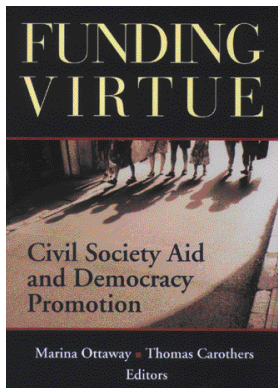
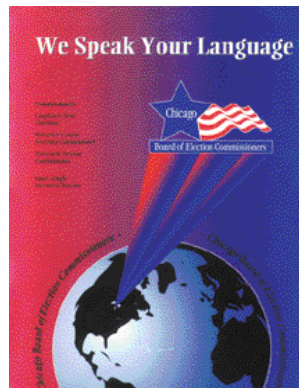


FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE F. Clifton White Center for Participatory Democracy AT IFES/WASHINGTON, DC



Ottaway, Marina and Carothers, Thomas (Editors).
Funding Virtue: Civil Society Aid and Democracy Promotion.
Washington, DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2000.

The editors, who are co-directors of the Democracy and Rule of Law Project at the Carnegie Endowment, have assembled an anthology of essays that critically examines the linkages among international aid, democracy promotion, and the evolution of civil society. The book contains an introduction and conclusion written by the editors and ten other essays that analyze the challenges to civil society assistance in the Middle East, Asia, Latin America, Africa, and Eastern Europe.



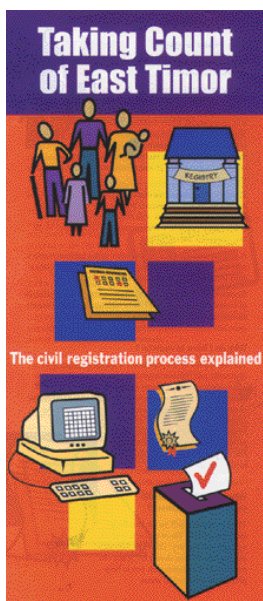
We Speak Your Language.
Chicago, Board of Election Commissioners, 2000

This is a guide for voters to the Chicago electoral process in the major languages of the world. The purpose is to provide basic information and voting instructions for those who primarily read a language other than English. It tells voters how to obtain a ballot, what to do if they are not allowed to vote, and what to do if they require assistance in voting. The guide also provides information about voting aids for voters with disabilities and gives clear instructions on how to vote on punch-card equipment, as well as how to cast a write-in vote. Also includes a short history of the city of Chicago and its electoral process.



Ballot from Côte d'Ivoire:
Election des Députés à l'Assemblée Nationale.

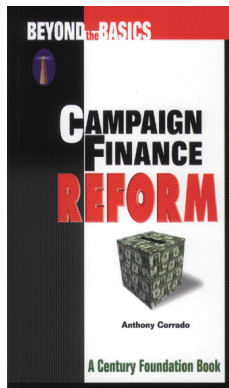
Côte d'Ivoire, like most French-speaking African countries, followed the system in which every political party had a separate ballot with its symbol or candidate photograph printed on it. In 1999, Benin was the first Francophone African country to switch to the single ballot, to be followed soon after by Cote d'Ivoire in 2000, when it too used the single ballot for a referendum that was followed by the general elections. The first column of this ballot (used in the general election of December 10, 2000) has the name of the candidate, the second column has the photograph, the third column gives the name of the party to which the candidate belongs (or if the candidate has no party it states "independent"), the fourth column carries the symbol of the party or candidate, and the last column is where the voter makes the choice by marking it with an inked thumb-print.



**Taking Count of East Timor:
The Civil Registration Process Explained.**

This attractive, colorful brochure was produced by the East Timor Transitional Administration to help prepare a civil registry. The brochure points out that registration is mandatory and describes why registration is necessary. It also explains who should register, where they should register, how to register, and what documents are needed for the purpose. The Administration expects to compile voter lists from the data collected during the civil registration process. For purposes of the registry, the Administration has classified residents into two categories – a "habitual resident," defined as one who is born in East Timor or born outside of East Timor, but with at least one parent who was born in East Timor or whose spouse falls under either of the two categories; and a "long-term resident," one who is other than a habitual resident, who has resided in East Timor for more than 182 cumulative days within any 12-month consecutive period. Only habitual residents aged 17 and above are eligible to vote.

Formally established in 1993, the Center is a repository for information and materials related to the administration of and effective citizen participation in democratic elections. Its rapidly growing collection serves election officials and non-partisan civic groups around the globe, United States government offices, foreign embassies in Washington, and the growing academic community interested in electoral studies. *Elections Today* highlights some of the material recently obtained by the Center.



Corrado, Anthony.
Campaign Finance Reform.
New York. Century Foundation Press,
2000.

A publication in the Century Foundation's Beyond the Basics series, this book deals with the topical issue of campaign finance reform in the United States. In the book's eight chapters, the author examines lucidly such issues as the costs of campaigning, the sources of funding, the soft-money question, issue advocacy, and public financing systems.



Posters from Yemen.
Steps in the voting process.

These voter education posters in Arabic were prepared for the referendum on constitutional amendments of February 20, 2001. In Yemen, men and women vote separately in separate polling stations. These two posters, similar in content, were designed to address the two separate constituencies.



Cartilla de Instrucción para Miembros de Mesa: Elección para Presidente, Vicepresidentes y Congresistas de la República El Domingo.
Election worker training manual from Peru produced by the Peruvian Election Commission – ONPE (Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales).

This illustrated manual provides the election worker with basic information and instructions on setting up a polling station, voting procedures, closing of polls, and counting the votes (under the preferential-vote system used in Peru). Peru held its General Elections (Presidential and Legislative) on April 8, 2001.



Final Voter List.
Kosovo Municipal Elections: 28 October 2000.

This voter list was derived from the civil registry and is arranged consecutively according to the registration application-number. Along with this number, each entry includes a photograph of the voter for identification purposes, the family name, the first name, and the date of birth. Each polling station had its own spiral-bound list. Because this was a post-conflict election the task of voter registration was a challenging one. A large percentage of the population had lost their identification documents and proof of residency. Despite this, the Joint Registration Task-force, consisting of the UN and OSCE, which was assisted by IFES, accepted the registration of over a million people in the civil registry. Although the civil registry included anyone 16 and over, only those 18 and older were eligible to vote.

Text by Romila Sudhir

The items depicted here are new materials available in the F. Clifton White Center for Participatory Democracy and are not necessarily for sale by IFES.
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