unidos, Danny McDonald y el ex subsecretario de Estado Adjunto para Asuntos Interamericanos, Arturo Valenzuela.

Los 11 visitantes extranjeros acreditados por el IFES visitaron más de 100 casillas en el DF, San Luis Potosí, Texcoco y Tula de Allende. Destacaron la alta participación del electorado, así como el desempeño del IFE.

Por Marta Elena Medina

■ Se consolida la democracia en México, señalan

## Los comicios fueron "todo un éxito", coinciden observadores

■ Hubo un alto grado de organización, dicen visitantes extranjeros

pasaron el examen con altos méritos: "El resultado muestra que los ciudadanos son capaces de manejar los procesos electorales de un país", dijeron.

El IFES apuntó únicamente que la celebración de cuatro elecciones en el Distrito Federal —el uso de cuatro boletas e igual número de urnas— provocó un poco de confusión y complicó el trabajo de los funcionarios de casilla en el conteo de los votos. "El mayor uso de color en las boletas hubiera ayudado" y evitado algunas equivocaciones de los electores, indicó.

En términos generales, Laura Velásquez,

asesora del Ministerio del Interior de Argentina, dijo que una "democracia fuerte se fortalece con una oposición fuerte". A su vez, Arturo Valenzuela, director del Centro de Estudios Latinoamericanos de la Universidad de Georgetown, mencionó que la mayoría de las democracias del mundo no están dominadas por un solo partido "y trabajan en coalición".

El Instituto Republicano Internacional presentó en conferencia de prensa una declaración de Bill Jones, secretario de Estado de California: "Las elecciones del domingo 6 de julio marcan un importante

avance en el proceso de transición democrática de México. El hecho de que no haya un solo partido que controle la Cámara de Diputados tiene implicaciones muy significativas para la consolidación de la democracia mexicana".

Abundó: "El sistema político mexicano sigue dando muestra de que avanza hacia un mayor pluralismo".

Jones, jefe de la delegación del IRI y secretario de Estado de California, afirmó que las instituciones electorales mexicanas han empezado a ganar la confianza de los ciudadanos, a pesar de que los mexicanos "consideran que es posible el fraude electoral. Así pues, las elecciones han sido la oportunidad para que los organismos electorales de México se pongan a prueba".

Las delegaciones del IRI e IFES consideraron que no hubo incidentes e irregularidades mayores en el desarrollo de los comicios, con la excepción de Chiapas.

Sin embargo, los visitantes estadounidenses Frank White y Cynthia Ann Estrada, de la *International Labor Solidarity Network*, observaron acciones de compra de voto en la delegación Gustavo A. Madero. En un taxi, desconocidos ofrecían cantidades de entre 50, 100 y hasta mil pesos por cruzar las boletas en favor del PRI, según los testimonios de los observadores.

### Resalta Copppal la vocación cívica del pueblo mexicano

La delegación de observadores de la Conferencia Permanente de Partidos Políticos de América Latina y el Caribe (Copppal) felicitó al pueblo mexicano "por su vocación cívica y su gran participación" en la jornada electoral del domingo.

En un boletín difundido ayer, el organismo presidido por el dirigente priísta Humberto Roque Villanueva asegura que las fuerzas contendientes actuaron con apego a la ley en la materia y respeto a la voluntad popular.

Asimismo, la Copppal manifestó su reconocimiento al Instituto Federal Electoral (IFE) "por haber contribuido con su profesionalismo a que la jornada de ayer se desarrollara de manera pacífica y transparente, así como por las facilidades otorgadas por parte de las autoridades mexicanas" a los observadores.

David Aponte □ El hecho de que un solo partido no controle ni ostente la mayoría absoluta en la Cámara de Diputados tiene implicaciones para la consolidación de la democracia en México. El resultado "anuncia el advenimiento de una nueva era en la que va a ser necesario que los tres partidos mayoritarios (PRI, PAN y PRD) lleguen a negociar entre sí", consideró ayer la delegación de observadores del Instituto Republicano Internacional (IRI).

El proceso electoral del domingo 6 de julio marca un importante avance en el proceso de transición democrática en el país, argumentó la organización con sede en Washington.

Después de observar el proceso en cinco áreas de la ciudad de México y una visita a San Luis Potosí, la Fundación Internacional para Sistemas Electorales (IFES, por sus siglas en inglés) opinó que el desarrollo de los comicios fue "todo un éxito", fundamentalmente por el alto grado de organización demostrado por los responsables de las elecciones.

Richard W. Soudriette, líder de la delegación, manifestó que lo más importante está relacionado con la "dedicación del pueblo de México en favor de un proceso libre y justo". En general, los miembros de la organización —formada por expertos electorales y ex legisladores estadounidenses y latinoamericanos— consideraron que la elección representó un "acto ejemplar" tanto a nivel nacional como internacional.

En conferencia de prensa, Danny MacDonald, miembro de la Comisión Federal Electoral de Estados Unidos, dijo que el trabajo del Instituto Federal Electoral (IFE) y de los ciudadanos "fue algo extraordinario".

Los visitantes extranjeros, pertenecientes a la delegación del IFES, manifestaron que la autoridad electoral y los mexicanos

Martes 8 de julio de 1997

**EL UNIVERSAL**

## Avanza hacia su consolidación la democracia, dicen observadores

FRANCISCO ARROYO

Desde el momento en que no habrá un solo partido que controle la Cámara de Diputados, la democracia en México se encamina a su consolidación, amén de que se anuncia el advenimiento de una nueva era en la que el diálogo será fundamental para avanzar en lo político, económico y social, afirmaron observadores internacionales.

En las naciones democráticas, la oposición tiene una mayor presencia en los Congresos y Parlamentos, lo cual es benéfico para los pueblos porque las decisiones surgen del consenso. El sistema político mexicano sigue dando muestras de que avanza hacia un mayor pluralismo, agregaron.

Los observadores de los institutos Republicano Internacional (IRI) y de la Fundación Internacional para Sistemas Electorales (IFES) coincidieron en que el proceso electoral mexicano aporta importantes enseñanzas que deben ser todas en cuenta, por aquellos pueblos que buscan acceder a mejores estadios democráticos.

Bill Jones, secretario de Estado de California, a nombre del Instituto Republicano Internacional dijo que las elecciones del pasado domingo marcan un importante avance en el proceso de transición democrática de México.

Además, expresó que de acuerdo con los reportes la sociedad mexicana todavía considera que es posible el fraude electoral.

CONSTATARON SU TRANSPARENCIA

## Elogian organizaciones extranjeras la jornada electoral

**MAURICIO JUAREZ GONZALEZ**  
El Instituto Republicano Internacional (IRI) y la Fundación Internacional para Sistemas Electorales (IFES), elogiaron, en conferencia de prensa por separado, los comicios federales celebrados ayer en todo el país. Señalaron que éstos se efectuaron en medio de un ambiente de orden, paz, cordialidad y buena organización.

Asimismo, calificaron las elecciones como un paso más del proceso de transición democrática de nuestro país.

El presidente de la delegación del IRI, conformada por 37 personas y secretario de estado de California, Bill Jones, dijo que el que no sea un solo partido el que controle la Cámara de Diputados tiene implicaciones significativas para la consolidación de la democracia en México.

"Este hecho anuncia el advenimiento de una nueva era en la que va a ser necesario que los tres partidos mayoritarios lleguen a negociar entre sí".

El IRI —con sede en Estados Unidos— envió representantes a 16 estados de la República Mexicana con el propósito de monitorear la votación y comentar sobre los procedimientos de la elección, mismos que se trasladaron a las entidades de Chiapas, Oaxaca, Sonora, Yucatán, Nuevo León, Campeche,



*BILL JONES, presidente de la delegación del Instituto Republicano Internacional (IRI), durante la conferencia de prensa. (Foto: Octavio Gómez.)*

Veracruz, Tamaulipas, Estado de México, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Guerrero, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Querétaro y Distrito Federal.

Indicó que el IRI constató la puesta en práctica de las reformas electorales aprobadas en 1996, mediante las cuales las ins-

tituciones electorales adquirieron una independencia sin precedente.

Más adelante precisó que en los recorridos que efectuaron durante la jornada electoral del 6 de julio, se pudo constatar también que no hubo ningún esfuerzo para inhibir las elecciones en México.

Por su parte, Richard Soudriette, presidente del IFES, dijo que esa organización no encontró ningún incidente de violencia o intimidación a los votantes y que todo el proceso electoral se desarrolló con la más perfecta tranquilidad y orden.

Calificó la organización de los comicios, a cargo del IFE, como "superior", porque además de que no tuvo incidentes mayores, la gente pudo votar sin demoras.

Destacó que es incuestionable que la voluntad del pueblo de México fue respetada, puesto que se dieron triunfos opositores en el Distrito Federal, Nuevo León y Querétaro.

El avance opositor, dijo, se dio por medio de un proceso democrático importante para la vida política de México. Por ello, dijo sentirse emocionado por el respeto y la civilidad con que el pueblo de México acudió a las urnas.

Precisó que los mexicanos conforman un pueblo que está a favor de la democracia, que además se pronunciaron en un proceso libre y justo ●

# The People Have Spoken Freely, Say Observers

*Hundreds Of Foreign Visitors  
Praise 'Big Step Forward'*

By Robert Randolph

Foreign observers have given Mexico high marks for Sunday's elections, agreeing they have marked an important step toward democracy.

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) said it did not encounter any incidents of violence or voter intimidation and found that the process was carried out in the "most perfect peace and order."

"The most impressive thing was the force of the Mexican people in favor of democracy and a fair, clean and just electoral process," IFES chairman Richard Soudriette said yesterday at a press conference.

The IFES delegation, formed of representatives from the United States and Latin America, toured five zones in the greater Mexico City metropolitan area as well as the central city of San Luis Potosí.

A preliminary statement from the 37-member bipartisan delegation of the International Republican Institute (IRI) was almost equally positive.

"Yesterday's elections marked an important step forward in Mexico's ongoing transition to democracy," said Bill Jones, California's secretary of state and leader of the delegation. "Early reports indicate that the voting in most parts of

the country was orderly and that turnout was high for a midterm election."

The IRI portrayed the 1997 process as an opportunity for reformed electoral institutions to prove themselves, pointing out that many Mexicans continue to view electoral fraud as a possibility.

"The next few days will tell whether or not Mexico's electoral institutions have finally won the public's confidence," the statement said. "The fact that representatives of the three major parties have described the vote as clean and transparent bodes very well."

Nonetheless, parties may contest the close results in states such as San Luis Potosí and Campeche, it added.

Members of the IRI, which included 25 US citizens and 12 Mexicans, monitored the vote in 23 states, including the capital. They were invited here by the three biggest parties.

About 460 foreign observers were officially accredited by the federal electoral institute (IFE) as "visitors" to this week's elections. About double that number came to Mexico in 1994 during a presidential election year, a difference IFE officials attribute to increased confidence in the country's institutions and a normal fall off in interest for midterm elections.

Criticism of Sunday's process centered on organizational details.

The IFES said it noted disparities in the preparedness of polling station officers.

"Some of them just seemed lost ... or, at the least, had problems figuring out how to proceed," said George Jones, the group's Latin America program director.

The delegation also said about 10 percent of ballots were deposited in the

wrong boxes, suggesting that more prominent colors be used to distinguish between ballots for the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and state and local elections.

But the group praised the large proportion of women as party representatives and an atmosphere of cordiality among the representatives in the polling stations.

The IRI report said party representatives were too closely involved with the operation of the polling stations, which "may have been intimidating to voters."

The group also warned that media access, while generally equitable on the national level, continues to favor the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) in some states.

Finally, it said it will continue to monitor what could be a contentious post-election conflict resolution process.



■ La autoridad electoral ha aprobado 393 solicitudes de extranjeros

## EU acreditó como observadores a personal del Departamento de Estado y la embajada

can miembros del Parlamento alemán, el embajador de Alemania en México, Horst Palenberg, el Senado argentino, el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile, el Tribunal Supremo Electoral de El Salvador, el Departamento de Estado de Esta-

dos Unidos, la Fundación Internacional para Sistemas Electorales, el Centro Carter, el Instituto Internacional Demócrata, el Instituto Internacional Republicano, Global Exchange y el Consejo Supremo Electoral de Venezuela.

La Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores informó al Instituto Federal Electoral que hay diversas solicitudes, recabadas por las 138 representaciones en el exterior, en tránsito, por lo que el número de visitantes extranjeros podría aumentar. En cuanto llegue al país, el Consejo General del IFE verificará que la documentación cumpla los requisitos, con el propósito de expedir las acreditaciones correspondientes.

Las autoridades electorales establecieron como requisitos para cumplir la labor de "visitantes extranjeros" gozar de reconocida integridad y prestigio en materia político-electoral o en la promoción y defensa de los derechos humanos, no perseguir fines de lucro, y acreditar plenamente la personalidad de las organizaciones representadas.

Los observadores extranjeros autorizados deberán gestionar el permiso migratorio (FMVE) "exento de pago" que les permitirá realizar actividades como visitantes extranjeros hasta el 13 de julio, de conformidad con la convocatoria.

Las personas aceptadas por el IFE podrán realizar los trámites migratorios en las embajadas y consulados de México en que presentaron sus solicitudes como visitantes extranjeros, en el Aeropuerto Internacional de la Ciudad de México, el World Trade Center y las oficinas centrales del Instituto Nacional de Migración a partir de este viernes, si ingresan al país en calidad de turistas.

Durante las elecciones presidenciales de 1984, la autoridad electoral acreditó a poco más de 800 observadores extranjeros procedentes de Estados Unidos, Canadá y países sudamericanos y europeos.

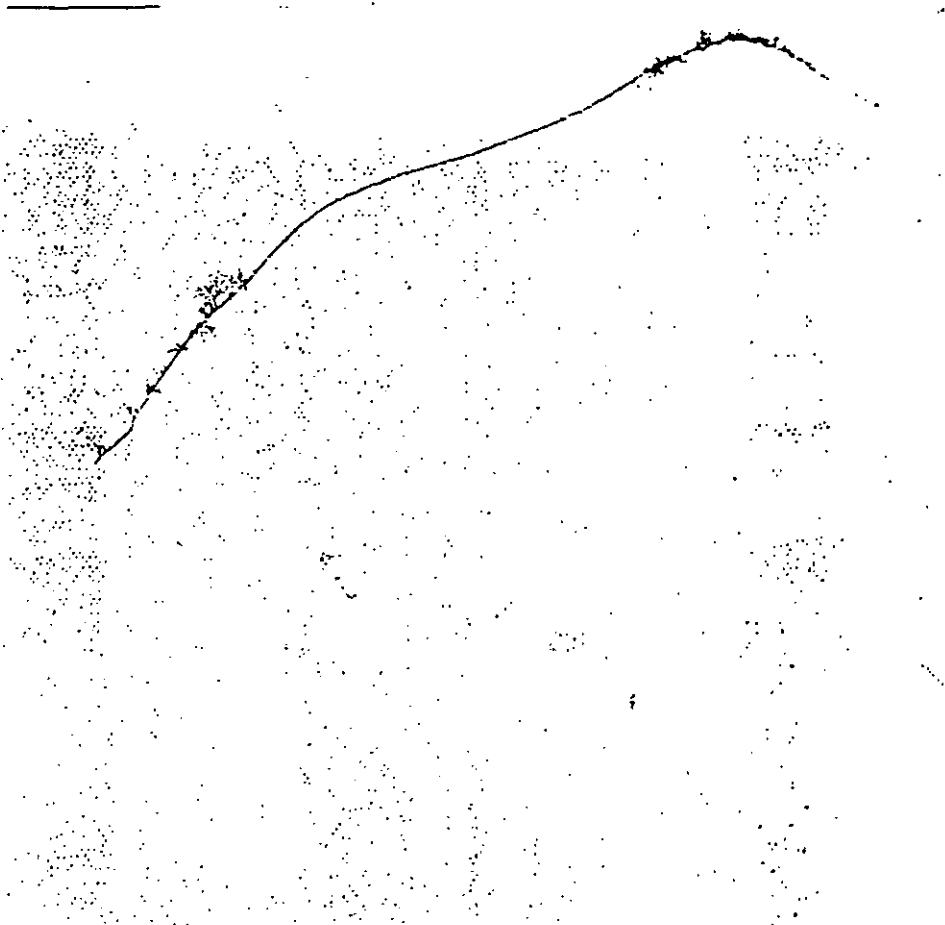
David Aponte □ El gobierno de Estados Unidos acreditó a personal del Departamento de Estado y de la embajada en México para observar las elecciones del domingo 6 de julio, por primera vez en la historia de las relaciones bilaterales.

Para ser testigos de la legalidad y transparencia del proceso electoral, la Casa Blanca envió a dos funcionarios de la oficina encargada de la política exterior, Diane Grochal Gordon y James Gray Davis, y obtuvo gafetes de "visitantes extranjeros" para 34 miembros de la sede diplomática en territorio mexicano.

Hasta el momento, las autoridades electorales del país acreditaron a 393 observadores extranjeros, entre ellos a embajadores y personal diplomático adscrito en México, parlamentarios, funcionarios gubernamentales, expertos electorales, representantes de partidos políticos y miembros de organizaciones no gubernamentales.

Los visitantes provienen de Alemania, Argentina, Aruba, Austria, Belice, Brasil, Canadá, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dinamarca, Ecuador, El Salvador, España, Estados Unidos, Finlandia, Francia, Guatemala, Honduras, Inglaterra, Italia, Japón, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Polonia, Puerto Rico, Suecia, Uruguay y Venezuela. Las delegaciones más numerosas corresponden a Estados Unidos, con 194 observadores; y Canadá, con 49.

Entre las organizaciones e instituciones públicas y privadas, y ciudadanos, desta-



# Hundreds Of Foreigners Approved To Check Voting

By Robert Randolph

Hundreds of foreign "visitors" descend on Mexico this week to observe Sunday's elections, but their numbers have been cut almost in half since the last round of federal elections in 1994.

The Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) has given 356 foreigners approval to carry out election monitoring activities this week and the number could rise to over 400 as rejected applicants resolve paperwork bugs.

In 1994, a presidential election year marked by political turmoil and the Zapatista guerrilla uprising in Chiapas, 940 foreigners were approved.

Electoral officials say the drop reflects increasing international confidence in the country's democratic institutions, as well as a normal fall-off in interest for mid-term elections. There were simply fewer applicants this year.

The electoral instruments Mexico used to have were very questionable," said Manuel Carrillo Poblano, IFE's international affairs coordinator, at a recent conference on Mexico's electoral process. "It's a given that the situation now is completely the opposite."

Foreign observers, officially dubbed "visitors," essentially have the same rights and access to information as their Mexican counterparts.

Both may witness the opening of polling stations and remain inside during the actual voting process. They may also participate in the vote count after stations close or carry out projects such as analyzing the fidelity of voting rolls, monitoring the media, studying the work of the Federal Electoral Tribunal.

But the foreign observers are not bound to reveal their funding sources and can be members of political parties in their home countries. National observers must submit a report of their funding and activities 20 days before elections and may not have been a party official or held a political post in the past three years.

Mirroring the trend with "visitors," the number of national observers has fallen from 82,000 in 1994 to a little under 25,000 this

year. About 33,500 people applied.

The lion's share of the visitors, about 200, come from the United States, according to IFE foreign affairs official Carlos Navarro. Canada is the second most represented country with 40 visitors.

Eric Olson, who is heading a seven-person delegation from the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), said his group's goal is to educate US policy makers and the public about the implications to that country of Mexico's electoral process this year.

"We believe Mexico's transition to democracy is of vital interest to the US," he said yesterday in a phone interview in Mexico City. "And there is very little awareness of the importance of these elections for Mexico's transition to democracy."

The WOLA group, which is formed by four congressional staffers and three representatives of private institutions, will be meeting groups that monitor access to the media and campaign financing. They will also study vote buying and coercion issues.

The biggest single group of visitors is a mission of 100 foreigners from diverse institutions that were invited by the prominent Mexican watchdog group Alianza Cívica. The Institutional Republican Institute is sending 25 to 30 visitors and the Washington, D.C.-based International Foundation for Electoral Systems is sending a 12 to 15-person delegation.

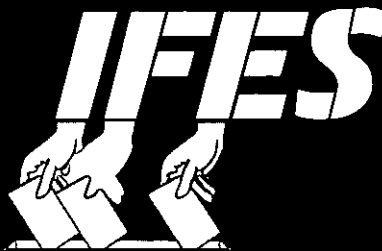
Other groups include the Electoral Commission of Puerto Rico and the Centro de Asesoría y Promoción Electoral (CAPEL), which will send representatives from several Latin American countries and Canada.

The Atlanta-based Carter Center, founded by former US president Jimmy Carter, announced Tuesday it would accept an April invitation from President Ernesto Zedillo to study elections here.

Canada's chief electoral officer, Jean-Pierre Kingsley, said the country must build on relatively "clean and fair" elections in 1994.

"This is turning the corner on the credibility issue," said Kingsley, who is visiting this year with the Capel group. "It takes more than one election to gain credibility; it only takes one to lose it."

Mexico did not legally recognize election observers until after 1993 electoral reforms.



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