
Voter Behavior and Elections

选民行为与选举

I. 我。 VOTER BEHAVIOR 选民行为

A. AMENDMENTS AND LEGISLATION AFFECTING VOTING

A. 影响投票的修正案和立法

1. Voting requirements are set by states but are subject to constitutional requirements and federal law.

1. 投票要求由各州制定，但须遵守宪法要求和联邦法律。

2. The Constitution

2. 宪法

a. **Fifteenth Amendment:** prohibits states from restricting voting rights on the basis of race

a. **第十五修正案：**禁止各州以种族为由限制投票权

b. **Seventeenth Amendment:** requires direct election of senators by the voters of each state, replacing the method of election of senators by state legislatures

b. **第十七修正案：**要求由各州选民直接选举参议员，取代由州立法机构选举参议员的方式。

c. **Nineteenth Amendment:** prohibits states from restricting voting rights based on sex

c. **第十九修正案：**禁止各州基于性别限制投票权

d. **Twenty-fourth Amendment:** prohibits states from charging a poll tax to vote

d. **第二十四修正案：**禁止各州征收投票税

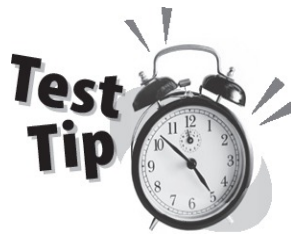
e. **Twenty-sixth Amendment:** guarantees voting rights to persons over 18 years old

e. **第二十六修正案：**保障 18 岁以上人士的投票权

3. Federal Law

3. 联邦法律

- a. **Civil Rights Act of 1964:** prohibited racial discrimination in voter qualification requirements
- a. **1964 年《民权法案》：**禁止在选民资格要求方面存在种族歧视
- b. **Voting Rights Act of 1965:** outlawed literacy testing and all forms of voter qualification that result in racial discrimination. This law also required preclearance for changing voting procedures for certain jurisdictions. *Preclearance* is the term for the legal requirement that jurisdictions with a significant history of racially discriminatory voting laws obtain approval from the Department of Justice before making changes to voting and election procedures. This provision was struck down in *Shelby County v. Holder* (2013).
- b. **1965 年《投票权法案》：**禁止了所有导致种族歧视的识字测试和选民资格审查形式。该法案还要求某些司法管辖区在更改投票程序前必须获得预先批准。*预先批准*是指，对于那些历史上存在大量种族歧视性投票法律的司法管辖区，在更改投票和选举程序前必须获得司法部的批准。该条款在谢尔比县诉霍尔德案（2013 年）中被推翻。
- c. **National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (Motor Voter Act):** required states to provide individuals with the opportunity to register to vote at the same time that they apply for a driver's license or seek to renew a driver's license
- c. **1993 年《全国选民登记法》（机动车选民登记法）：**要求各州为个人提供在申请或更新驾驶执照的同时进行选民登记的机会。



Remember that the trend in U.S. history and the goal of most legislative efforts has been to expand the franchise, also called suffrage, which is the right to vote.

请记住，美国历史上的趋势和大多数立法努力的目标都是扩大选举权，也就是投票权。

B. FACTORS AFFECTING VOTER TURNOUT

B. 影响选民投票率的因素

- 1. Voter turnout is widely studied as an important metric on the health of a democracy.
- 1. 投票率被广泛研究，被视为衡量民主健康状况的重要指标。
- 2. Voter turnout can be calculated in different ways, including as a percentage of:
- 2. 投票率可以用多种方式计算，包括以百分比表示：
 - a. the voting-age population—that is, all persons old enough to vote;
 - a. 达到投票年龄的人口，即所有达到投票年龄的人；
 - b. the voting-eligible population—that is, all persons who meet all legal qualifications for voting, not just age; or

b. 具有投票资格的人口——即所有符合所有法定投票资格的人，而不仅仅是符合年龄的人；或者

c. registered voters.

c. 已登记选民。

3. In the United States, numerous personal characteristics have been shown to correlate with the likelihood of an individual voting. It is important to recognize that these factors are associated with voter participation, but they do not necessarily cause it.

3. 在美国，许多个人特征已被证明与个人投票的可能性相关。重要的是要认识到，这些因素与投票参与有关，但它们并非投票参与的必然原因。

a. **Socioeconomic status (SES).** This is a measure of education, occupation, income, and wealth. Persons with higher socioeconomic status are more likely to vote and more likely to participate in politics generally.

a. **社会经济地位 (SES)。** 这是衡量教育程度、职业、收入和财富的指标。社会经济地位较高的人更有可能投票，也更有可能参与政治活动。

➤ Higher education level is the factor most strongly associated with voting participation. Highly educated people may be less intimidated by the voting process and more likely to feel a sense of political efficacy—the sense that their vote matters.

➤ 受教育程度越高，与投票参与率的相关性就越强。受过高等教育的人可能对投票过程不畏惧，也更有可能感受到政治效能感——即觉得自己的选票很重要。

➤ Education, income, and occupation are strongly correlated. For example, persons with a higher level of education are more likely to have higher prestige occupations and higher incomes.

教育 程度、收入和职业之间存在很强的相关性。例如，受教育程度越高的人，越有可能从事声望更高的职业，收入也越高。

➤ Persons with greater wealth are more likely to bear the cost of belonging to interest groups, which may motivate voter participation.

➤ 拥有更多财富的人更有可能承担加入利益集团的成本，这可能会激励他们参与投票。

b. **Political efficacy.** This is one's belief that voting is an effective way to influence the world. Persons with a strong sense of political efficacy feel that their vote will make an impact and are therefore more likely to vote.

b. **政治效能感。** 这是指一个人相信投票是影响世界的一种有效方式。政治效能感强的人相信他们的选票会产生影响，因此更有可能参与投票。

c. **Age.** There is a strong correlation between age and voting participation. Older people have the highest turnout, and young people have the lowest turnout.

c. **年龄。** 年龄与投票参与率之间存在很强的相关性。老年人的投票率最高，年轻人的投票率最低。

➤ Older people often have escalating concerns about mortgages, children, retirement, social security, and Medicare, and therefore may perceive public

policy as having a greater impact on their lives.

- 老年人往往越来越担心抵押贷款、子女、退休、社会保障和医疗保险，因此他们可能会认为公共政策对他们的生活有更大的影响。
- Younger people may not have developed strong political views or may not perceive that they have a significant personal stake in public policy outcomes.
- 年轻人可能还没有形成强烈的政治观点，或者可能没有意识到自己与公共政策的结果有重大的个人利害关系。

d. **Gender.** Men and women vote at similar rates, although in recent decades women have voted at a rate just slightly higher than men.

d. **性别。** 男性和女性的投票率相似，尽管近几十年来女性的投票率略高于男性。

e. **Race.** Historically, race correlates significantly with voter turnout.

e. **种族。** 从历史数据来看，种族与选民投票率密切相关。

- Whites have the highest turnout rates.

- 白人的投票率最高。

- African American voter turnout rates were historically significantly lower than those of whites, but in recent decades the African American turnout rate has risen to within 2 to 3 percentage points of the white turnout rate.

- 历史上，非裔美国人的投票率远低于白人，但近几十年来，非裔美国人的投票率已上升到与白人投票率相差 2 到 3 个百分点以内。

- Hispanic Americans' and Asian Americans' voting rates are significantly lower than those of whites and African Americans.

- 西班牙裔美国人和亚裔美国人的投票率明显低于白人和非裔美国人的投票率。

4. Many structural barriers affect voter turnout rates. *Structural* in this context is a term used to describe the characteristics of elections themselves.

4. 许多结构性障碍影响着选民投票率。这里的“结构性”指的是选举本身的特征。

a. **Expansion of the franchise.** Historically, voting rights in the United States have expanded as marginalized groups gain access to the ballot. Because these groups face structural and social challenges to voting and have historically voted at lower rates than more privileged groups, the expansion of the franchise has resulted in lower overall voting rates.

a. **选举权的扩大。** 从历史上看，随着边缘群体获得投票权，美国的投票权一直在扩大。由于这些群体在投票方面面临着结构性和社会性挑战，而且历来投票率低于享有更多特权的群体，因此选举权的扩大反而导致了整体投票率的下降。

b. **Negative campaigning.** Attacking the political opposition, and even the government itself, are effective in influencing voter choices. They also discourage voting by creating negative feelings toward politics in general.

b. **负面竞选。** 攻击政治对手，甚至攻击政府本身，都能有效影响选民的选择。它们还会通过煽动民众对政治的负面情绪来降低投票积极性。

- c. **Declining trust in government.** Political corruption contributes to voter apathy.
- c. **对政府的信任度下降。** 政治腐败加剧了选民的冷漠。
- d. **Registration process.** Voting rates are reduced in states with more restrictive registration laws. Voting rates are increased by registration laws that allow:
- d. **选民登记流程。** 选民登记法越严格的州，投票率越低。允许以下情况的选民登记法可以提高投票率：
 - opportunities for registration when applying for or renewing a driver' s license (now required by federal law)
 - 申请或更新驾照时可进行登记（现联邦法律要求）
 - online registration
 - 在线注册
 - registration at the polls on election day
 - 选举日当天在投票站登记
 - automatic voter registration, in which voters are automatically registered by the state
 - 自动选民登记，即选民由州政府自动登记。
- e. **Voter identification requirements.** In recent years, a growing number of states have passed laws requiring voters to prove their identity at the polls.
- e. **选民身份识别要求。** 近年来，越来越多的州通过法律，要求选民在投票站出示身份证明。
 - The type of identification acceptable (for example, college ID cards or a Medicare card) varies by state.
 - 可接受的身份证明类型（例如，大学学生证或医疗保险卡）因州而异。
 - Stricter voter identification laws reduce voter turnout. Less restrictive requirements are associated with higher voter turnouts.
 - 更严格的选民身份识别法会降低投票率。限制性较小的要求则与更高的投票率相关。
 - The groups most likely to be impacted by voter identification requirements are the elderly, low-income, and less-educated populations.
 - 最有可能受到选民身份识别要求影响的群体是老年人、低收入人群和受教育程度较低的人群。
- f. **Tuesday elections.** In most democracies, elections take place on weekends. In some countries, election day is a national holiday.
- f. **周二举行选举。** 在大多数民主国家，选举都在周末举行。在一些国家，选举日是全国假日。
 - Tuesday elections in the United States create barriers to voting by making it more difficult for working people to go to the polls.
 - 美国周二举行的选举给投票设置了障碍，使工薪阶层更难前往投票站。
 - Expanded early voting and absentee voting options may help to mitigate the burden of in-person, weekday elections.

➤ 扩大提前投票和缺席投票选项可能有助于减轻工作日亲自投票的负担。

g. **Felony disenfranchisement.** States have different rules regarding the eligibility of convicted felons to vote. These rules affect a significant proportion of the population.

g. **重罪 disenfranchisement.** 各州对于被判重罪者的投票资格有不同的规定。这些规定影响着相当大比例的人口。

➤ Some states reinstate the right to vote when a felon has finished serving his or her parole, or a fixed period of time thereafter.

➤ 有些州会在重罪犯服完假释期或之后的一段固定时间内恢复其投票权。

➤ A small number of states have laws requiring mandatory lifetime disenfranchisement for all felons.

➤ 少数几个州有法律规定，所有重罪犯必须终身剥夺选举权。

➤ A small number of states allow felons, including current prisoners, to vote.

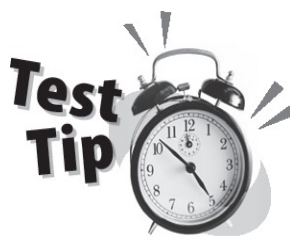
➤ 少数几个州允许重罪犯（包括现役囚犯）投票。

h. **Federal vs. state elections.** Voter turnout is higher in federal than in state-level elections, and higher in state than in local elections. In general, the more local the election, the lower the turnout rate.

h. **联邦选举与州选举。** 联邦选举的投票率高于州级选举，州级选举的投票率又高于地方选举。一般来说，选举越地方化，投票率就越低。

i. **Presidential vs. midterm elections.** Turnout rates are highest in presidential elections and lower in midterm elections.

一、 **总统选举与中期选举。** 总统选举的投票率最高，中期选举的投票率较低。



Understand how personal characteristics influence voter turnout.

了解个人特征如何影响投票率。

Factors Associated with Increased Voting Participation 影响投票率提高的因素	Factors Associated with Decreased Voting Participation 影响投票率下降的因素
more education 更多教育	less education 教育程度较低
greater income/wealth 更高的收入/财富	lower income/wealth 低收入/低财富
higher occupational status 更高的职业地位	lower occupational status 较低的职业地位
older age 老年人	younger age 年轻

race: white or African American 种族：白人或非裔美国人	race: Hispanic or Asian 种族：西班牙裔或亚裔
union membership 工会会员资格	non-union member 非工会成员
more religious 更虔诚	less religious 宗教信仰程度较低
more community involvement 更多社区参与	less community involvement 社区参与度较低
female (slight) 女性（轻微）	male (slight) 男性（轻微）

C. FACTORS AFFECTING VOTER PREFERENCES

C. 影响选民偏好的因素

1. Like turnout, voter preferences correlate with certain demographic characteristics.

1. 与投票率一样，选民偏好与某些人口统计特征相关。

a. Religious beliefs strongly correlate with voter preferences.

a. 宗教信仰与选民偏好密切相关。

- Christian Protestants, the largest religious group in the United States, generally support Republicans. This is especially true of its Evangelical Christian subgroup.
- 美国最大的宗教群体——基督教新教徒，通常支持共和党。福音派基督教信徒尤其如此。
- Catholics, the second-largest religious group, historically favored Democrats, but now appear to split their support evenly between Democrats and Republicans.
- 天主教徒是第二大宗教群体，历史上倾向于民主党，但现在看来，他们对民主党和共和党的支持势均力敌。
- Jews, who comprise a small percentage of the electorate, have historically favored Democrats by a wide margin.
- 犹太人在选民中所占比例很小，但历史上他们一直以较大优势支持民主党。

b. There is a gender gap in voting preferences, with women generally preferring Democrats, and men generally preferring Republicans.

b. 投票偏好存在性别差异，女性通常更喜欢民主党，而男性通常更喜欢共和党。

c. Voter preferences also diverge along racial lines.

c. 选民的偏好也因种族而异。

- Whites generally prefer Republicans by a small margin.
- 白人总体上以微弱优势更倾向于共和党。
- African Americans prefer Democrats by a large margin.
- 非裔美国人普遍更倾向于民主党。

➤ Hispanic and Asian Americans also prefer Democrats by wide margins.

➤ 西班牙裔和亚裔美国人也以较大优势倾向于民主党。

d. The gap in voting preferences between non-college-educated voters and those with higher levels of education has increased in recent elections. Beyond college, the tendency to favor Democratic candidates increases as levels of education increase.

d. 近年来，未受过大学教育的选民与受过高等教育的选民之间的投票偏好差距有所扩大。大学毕业后，随着教育水平的提高，选民更倾向于支持民主党候选人。

e. Voter preferences are strongly correlated with rural or urban residence. Urban voters tend to favor Democrats, while rural voters tend to favor Republicans.

e. 选民的偏好与居住地（农村或城市）密切相关。城市选民往往倾向于民主党，而农村选民往往倾向于共和党。

f. Some voters feel strongly attached to a political party. This is known as party identification. The extent to which voters identify with one party or the other is strongly influenced by one's family, as well as other factors such as education and region of residence.

f. 一些选民对某个政党有强烈的归属感。这被称为政党认同。选民对某一政党的认同程度很大程度上受到家庭背景以及其他因素（例如教育程度和居住地）的影响。

2. Voter preferences may also be affected by factors specific to candidates and elections.

2. 选民的偏好也可能受到候选人和选举相关因素的影响。

a. Different voters and voting groups may be attracted to a party based on a critical issue in an election, such as immigration or women's rights.

a. 不同的选民和投票群体可能会因为选举中的关键问题（例如移民或妇女权利）而被某个政党吸引。

b. Voter preferences are significantly affected by candidate characteristics. For this reason, parties attempt to promote candidates who are attractive, pleasant, and appealing.

b. 选民的偏好很大程度上受候选人特征的影响。因此，各政党都力图推举那些外形靓丽、令人愉悦且富有吸引力的候选人。

➤ A candidate's personal characteristics may resonate with certain groups of voters. John F. Kennedy overwhelmingly won Catholic voters, and Barack Obama overwhelmingly won African American voters.

➤ 候选人的个人特质可能会引起某些选民群体的共鸣。约翰·F·肯尼迪赢得了天主教选民的压倒性支持，而巴拉克·奥巴马则赢得了非裔美国选民的压倒性支持。

➤ Voters may be drawn to a candidate based on personal charisma or attractiveness.

➤ 选民可能会因为候选人的个人魅力或吸引力而支持他。

c. Some states have ballots that offer voters the option of straight-ticket voting, or marking only one box that automatically casts their votes for all candidates running

on a party' s ticket.

- c. 一些州的选票允许选民选择一键投票，或者只勾选一个方框，即可自动将选票投给该党派的所有候选人。
- Voters with a strong sense of party identification are more likely to vote straight-ticket.
 - 对政党认同感强的选民更有可能直接投票给同一政党。
 - Although the percentage of split-ticket voting (in which voters choose certain candidates from one party and certain candidates from the other party) varies from election to election, it is always a significant number of voters.
 - 虽然分裂投票（选民从一个政党中选择某些候选人，从另一个政党中选择某些候选人）的比例因选举而异，但始终是一个相当大的选民群体。

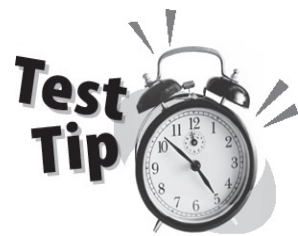
Factors Influencing Political Preferences

影响政治倾向的因素

Voter Demographics Favoring Democrats 选民人口结构有利于民主党	Voter Demographics Favoring Republicans 选民人口结构有利于共和党
minority 少数民族	white 白色的
female 女性	male 男性
Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, unaffiliated with a religion 犹太教徒、穆斯林、印度教徒、佛教徒、无宗教信仰者	Protestant/evangelical, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 新教/福音派，耶稣基督后期圣徒教会
urban 城市的	rural 乡村的
Northwest and coastal regions 西北部和沿海地区	South and Midwest regions 南部和中西部地区

Note: Catholics historically favored Democrats but recently are split between Republicans and Democrats.

注：天主教徒历来倾向于民主党，但近年来在共和党和民主党之间出现了分歧。



Understand the distinction between voter turnout (whether people vote) and voter preferences (who people vote for) and how these are affected by the structural and personal factors described in the text. Also, be aware that correlations between voter characteristics and voter behavior are generalizations and do not necessarily apply to individual group members.

理解投票率（人们是否投票）和选民偏好（人们投票给谁）之间的区别，以及文中描述的结构性和个人因素如何影响这些因素。此外，还要注意，选民特征和选民行为之间的相关性是概括性的，并不一定适用于特定群体成员。

D. THEORIES OF VOTER BEHAVIOR

D. 选民行为理论

1. Voting is the primary method by which citizens direct the activities of government.
1. 投票是公民指导政府活动的主要方式。
2. Political scientists have suggested several theories of how citizens in democracies make voting decisions. Each of the following theories attempts to explain the process through which citizens decide which candidates to vote for in an election.
2. 政治学家提出了几种关于民主国家公民如何做出投票决定的理论。以下每种理论都试图解释公民在选举中决定投票给哪些候选人的过程。
 - a. **Rational-Choice Voting.** Voters seek out information about candidates and issues and vote for the person they believe will advance their policy preferences.
a. **理性选择投票。** 选民会主动了解候选人和相关议题的信息，并投票给他们认为能够推进其政策偏好的人。
 - b. **Retrospective Voting.** Voters consider the track record of each candidate and party to determine how effectively that party or candidate has governed.
b. **回顾性投票。** 选民会考虑每位候选人和政党的过往记录，以确定该政党或候选人的执政效率如何。
 - c. **Prospective Voting.** Voters evaluate promises and proposals made by candidates and predict how their own priorities will be affected.
c. **预期性投票。** 选民评估候选人做出的承诺和提案，并预测自己的优先事项将受到怎样的影响。
 - d. **Party-Line Voting.** Partisans (voters with a strong sense of party identification) are likely to make voting decisions based on the party affiliation of the candidates.
d. **党派投票。** 党派人士（对政党有强烈认同感的选民）可能会根据候选人的党派归属做出投票决定。

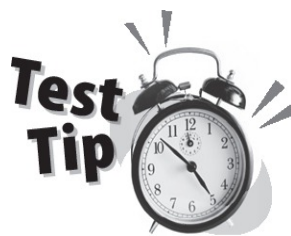
II. 二、ELECTIONS 选举

A. ELECTIONS GENERALLY

A. 一般选举

1. Elections (along with political parties, interest groups, and the media) are an important linkage institution through which voters interact with government officials to produce public policy.
1. 选举（以及政党、利益集团和媒体）是选民与政府官员互动以制定公共政策的重要联系机制。
2. Federal elections are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even-numbered years.
2. 联邦选举在偶数年的 11 月第一个星期一之后的第一个星期二举行。

3. Presidential elections are held every four years.
3. 总统选举每四年举行一次。
4. Americans also regularly elect members of state governments, including governors, state legislatures, and state judges. (Judges in the federal system are appointed for life terms.)
4. 美国民众也定期选举州政府成员，包括州长、州议员和州法官。（联邦法官的任期为终身制。）
5. Additionally, elections encompass the selection of officials at the local level, including county, city, and school board offices, among others.
5. 此外，选举还包括地方各级官员的选举，包括县、市和学校董事会等职位。
6. As a result of democratic reforms at the state level, state and local elections feature several types of ballot questions not found in federal elections. These reforms reflect a trend toward placing greater political power in the hands of voters.
6. 由于州一级的民主改革，州和地方选举中出现了一些联邦选举中没有的投票议题。这些改革反映了将更多政治权力赋予选民的趋势。
 - a. An initiative is a procedure that allows voters to bypass their legislatures to propose laws or (state) constitutional amendments that may be placed on the ballot.
 - a. 公民提案是一种程序，允许选民绕过立法机构，提出法律或（州）宪法修正案，这些修正案可以提交选民投票表决。
 - b. A referendum is a policy question placed on a ballot by a state legislature for voters to accept or reject, thus allowing voters to make policy choices directly.
 - b. 全民公投是由州立法机构提出的政策问题，提交选民投票表决，由选民接受或拒绝，从而使选民能够直接做出政策选择。
 - c. A recall allows voters to hold an election to remove and replace an elected official before his or her term in office is finished.
 - c. 罢免允许选民举行选举，在民选官员任期结束前将其罢免并更换。



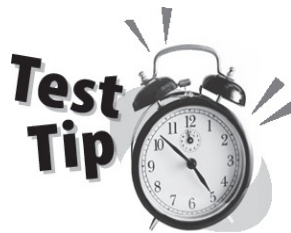
Initiatives and referenda are often difficult to distinguish. Initiatives are laws proposed by citizens using petitions. These proposed laws may be placed on the ballot or submitted to the legislature, depending on state law. Referenda (plural of referendum) are placed on the ballot by the state legislature.

公民提案和公民投票往往难以区分。公民提案是指公民通过请愿书提出的法律提案。这些提案可以根据州法律的规定，提交选民投票表决或提交州议会审议。公民投票（referendum 的复数形式）则是由州议会决定是否提交选民投票表决。

B. NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

B. 提名候选人

1. Most candidates for political office at the state and federal levels are nominated by political parties.
1. 州和联邦各级政治职位的大多数候选人都是由政党提名的。
2. Nominees were historically selected by party leaders, but reforms have granted this power to the regular party members.
2. 历史上，候选人由党的领导人选出，但改革赋予了普通党员这项权力。
 - a. Voters now select nominees through direct primaries.
a. 选民现在通过直接初选选出候选人。
 - b. The direct primary resulted in
b. 直接初选结果
 - a loss of power by the party leadership and increased influence for voters.
➤ 党领导层权力下降，选民影响力增强。
 - increased responsibility on candidates for fundraising and managing campaigns.
➤ 增加候选人在筹款和竞选活动管理方面的责任。
 - a focus on candidate characteristics and qualities.
➤ 注重候选人的特点和素质。
3. Parties select a nominee from among declared candidates for each office within the party.
3. 各政党从已宣布参选的候选人中选出一名候选人，竞选党内各职位。
4. Each party then supports and promotes its nominees in the general election.
4. 然后，各政党在普选中支持和推举自己的候选人。
5. Some candidates run as independents in the general election.
5. 有些候选人以独立候选人的身份参加大选。



Keep in mind that candidates who are most popular with a party's base of core voters are often ideologically pure or extreme. This is generally the type of candidate who will resonate with politically engaged partisans early on in the election process. In the general election, however, moderate candidates will draw more support from nonpartisan, middle-of-the-road voters. For this reason, moderates have historically been more electable. The choice of nominees for office demonstrates the tension between a more

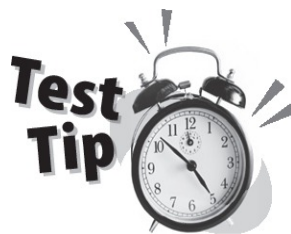
partisan candidate who will motivate the party' s voter base in a general election, versus a moderate candidate who will draw votes from the middle.

需要注意的是，在政党核心选民中最受欢迎的候选人往往意识形态纯粹或极端。这类候选人通常能在选举初期就引起积极参与政治的党派人士的共鸣。然而，在普选中，温和派候选人会获得更多来自无党派、中间选民的支持。因此，温和派候选人在历史上更容易当选。候选人的选择体现了党派色彩浓厚的候选人与温和派候选人之间的矛盾：前者能够激励党派选民在普选中积极投票，后者则能争取中间选民的支持。

C. PRIMARIES

C. 初级

1. Most states hold primary elections in which voters choose each party' s nominees for each office on the ballot.
1. 大多数州都会举行初选，选民在初选中选出各党派提名的每个职位候选人。
 - a. In an open primary, voters may choose at their polling places to vote in either the Democratic or Republican contest.
 - a. 在开放式初选中，选民可以在投票站选择参加民主党或共和党的初选。
 - b. In a closed primary, voters must be registered as Republicans or Democrats in order to receive their party' s ballot.
 - b. 在封闭式初选中，选民必须登记为共和党人或民主党人才能获得其所在政党的选票。
2. In presidential primaries, held every four years, parties select their presidential and vice presidential nominees.
2. 每四年举行一次的总统初选中，各政党选出总统和副总统候选人。
 - a. The parties have systems for choosing a candidate on the national level.
 - a. 各政党都有在国家层面选择候选人的制度。
 - b. In the presidential primaries, the voters are selecting delegates who will vote for the chosen nominee at the party' s nominating convention.
 - b. 在总统初选中，选民选出代表，这些代表将在党的提名大会上投票选出候选人。



The term caucus has two distinct political meanings. In the discussion below, caucus refers to a meeting of party members within a state to participate in the presidential nomination process. Caucus can also refer to voting blocks of legislators who are associated based on party membership, demographics, or ideology, such as the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and the Bipartisan Disabilities Caucus.

“党团会议”一词有两个截然不同的政治含义。在下文的讨论中，“党团会议”指的是州内政党成员为参与总统提名程序而举行的会议。“党团会议”也可以指基于党派归属、人口统计特征或意识形态而结成的立法者投票联盟，例如国会西班牙裔党团会议和两党残疾人党团会议。

D. CAUCUSES

D. 高加索地区

1. About one-fifth of the states hold caucuses, rather than primary elections, to select delegates to the presidential nominating conventions.
1. 大约五分之一的州举行党团会议，而不是初选，来选出参加总统提名大会的代表。
2. Caucuses are local meetings of party members held in precincts across the state.
2. 党团会议是全州各地选区举行的党员地方会议。
3. Voters discuss and debate the merits of their party' s candidates for the presidential nomination and vote publicly by grouping themselves according to candidate.
3. 选民们讨论和辩论本党总统候选人的优劣，并按候选人分组进行公开投票。
4. The process is complicated and time-consuming and results in delegate selection by only the most committed voters in a state.
4. 该过程复杂且耗时，最终只有该州最忠诚的选民才能选出代表。

E. OPEN PRIMARIES, CLOSED PRIMARIES, AND CAUCUSES

E. 开放式初选、封闭式初选和党团会议

1. The differences among primaries and caucuses are significant because they involve different sets of participants and result in different candidate selection patterns.
1. 初选和党团会议之间的差异是显著的，因为它们涉及不同的参与者群体，并导致不同的候选人选择模式。
2. Primary turnout runs low overall, at about half that of the general election. Caucus turnout is even lower.
2. 初选投票率总体较低，约为大选的一半。党团会议投票率甚至更低。
3. The more limited the nominating procedure, the more partisan and motivated the voters are, and the more ideologically intense the nominee is likely to be. This can be a problem in the general election when the more moderate elements of the electorate are more likely to participate.
3. 提名程序越有限，选民的党派倾向和投票积极性就越高，被提名人的意识形态也可能越强烈。这在普选中可能成为一个问题，因为选民中较为温和的群体更有可能参与投票。
4. Closed primaries and caucuses tend to produce more extreme candidates than open primaries because participation is limited to the most dedicated partisans.
4. 封闭式初选和党团会议往往比开放式初选产生更极端的候选人，因为参与者仅限于最忠诚的党派人士。
5. Although open primaries encourage the most participation, they also allow the opportunity for voters to use their votes to strategically impact the other party' s nomination. In other words, voters may vote as members of the party they oppose to

support a candidate who would be a weak challenger in the general election.

5. 虽然开放式初选鼓励了最多的选民参与，但也让选民有机会利用选票策略性地影响对方政党的提名。换句话说，选民可能以反对党成员的身份投票，支持一位在普选中实力较弱的候选人。

F. DELEGATES

F. 代表

1. The selection of a state' s delegates to the presidential nominating convention is determined by the primary or convention process in the state.
1. 各州参加总统提名大会的代表由该州的初选或代表大会决定。
2. A state' s delegates may be awarded in proportion to the outcome of the election or caucus, or on a winner-take-all basis. The method depends on state and party rules.
2. 各州的代表名额可以按选举或党团会议的结果比例分配，也可以采用赢者通吃的方式。具体分配方法取决于各州和各党的规定。
3. Delegates that are awarded through primary elections or caucuses are called pledged delegates because they are committed to voting for a particular candidate.
3. 通过初选或党团会议选出的代表被称为承诺代表，因为他们承诺投票给特定的候选人。
4. Both parties' systems also include delegates who are unpledged.
4. 两党的制度中也包括未承诺加入任何政党的代表。
5. The Republican process includes three unpledged delegates from each state, usually the top officials in the state party leadership.
5. 共和党的选举程序包括每个州的三名未承诺代表，通常是州党领导层的最高官员。
6. The Democratic system includes hundreds of superdelegates, including members of Congress and party leaders, who are free to vote for any candidate.
6. 民主制度包括数百名超级代表，其中包括国会议员和党内领导人，他们可以自由投票给任何候选人。

G. FRONT-LOADING

G. 前置式

1. The practice of front-loading, or holding a primary or caucus early in the election cycle, confers political and economic advantages on a state.
1. 提前举行初选或党团会议的做法，会给一个州带来政治和经济优势。
2. States with early candidate selection processes have a disproportionate impact on the selection of the nominee and are the focus of attention by candidates and the media.
2. 那些很早就开始进行候选人遴选程序的州，对提名人的遴选有着不成比例的影响，并且是候选人和媒体关注的焦点。

3. Early primaries and caucuses bring attention, advertising dollars, and media coverage to the state. For this reason, states may engage in front-loading, which involves moving up their primary contests to be among the first.
3. 早期的初选和党团会议能为各州带来关注度、广告收入和媒体报道。因此，一些州可能会采取“提前举行”策略，即将本州的初选提前举行，力争成为最早一批举行初选的州。
4. Both major parties have implemented guidelines and sanctions to discourage front-loading by states.
4. 两大政党都已实施指导方针和制裁措施，以阻止各州提前支付款项。
5. Iowa holds the first caucuses, and New Hampshire holds the first primary.
5. 爱荷华州举行第一场党团会议，新罕布什尔州举行第一场初选。

H. NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS

H. 全国提名大会

1. Following the primary contests, in the summer of presidential election years, each of the major political parties holds a national convention, also called a nominating convention.
1. 在总统选举年的夏季，初选结束后，各大政党都会举行全国代表大会，也称为提名大会。
2. Party conventions serve several functions:
2. 政党大会具有以下几个功能：
 - a. Conventions include the formal adoption of the party platform, which is a statement of the party's positions on political issues.
 - a. 大会包括正式通过党纲，党纲是政党对政治问题的立场声明。
 - b. Formal selection of the presidential nominee takes place at the convention as the delegates cast their votes.
 - b. 总统候选人的正式选举在党代会上进行，由代表们投票选出。
 - c. The vice-presidential nominee is selected.
 - c. 副总统候选人选出。
 - d. Parties attempt to unify behind the platform and the nominee. This is important, as the supporters of losing candidates may be dissatisfied and must be encouraged to support the party nominee.
 - d. 各政党力求团结在党纲和候选人周围。这一点至关重要，因为落选候选人的支持者可能会感到不满，必须鼓励他们支持党内提名的候选人。
 - e. Modern conventions are glamorous, staged, and televised events. They serve as advertising spectacles, promoting the party's message and candidate to the general public.
 - e. 现代的党代会是精心策划、美轮美奂且电视直播的活动。它们如同广告秀，向公众宣传党的理念和候选人。

3. Although the nominee is generally known long before the convention, it is possible that no single candidate wins a majority of the delegates, resulting in a brokered, or contested, convention. Multiple rounds of votes may be taken until a winner is determined.
3. 虽然提名人选通常在大会召开前很久就已确定，但也有可能没有一位候选人能够赢得多数代表的支持，从而导致大会陷入僵局，出现争议性投票。可能需要进行多轮投票，直到决出最终的获胜者。

III. 三、 THE GENERAL ELECTION: CONGRESS

大选：国会

A. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

A. 国会选举

1. Congressional elections are held every two years.
1. 国会选举每两年举行一次。
2. Winners are determined using the single-member plurality system, also called the first-past-the-post system. This means that the candidate with the most votes wins the election, even if no candidate wins a majority of votes.
2. 选举采用单一选区多数制，也称简单多数制。这意味着，即使没有候选人获得过半数选票，得票最多的候选人也将赢得选举。
3. In each congressional election, voters in the states select all (435) members of the House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate seats.
3. 在每次国会选举中，各州的选民选出众议院全部（435）名议员和参议院三分之一的席位。
4. In presidential election years, the politics of the presidential election impact congressional candidates.
4. 在总统选举年，总统选举的政治会对国会候选人产生影响。
 - a. Both the popularity of the presidential nominees and the level of opposition to them may impact voter turnout.
 - a. 总统候选人的受欢迎程度和反对他们的程度都可能影响投票率。
 - b. An extremely unpopular presidential candidate of the opposite party may help a congressional candidate's performance at the polls.
 - b. 反对党的一位极不受欢迎的总统候选人可能会帮助国会候选人在选举中取得好成绩。
 - c. Likewise, a popular presidential candidate may boost votes for other "down-ballot" candidates from his or her party in what is called the *coattail effect*.
 - c. 同样，一位受欢迎的总统候选人可能会带动其所在政党的其他“下级”候选人获得选票，这就是所谓的“裙带效应”。

5. Congressional elections that do not coincide with presidential elections are called midterm or off-year elections.
5. 与总统选举不同时举行的国会选举被称为中期选举或非选举年选举。
 - a. Voter turnout rates are normally significantly lower in midterm than in presidential elections.
 - a. 中期选举的投票率通常远低于总统选举。
 - b. Another notable phenomenon associated with midterm elections is that the president's party tends to lose seats in Congress.
 - b. 与中期选举相关的另一个值得注意的现象是，总统所在的政党往往会在国会中失去席位。
 - This loss of seats occurs regardless of which party holds the White House and has been remarkably consistent since the first election of FDR. In only two elections since then has the incumbent president's party gained seats in a midterm election.
 - 无论哪个党派执掌白宫，总统席位的流失都会发生，而且自罗斯福首次当选以来，这种情况一直非常稳定。此后，只有两次中期选举中，现任总统所在的政党赢得了更多席位。
 - The reasons for seat loss appear to be structural, in part because the opposition base (set of core voters) is more likely to be motivated and energized in off-year elections.
 - 席位流失的原因似乎是结构性的，部分原因是反对派的基本盘（核心选民群体）在非选举年更容易受到激励和鼓舞。
 - Losing seats can weaken the president's ability to enact his or her agenda in the second two years of the presidential term.
 - 失去席位可能会削弱总统在总统任期后两年推行其议程的能力。
6. In addition to presidential and congressional races, ballots in federal election years include state and local races.
6. 除了总统和国会选举外，联邦选举年的选票还包括州和地方选举。
 - a. Voters who vote exclusively for one party's candidates are said to be voting straight-ticket. A few states' ballots still allow voters to efficiently vote straight-ticket by marking a single box, but the practice has been eliminated in most states.
 - a. 只投票给一个政党候选人的选民被称为“一键全投”。少数几个州的选票仍然允许选民通过勾选一个方框来高效地进行一键全投，但这种做法在大多数州已被取消。
 - b. Voters may vote for candidates of both parties for different offices. For example, a voter may vote for the Democratic candidate for president, the Republican candidate for the Senate, and so on. The practice of voting for candidates of both parties is called split-ticket voting.
 - b. 选民可以投票给不同政党的候选人，竞选不同的职位。例如，选民可以投票给民主党总统候选人，共和党参议员候选人，等等。这种同时投票给两党候选人的做法称为“分票投票”。
 - c. In most elections, about half of voters split their votes, and about half vote straight-ticket.

- c. 在大多数选举中，大约一半的选民会分开投票，大约一半的选民会投全选票。

B. CAMPAIGNING FOR CONGRESS

B. 竞选国会议员

1. As party power has receded, campaigns have become more candidate-centered, creating both advantages and disadvantages for candidates.
 1. 随着政党权力的衰落，竞选活动变得更加以候选人为中心，这对候选人来说既有利也有弊。
 - a. Candidates must raise more of their own funds.
 - a. 候选人必须筹集更多自有资金。
 - The fundraising aspect of campaigns creates pressure for all candidates, but is more acute for members of the House, who must campaign every two years to hold their seats.
 - 竞选活动的筹款环节会给所有候选人带来压力，但对于每两年都要进行竞选以保住席位的众议院议员来说，压力则更为严峻。
 - Senators, with a longer interval between elections, spend more per campaign than members of the House, but have to run for re-election only once every six years.
 - 参议员的选举间隔时间较长，每次竞选的花费比众议员多，但他们只需每六年竞选连任一次。
 - b. Candidates hire professional campaign management staff who create advertising campaigns, speak to the press, conduct polls, and develop strategy independent of party preferences.
 - b. 候选人聘请专业的竞选管理人员，负责制定广告宣传活动、与媒体沟通、进行民意调查，并制定独立于党派偏好的策略。
 - c. Individual campaigns must efficiently use funds and target voters for messaging.
 - c. 各个竞选活动必须有效利用资金，并针对特定选民进行宣传。
 - d. Candidates are more independent of political party control.
 - d. 候选人对政党的控制更加独立。
 2. A candidate may be running for office for the first time or re-election. The person currently holding an office is called the incumbent. (Remember: **incumbent** = **in** office.)
 2. 候选人可能是首次竞选公职，也可能是竞选连任。目前担任公职的人称为现任者。（记住：**在任** = **在职**。）
 3. The incumbent holds a number of strategic advantages called *the incumbency advantage*.
 3. 现任者拥有许多战略优势，称为**现任优势**。
 - a. **Name recognition.** Incumbents receive free publicity, both through the media and as a function of their role in government. Voters have heard incumbents' names

many times, while the names of challengers may be unfamiliar. Research shows that recognition of a candidate's name, by itself, is likely to positively affect voters.

- a. **知名度。** 现任官员通过媒体和其在政府中的角色，都能获得免费宣传。选民对现任官员的名字耳熟能详，而挑战者的名字则可能比较陌生。研究表明，候选人名字的知名度本身就可能对选民产生积极影响。
- b. **Casework.** Members of Congress provide personal assistance to constituents (voters in their states or districts) with problems involving the federal government. Members have staff dedicated to providing this type of assistance, which produces a favorable impression on voters and increases voter support. Examples of casework types include:
 - b. **个案服务。** 国会议员为选民（其所在州或选区的选民）提供个人帮助，解决与联邦政府相关的问题。议员们设有专门的工作人员负责提供此类帮助，这有助于给选民留下好印象，并提高选民支持率。个案服务的例子包括：
 - assistance in applying for Social Security, veterans' benefits, and educational benefits; or in tracking lost payments
 - 协助申请社会保障金、退伍军人福利和教育福利；或追踪遗失的款项。
 - assistance in immigration matters or passport applications
 - 协助办理移民事宜或护照申请
 - applying to a military academy
 - 申请入读军校
- c. **Franking privilege.** The franking privilege allows lawmakers to send materials to citizens within their states or districts at taxpayer expense (no cost to Congress members). Challengers must fund their own mailings.
- c. **邮寄特权。** 邮寄特权允许立法者以纳税人的费用（国会议员无需承担任何费用）向其所在州或选区的公民邮寄宣传材料。挑战者必须自行承担邮寄费用。
 - This privilege is intended to facilitate legislators' communication with constituents. Informative materials, however, generally include the incumbent's smiling face and plenty of information about all that he or she has done for the district or state.
 - 这项特权旨在方便立法者与选民沟通。然而，宣传材料通常包含现任议员的笑脸以及大量关于他或她为选区或州所做的一切的信息。
 - The effect of the franking privilege may be somewhat reduced with the proliferation of electronic communications. It still provides a unique advantage, however, as it may be more difficult to dispose of paper found in a mailbox without glancing at the content, than it is to delete or ignore electronic messages.
 - 随着电子通信的普及，邮资盖销特权的影响可能会有所减弱。然而，它仍然具有独特的优势，因为人们在不查看内容的情况下丢弃邮箱里的纸质邮件，可能比删除或忽略电子信息要困难得多。
- d. **Committee assignments.** All members of Congress serve on one or more committees, allowing them to develop relationships with specific, often powerful

constituencies.

d. **委员会任职。** 所有国会议员都会在一个或多个委员会任职，这使他们能够与特定的、往往很有影响力的选民群体建立联系。

e. **Interest group support.** Interest groups favor incumbents in terms of donations and support.

e. **利益集团的支持。** 利益集团在捐款和支持方面偏袒现任者。

➤ These groups have often developed relationships with incumbents with whom they have worked on issues. (This may relate to committee assignments.)

➤ 这些团体通常与现任官员建立了联系，并曾就某些议题与他们合作。（这可能与委员会的任命有关。）

➤ Interest groups recognize that incumbents are likely to win re-election and often direct their support toward current members to ensure access to those legislators. Supporting incumbents is perceived as a safer investment.

利益集团 意识到现任议员很可能连任，因此通常会支持现任议员，以确保能够接触到这些立法者。支持现任议员被视为一种更稳妥的投资。

➤ Note that groups often support both candidates for a single office in order to ensure that they will have access to and the goodwill of the office holder.

➤ 请注意，一些团体通常会同时支持同一职位的两位候选人，以确保他们能够获得现任官员的信任和支持。

f. **Gerrymandering.** Gerrymandered districts have created hundreds of safe seats for particular parties, which translates to strongly advantaged elections for individual office holders.

f. **选区划分不公。** 不公平的选区划分为数百个特定政党的稳固席位，这意味着个别官员在选举中拥有极大的优势。

g. **Paid budgets.** Incumbents have staffing, administrative, and travel budgets paid for by taxpayers. These may technically not be used for campaign purposes, but they support a candidate's ability to travel and function in ways that challengers lack.

g. **公费预算。** 现任官员拥有由纳税人支付的人员配备、行政和差旅预算。这些预算虽然在技术上可能并非用于竞选活动，但它们支持候选人开展竞选活动，而挑战者则缺乏这种能力。

h. **Staff support.** Party leaders, popular politicians, and party structures help incumbents campaign and win elections.

h. **工作人员支持。** 政党领导人、受欢迎的政治家和政党组织帮助现任官员开展竞选活动并赢得选举。

i. **Donor support.** Those currently in office have a significant fundraising advantage because individual and institutional donors seeking access are more likely to contribute to incumbents, who are more likely to win than challengers.

一、**捐助者支持。** 现任官员在筹款方面拥有显著优势，因为寻求获得捐助的个人和机构捐助者更倾向于支持现任官员，而现任官员比挑战者更有可能赢得选举。

4. Although most congressional elections involve an incumbent facing off against a challenger, candidates sometimes find themselves competing for an open seat.

4. 虽然大多数国会选举都是现任议员与挑战者之间的较量，但候选人有时会发现自己在争夺一个空缺的席位。
 - a. An open seat happens when the incumbent does not seek re-election. This may occur when the incumbent dies, retires, faces criminal or ethical allegations, or seeks a higher office.
 - a. 当现任议员不寻求连任时，就会出现空缺席位。这种情况可能发生在现任议员去世、退休、面临刑事或道德指控，或寻求更高职位时。
 - b. In an open election, the popularity of the outgoing incumbent may be a factor, but it is not as substantial as the incumbency advantage.
 - b. 在公开选举中，即将卸任的现任者的受欢迎程度可能是一个因素，但它不如现任优势那么重要。

IV. 四、THE GENERAL ELECTION: THE PRESIDENCY

大选：总统职位

A. CAMPAIGNING IN THE GENERAL ELECTION

A. 大选竞选活动

1. The convention is over. The delegates have cast their votes, and a presidential nominee has been selected. As the party turns toward the general election, decisions must be made and a course charted to win the general election.
1. 党代会结束了。代表们已经投票，总统候选人已经选出。随着党转向大选，必须做出决定并制定赢得大选的路线图。
2. The candidate at this point must devise a strategy to address his or her change in audience. He or she must appeal to moderate voters in addition to the party base. These voters are less likely to be strongly partisan or to vote in primary elections or caucuses.
2. 此时，候选人必须制定策略来应对选民群体的变化。除了党内基本盘之外，候选人还必须争取中间选民的支持。这些选民不太可能是强烈的党派人士，也不太可能参加初选或党团会议。
 - a. At this point, candidates often “pivot” on issues or soften their views to appeal to moderate voters.
 - a. 此时，候选人经常会在一些问题上“转变立场”，或者软化自己的观点，以吸引温和派选民。
 - b. The challenge for candidates during the general election is to maintain the enthusiasm of base voters while moving toward the middle in terms of policy.
 - b. 大选期间，候选人面临的挑战是如何在政策上向中间靠拢的同时，保持基本盘选民的热情。
3. The likelihood of one of the presidential candidates being an incumbent is lower than in congressional races. This is due to the fact that presidents are limited by the Twenty-second Amendment to two four-year terms, or, in the case of having

succeeded to the presidency (due to the death or disability of the president), a total of 10 years. (Remember: 22 is 2 terms or 10 years.)

3. 总统候选人中出现现任者的可能性低于国会选举。这是因为根据宪法第二十二修正案，总统任期限制为两届，每届四年；或者，如果是继任总统（因总统去世或丧失行为能力），则总任期不得超过十年。（请记住：22 代表两届任期或十年。）
 - a. Presidential races are often for open seats due to term limits.
a. 由于任期限制，总统选举通常是竞选空缺席位。
 - b. For incumbent presidents, the election is a judgment by the public of their first-term performance.
b. 对于现任总统而言，选举是公众对其第一任期表现的评判。
4. An early decision that must be made by the candidate is the selection of a running mate.
4. 候选人必须尽早做出的决定之一是选择竞选搭档。
 - a. A flaw in the original Constitution created an electoral balloting system that chose the president and vice president separately, so that the candidate with the most votes became president, and the candidate with the second-most votes became vice president.
a. 原宪法的一个缺陷导致了选举投票制度的出现，该制度分别选举总统和副总统，因此得票最多的候选人当选总统，得票第二多的候选人当选副总统。
 - b. This system resulted in two problems: First, it could result in the election of a president and vice president of different parties. Second, because electors each cast two ballots, which did not specify whether the ballot was being cast for president or vice president, it could result in a tied electoral vote between the presidential and vice presidential candidates of the same party. This happened when presidential candidate Thomas Jefferson and vice presidential candidate Aaron Burr received the same number of electoral votes. (Burr then unsuccessfully lobbied the House of Representatives to elect him president.)
b. 这套制度导致了两个问题：首先，它可能导致不同党派的总统和副总统当选。其次，由于每位选举人投两张选票，而选票上并未注明是投给总统还是副总统，因此可能导致同一党派的总统候选人和副总统候选人获得相同的选举人票。这种情况就曾发生过，总统候选人托马斯·杰斐逊和副总统候选人阿伦·伯尔获得了相同数量的选举人票。（伯尔随后游说众议院，希望当选总统，但未能成功。）
 - c. The Twelfth Amendment provides for presidential and vice presidential candidates to run together on a ticket.
c. 第十二修正案规定总统候选人和副总统候选人可以搭档竞选。
5. The choice of a running mate is a strategic decision made by the presidential candidate and his or her leadership team. The selection involves several important considerations, most importantly, how to add support or compensate for weaknesses of the presidential candidate.
5. 选择竞选搭档是总统候选人及其领导团队做出的一项战略决策。这一选择涉及几个重要考量因素，其中最重要的是如何增加支持或弥补总统候选人的弱点。

- a. A running mate may be selected to draw support from a populous state with a large number of electoral votes.
 - a. 选择竞选伙伴是为了争取人口众多、选举人票较多的州的支持。
 - b. A presidential candidate from one geographic area, for example, the Northeast, may draw support from another geographic area, such as the South or West, by selecting a popular politician from that region as a running mate.
 - b. 例如，来自东北地区的总统候选人可以通过选择来自南部或西部地区的一位受欢迎的政治家作为竞选伙伴，来获得该地区的支持。
 - c. Candidates may choose running mates to broaden their appeal to minority groups, such as African Americans, Hispanics, or women.
 - c. 候选人可以选择竞选伙伴来扩大对少数族裔群体（如非裔美国人、西班牙裔美国人或女性）的吸引力。
 - d. A running mate may also be chosen to balance the ticket ideologically, as when a more partisan candidate chooses a more moderate running mate, or with other political considerations in mind.
 - d. 选择竞选搭档也可能是为了在意识形态上平衡竞选，例如，当一位党派色彩较浓的候选人选择一位较为温和的竞选搭档时，或者出于其他政治考虑。
6. Finally, an important part of general election strategy involves how to allocate time and resources among states. In presidential politics, all states are definitely not equal.
6. 最后，大选策略的一个重要组成部分是如何在各州之间分配时间和资源。在总统选举中，各州的地位绝非平等。
- a. Certain categories of states receive disproportionate amounts of time and money from presidential campaigns.
 - a. 某些类别的州从总统竞选中获得不成比例的时间和金钱。
 - States with early primary elections or caucuses are often frequent campaign stops for candidates because an early lead or disadvantage in delegates may impact the trajectory of the campaign.
 - 举行早期初选或党团会议的州通常是候选人竞选活动的频繁地点，因为代表人数的早期领先或劣势可能会影响竞选的走向。
 - Candidates generally focus on swing states, states in which both parties have a strong base and history of winning elections, and battleground states where polls show close races.
 - 候选人通常会重点关注摇摆州、两党都有强大基础且历来赢得选举的州，以及民调显示选情胶着的战场州。
 - All other things being equal, states with more electoral votes are likely to draw more attention from candidates.
 - 在其他条件相同的情况下，拥有更多选举人票的州更有可能吸引候选人的更多关注。
 - b. Certain categories of states are likely to receive less attention from candidates.
 - b. 某些类型的州可能不太会受到候选人的关注。

- Safe states are those in which one party has a lock on presidential elections. Illinois, for example, is reliably won by the Democratic candidate, while Alabama is reliably won by the Republican candidate. Because campaigning in these states will not affect the outcome of that state's vote, safe states are generally ignored by both candidates.
- 所谓“安全州”，是指总统选举中某一政党稳操胜券的州。例如，伊利诺伊州通常是民主党候选人的囊中之物，而阿拉巴马州则是共和党候选人的囊中之物。由于在这些州开展竞选活动不会影响该州的选举结果，因此两党候选人通常都会忽略这些“安全州”。
- States with smaller populations and fewer electoral votes are less important in the scheme of presidential campaign strategies.
- 人口较少、选举人票较少的州在总统竞选策略中的重要性较低。

B. THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

B. 选举团

1. The United States chooses its presidents not by direct popular election, but according to a system known as the Electoral College. Although the system of electors is described in Article II, Section 1, the term *Electoral College* is not found in the Constitution.
1. 美国总统并非由普选产生，而是通过一种称为选举人团的制度选出。虽然选举人团制度在第二条第一款中有描述，但“选举人团”一词并未出现在宪法中。
2. The Electoral College system is best understood as 51 separate contests, each with a different-sized prize.
2. 选举团制度最好理解为 51 场独立的竞选，每场竞选的奖金大小都不同。
- a. Each state has a total number of electoral votes equal to its number of seats in Congress (Senate seats + House seats). The number of Senate seats is always two, but the number of House seats varies by state population. (Recall that House seats are reapportioned every 10 years based on the decennial census.)
- a. 每个州的选举人票总数等于其在国会的席位数（参议院席位+众议院席位）。参议院席位始终为 2 个，但众议院席位数因各州人口而异。（请注意，众议院席位每 10 年根据十年一次的人口普查结果重新分配。）
- b. In 1961, ratification of the Twenty-third Amendment granted Washington, D.C., a number of electoral votes equal to that of the least populous state (currently 3, as the smallest states have only one House seat). (Remember: 23 is 3 for DC.)
- b. 1961 年，第二十三修正案获得批准，赋予华盛顿特区与人口最少的州（目前为 3 个，因为人口最少的州只有一个众议院席位）相等的选举人票数。（记住：23 是华盛顿特区的 3。）
- c. The winner of each contest receives all of that state's electoral votes (the winner-take-all system), except in Maine and Nebraska. Maine and Nebraska are unique because in those states, the popular vote winner within the state wins the two electoral votes associated with Senate seats, and each of the remaining electoral votes are divided according to the popular vote winner in of each of the states'

congressional districts.

- c. 除缅因州和内布拉斯加州外，每场选举的获胜者将获得该州的所有选举人票（赢者通吃制度）。缅因州和内布拉斯加州的特殊之处在于，在这两个州，州内普选获胜者赢得与参议院席位相关的两张选举人票，而剩余的选举人票则根据各州国会选区的普选获胜者进行分配。
- d. Winning a state means that the winning candidate's electors will be eligible to cast their votes for president.

- d. 赢得一个州意味着获胜候选人的选举人将有资格投票选举总统。

- Electors are dedicated party members chosen to fill this honorary roll who have pledged, or promised, to vote for their party's nominee should that person win the popular vote within their state.
- 选举人是忠诚的党员，被选入这个荣誉名册，他们承诺，如果本党候选人在本州赢得普选，他们将投票支持该候选人。
- Although electors almost always vote as promised, they may occasionally vote for someone other than the candidate they have promised to vote for. Cases of faithless electors are infrequent and have never affected the outcome of a presidential election, although this is certainly possible.
- 虽然选举人几乎总是会按照承诺投票，但他们偶尔也可能投票给与承诺投票对象不同的候选人。失信选举人的情况很少见，也从未影响过总统选举的结果，尽管这种情况当然是有可能发生的。

- e. There are 538 electors in total (435 total House seats + 100 total Senate seats + 3 votes for the District of Columbia = 538).

- e. 总共有 538 名选举人（众议院共 435 个席位 + 参议院共 100 个席位 + 哥伦比亚特区 3 票 = 538）。

- A majority of 270 votes or more is required to win the presidency. (A plurality is not sufficient.)
- 赢得总统职位需要获得 270 票或以上的多数票。（仅获得相对多数票是不够的。）
- If no candidate captures a majority of electoral votes, the winner of the presidential election is chosen by the House of Representatives, with each state having one vote. The vice president is chosen by the Senate following a similar procedure.
- 如果没有候选人获得多数选举人票，则由众议院选出总统，每个州一票。副总统由参议院按照类似程序选出。

- 3. Proponents of the Electoral College have made several arguments in its support.

- 3. 选举团制度的支持者提出了几个支持该制度的论点。

- a. The founders disliked the idea of direct popular election, primarily because they feared the ascent of a tyrant who might win the presidency by misinforming and inflaming the passions of the common people. Hamilton wrote in "Federalist No. 68" (not a required document):

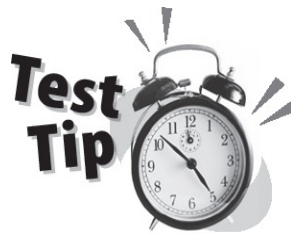
- a. 开国元勋们不喜欢直接普选的想法，主要是因为他们担心暴君会通过误导民众、煽动民众情绪而赢得总统职位。汉密尔顿在《联邦党人文集》第 68 篇（非必读文献）中写道：

It was equally desirable, that the immediate election should be made by men most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to the station, and acting under circumstances favorable to deliberation, and to a judicious combination of all the reasons and inducements which were proper to govern their choice. A small number of persons, selected by their fellow-citizens from the general mass, will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to such complicated investigations. It was also peculiarly desirable to afford as little opportunity as possible to tumult and disorder.

同样重要的是，选举应由最能分析胜任该职位所需素质的人选做出，并且应在有利于深思熟虑的环境下进行，以便审慎地综合考虑所有合理的理由和诱因。由公民从广大民众中选出的少数人最有可能具备进行如此复杂调查所需的知识和洞察力。此外，还应尽可能减少骚乱和混乱的发生。

- b. Hamilton's quotation also reflects a confidence in elites, whom he and others felt could be better trusted than less educated, unsophisticated common people to elect the president. Common people at the time were also frequently rural dwellers with limited means of obtaining political information. It is important to keep in mind that the Electoral College has evolved from a system of largely independent electors to one in which parties choose electors who reliably vote for the party's nominee.
 - b. 汉密尔顿的引言也反映了他对精英阶层的信任，他和一些人认为，相比教育程度较低、缺乏经验的普通民众，精英阶层更值得信赖，能够选出总统。当时的普通民众也常常居住在农村，获取政治信息的渠道有限。值得注意的是，选举团制度已经从最初主要由独立选举人组成的体系演变为如今由政党挑选那些会稳定投票支持本党候选人的选举人团制度。
 - c. The Electoral College is often defended because it protects the interests of less populous, more rural states, which would have little political influence under a system of direct popular election. In such a system, the argument goes, politicians would concern themselves primarily with urban states to the detriment of rural areas.
 - c. 选举人团制度常被辩护，因为它保护了人口较少、较为偏远的州的利益，这些州在直接普选制度下几乎没有政治影响力。有人认为，在这种制度下，政治家们会主要关注城市州，而损害农村地区的利益。
4. There are also numerous criticisms of the Electoral College, some of which have been highlighted by the failures of recent elections. These assessments point out that the Electoral College is undemocratic in various ways including the following:
4. 此外，选举人团制度也受到诸多批评，其中一些批评因近期选举的失败而凸显。这些评估指出，选举人团制度在诸多方面都存在不民主之处，包括以下几点：
- a. The popular vote winner may not win the presidency.
 - a. 获得普选票最多的候选人未必能赢得总统职位。
 - This can occur because state populations are not proportionate to their voting power in the Electoral College. The combined effect of disproportionate electoral voting strength and the winner-take-all system of vote allocation sometimes leads to the popular vote winner failing to win the presidency.
 - 这种情况的发生可能是因为各州人口与其在选举人团中的投票权不成比例。选举人票数不成比例，加上赢者通吃的选票分配制度，有时会导致普选获胜者最终却无法赢得总统职位。

- The popular vote winner failed to win the presidential election five times in American history, notably in 2000 and 2016.
 - 在美国历史上，普选票最多的候选人有五次未能赢得总统大选，其中最引人注目的是2000年和2016年。
 - Winning the popular vote but losing the election has occurred more often as population differences between more and less populous states have increased.
 - 随着人口较多州和人口较少州之间的人口差距增大，赢得普选票但输掉选举的情况也越来越频繁。
- b. Because the votes of minority party voters in safe states have negligible impact, the Electoral College system negates the value of these votes and depresses turnout.
- b. 由于安全州的少数党选民的选票影响甚微，选举人团制度否定了这些选票的价值，并降低了投票率。
- c. Finally, it has been argued that the Electoral College is a vestige of the slave system that gave disproportionate power to slave states as a way to incentivize ratification of the Constitution.
- c. 最后，有人认为选举团制度是奴隶制度的遗留产物，它赋予奴隶州不成比例的权力，以此来激励奴隶州批准宪法。



The argument for direct popular election of the president reflects a preference for majoritarian democracy, whereas the Electoral College system reflects the concept of elite democracy. Pluralist democracy can be most easily seen in multi-party parliamentary systems that rely on government by coalition.

支持总统直接普选的论点体现了多数民主的倾向，而选举团制度则体现了精英民主的理念。多元民主最容易在依靠联合执政的多党议会制中得到体现。