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Indonesia's election

印尼总统选举

The quick count and the long

快速计票结果尚还遥远

Though the official result remains at least two weeks away, Jokowi (pictured) looks to have won the presidency

应把所有或至少是约定俗成的人名翻译出来

虽然官方的结果还有两周才会揭晓，但是Jokowi看上去像是已经赢得了总统选举

FROM its westernmost reaches of Aceh on the Andaman Sea to the border it shares with Papua New Guinea, Indonesia consists of more than 13,500 islands sprawling over 3,200 miles and three time zones. On July 9th, for just the third time in the country's history, voters directly chose their president, in the world's largest single-day election.

西至安达曼海的亚齐，和巴布亚新几内亚共享海岸线，印度尼西亚的13500座岛屿横跨3200英里和3个时区。7月9日，这是印尼历史上第三次，选民们直接选举了他们的总统，成为世界上规模最大的单天选举。

Turnout is likely to have been high—perhaps more than the 75% in legislative elections in April. Voters were offered a stark contrast in this race. One of the candidates, Joko Widodo, whom everyone knows as Jokowi, energised voters new to the political process because of his humble style and background and because he is not part of the establishment. Jokowi is a carpenter's son who rose to become mayor of Solo and governor of Jakarta, the capital. His reputation is reflected in signs that his supporters waved: "Honest, Clean, Modest". Jokowi's rival, Prabowo Subianto, was a son-in-law of the country's late dictator, Suharto, and a former special-forces officer with a murky human-rights record. Mr Prabowo appealed to those who yearn for a strong leader after years of drift under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

到场的投票人数已经很多，也许比参与四月份立委选举人数的75%还多。选民们在这次选举中见到了鲜明的对比。其中一个候选人，Joko Widodo，大多数人都称他Jokowi，另那些新进的选民们特别兴奋，因为他为人谦逊和低调的身世背景，而且他不是政府机构的一员。Jokowi是一名木匠之子，长大后成为梭罗市的市长和首都雅加达的执政官。他的名声正如他的支持者所挥舞的告示牌告示牌欠妥上锁错别字写的：“诚实，廉洁，谦逊。”Jokowi的竞争者，Prabowo Subianto，是印尼晚期的独裁者，Suharto的继子，也是一个有着人权污点的前特种部队的官员。在总统Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono 导致国家偏航建议用与强硬相对的词多年后，Prabowo受到那些渴望强硬派领导人的选民们的支持，

For all Jokowi's modesty, it did not prevent him from declaring, shortly after voting ended, that initial exit polls showed victory for himself and his running mate, Jusuf Kalla. Still, the race remains too close to call definitively. Quick counts are made by extrapolating from sampli

ngs of Indonesia's nearly 500,000 polling stations. None are official, but rather are done by dozens of independent polling firms. A poll carried out by CSIS-Cyrus Network put Jokowi at 51.9% and Prabowo at 48.1%. One by Saiful Mujani Research and Consulting had Jokowi at 52.4%-53.6%, while an Indikator Politik Indonesia poll had him leading with 52.9%.

即便Jokowi很谦逊，也无法阻止他在选举结束的短短时间内，宣布最初的民调显示，他和他的伙伴Jusuf Kalla已然胜利。不过，两派竞争依然势均力敌，无法确切的做出结论。快速计票是通过估算来自印尼500000选票站的样本来得出结果。虽然没有一个是官方机构，但是却是由几十个独立选票公司所运作。由CSIS-CYrus网络公司所运作的投票结果显示，Jokowi赢得了51.9%的选票而Prabowo只得了48.1的选票。Saiful Mujani调查咨询公司得出Jokowi得票率在52.4%到53.6%，而另一家Indikator Politik Indonesia选票机构得出Jokowi以52.9%领先。

Yet shortly after Jokowi's claim, Mr Prabowo followed suit, declaring that he and his running mate, Hatta Rajasa, had received "a mandate from the people of Indonesia". Indeed three quick counts done by lesser-known polling firms, whose results were broadcast on a television network owned by one of Mr Prabowo's supporters, Aburizal Bakrie, showed him leading with an average of 50.9% of the votes to Jokowi's 49.1%.

就在Jokowi发布声明不久，Prabowo马上跟着发布声明，宣称他和他的伙伴，Hatta Rajasa，已经“打错了吗收到了来自印尼人民的授权”？。的确，来自三家不太知名的快速计票公司，将他们统计出来的投票结果公布于由Aburizal Bakrie，Prabowo的支持者之一，所拥有的电视网络上，结果显示Prabowo以平均50.9%的选票领先于Jokowi的49.1%。

Assuming Jokowi prevails (official results are not due till July 22nd), it would signal a new kind of leader for the world's largest Muslim country. Jokowi is devout: the law forbids campaigning in the three days before an election, and Jokowi used the time to make a lightening pilgrimage to Mecca. But he also embraces religious pluralism. Jokowi far outpolled Mr Prabowo among Indonesia's religious minorities. He meets voters on the streets of their neighbourhoods, whereas past Indonesian leaders have ruled from on high. What is more, he is a politician without ties to the Suharto regime. That is a novelty.

假如Jokowi占据优势（官方结果需到7月22日才会揭晓），这将会标志着，一个全新的领导人将要统领全球最大的穆斯林国家。Jokowi是一个非常虔诚的人：由于法律禁止在选举前的三天举办竞选活动，他便利用这段时间去麦加朝圣。但是，他也接受宗教多元化。Jokowi在印尼少数宗教中的得票数远超Prabowo。他在选民们的小区街道上与大家会面，而过去的印尼领导人只会高层发号施令。更重要的是，他虽是一个政治家，却与Suharto没有关联。这是前所未有的。

Jokowi began the race, which officially started after the legislative elections, as the presumptive winner: back then one poll had him leading by 39 points. By election day, however, his lead had all but vanished. Mr Prabowo proved a fiery and impassioned speaker, while Jokowi remained disappointingly low-key. The former soldier ran a well-oiled campaign; Jokowi's volunteered campaign was ramshackle by comparison. Mr Prabowo deflected allegations of human-rights abuses with an air of military bluntness. For some voters, that worked: Hajji Syahril Habsa, a 68-year-old retired entrepreneur in Kebon Kacang, a down-at-heel neighbourhood in central Jakarta, said he voted for Mr Prabowo because of his firmness and past military leadership.

作为可能的胜出者，Jokowi在立法选举之后，官方声明正式开启这项竞争：之前，他在其中一场选票中已经以39个百分点领先。但是，到选举那天，他失去了所有优势。Prabowo证明了他自己是一个富有热情和激情的演说家，相反Jokowi却保持着令人失望的低调。这名前任士兵拥有一个装备齐全的竞选团队，相比之下，Jokowi的由志愿者所组成的竞选团队，就显得相形见绌。Prabowo通过他军人般的气场分散了大家对于他滥用人权指控的注意力。这样的做法对于这些选民的确有效用了。Prabowo通过他军人般的气场分散了大家对于他滥用人权指控的注意力。这样的做法对于这些选民的确有效用了。

时做反对「三选民的鸭有双来」，Haji Syahril Has，一位60岁的退休企业家，居住在Kedondong，一个雅加达破损的街区。他说：正是因为Prabowo的坚定和军人领袖的历史，让他决定投票给他。

Yet even though Mr Prabowo narrowed the gap with Jokowi, he seems not to have been able to reverse it. On election eve he sounded tetchy and defensive, denying in a rambling Facebook post that he was anti-democratic (earlier comments that he had made about direct elections being “not suitable for us” gave many cause to doubt him). He ranted about the “forces that want to crush me”.

虽然Prabowo已经缩短了和Jokowi选票上的差距，但是他似乎还是不能扭转乾坤。在选举那天夜里。他显得很暴躁且戒备心强，他在Facebook上随便发了条状态，来否定他是一个反民主人士。（早先他对直接选举评论道：这并不适合我们，这给他带来了许多质疑之声）。他咆哮着“这些压力要把我压垮了！”[rant在这里似乎是责骂之意](#)

In the end, however, nothing is certain until the election commission releases the official results. Neither candidate has an incentive to concede before then. While brushing off Jokowi's declaration of victory, Mr Prabowo told his supporters to be patient. Mr Yudhoyono made a similar appeal, urging restraint on both sides. The process could stretch out even beyond July 22nd. The losing candidate might wish to contest the result in Indonesia's Constitutional Court, which has the power to order recounts and even revotes. If the election is challenged the court has until August 22nd to announce its ruling.

最终，在选举委员会公布最终的官方结果之前，任何事情都不是确定的。两位候选人在那之前都不愿让步。Prabowo选择不理会Jokowi的胜利宣言，告诉他的支持者保持耐心。Yudhoyono做了同样的呼吁，要求双方都适可而止。整个过程可能会延迟到7月22号之后。失败一方的候选人也可能会希望向印尼宪法法庭发出抗议，因为宪法法庭有这个权力下达重新计票，甚至重新选举的命令。如果选举结果遭到抗议，法院将不得不在8月22日之前公布他的决定。

[From the print edition: Asia](#)