

Political Parties, Interest Groups, and Campaign Finance

政党、利益集团和竞选资金

I. 我。 LINKAGE INSTITUTIONS 联结机构

A. FUNCTION OF LINKAGE INSTITUTIONS

A. 联络机构的功能

1. Linkage institutions are organizations or systems through which people connect and interact with the government.
1. 联络机构是指人们通过其与政府联系和互动的组织或系统。
2. Linkage institutions provide legitimate channels for the flow of information between the government and citizens, allowing for peaceful interaction in policy development.
2. 联络机构为政府与公民之间的信息流动提供了合法渠道，从而在政策制定中实现了和平互动。

B. TYPES OF LINKAGE INSTITUTIONS

B. 联结机构的类型

1. **Political Parties:** These are organizations of people who share similar political ideologies which attempt to gain political power and implement a policy agenda by getting candidates elected.
1. **政党：** 这些是由具有相似政治意识形态的人们组成的组织，试图通过选举候选人来获得政治权力并实施政策议程。
2. **Interest Groups:** These are organizations of people who share similar causes or concerns which attempt to influence the government to address specific problems and public policies.
2. **利益集团：** 这些是由具有相似事业或关注点的人们组成的组织，试图影响政府以解决特定问题和公共政策。
3. **Elections:** The primary method of participation in a democracy is the election, a contest in which citizens vote to select political representatives.

3. **选举**：参与民主的主要方式是选举，即公民投票选出政治代表的竞赛。
4. **Media**: The news media includes all those sources through which information is published including Internet, print, and broadcast news sources.
4. **媒体**：新闻媒体包括所有发布信息的渠道，包括互联网、印刷和广播新闻渠道。

II. 二、POLITICAL PARTIES 政党

A. THE THREE ROLES OF POLITICAL PARTIES

A. 政党的三个角色

1. **Party in the Organization.** Political parties exist to promote a political agenda. They accomplish this goal by recruiting and running candidates for office, raising money, and maintaining an administrative structure to carry out party functions.
1. **政党在组织中的作用。** 政党的存在是为了推进政治议程。它们通过招募和推选候选人、筹集资金以及维持行政结构来履行政党职能，从而实现这一目标。
2. **Party in the Electorate.** Political parties reach out to voters, work to develop stable coalitions, and function as shorthand, or a label that conveys information about candidates and politicians to voters.
2. **政党在选民中的作用。** 政党接触选民，努力建立稳定的联盟，并作为一种简写或标签，向选民传达有关候选人和政治家的信息。
3. **Party in Government.** Members of a political party who are currently serving in government positions work to achieve the party's policy goals. Many aspects of government, notably Congress, are organized by political party. Party affiliation determines leadership positions and committee memberships.
3. **执政党。** 目前在政府部门任职的政党成员致力于实现该党的政策目标。政府的许多方面，特别是国会，都是由政党组织的。党派归属决定了领导职位和委员会成员资格。

B. FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

B. 政党的功能

1. Political parties educate and mobilize voters to participate in elections.
1. 政党教育和动员选民参与选举。
 - a. Parties sponsor and organize activities to inform and motivate voters.
a. 各政党赞助和组织活动，以告知和激励选民。
 - b. Parties recruit and train volunteers.
b. 各政党招募和培训志愿者。
 - c. Party names are understood by voters to correspond to core sets of values. A candidate's party affiliation is reliable shorthand for his or her policy views.

c. 选民普遍认为政党名称代表着一套核心价值观。候选人的党派归属是其政策观点的可靠指标。

2. Political parties develop platforms, which are statements of principles explaining the party' s policy goals.

2. 政党制定政纲，政纲是阐述政党政策目标的原则性声明。

3. Political parties recruit candidates to run for office.

3. 政党招募候选人竞选公职。

a. Party organizations are often able to influence qualified and talented candidates to run.

a. 政党组织往往能够影响合格且有才华的候选人参选。

b. Parties serve a seal-of-approval function. The endorsement of the party is understood to provide assurance that the candidate is a good citizen and qualified for the office that he or she is seeking.

b. 政党起到认可的作用。政党的支持被视为对候选人品行良好且有资格担任所竞选职务的保证。

4. Political parties provide campaign support for their nominees.

4. 政党为自己的候选人提供竞选支持。

a. During the primary stage of an election, the party' s role is to moderate the contest among its own member candidates for the party' s nomination to each office on each ballot.

a. 在选举的初选阶段，该党的作用是调解其成员候选人之间的竞争，以获得该党在每张选票上每个职位的提名。

b. During the general election campaign, parties provide several types of assistance to candidates, including:

b. 在大选竞选期间，各政党向候选人提供多种类型的援助，包括：

➤ campaign management expertise

➤ 活动管理专业知识

➤ media strategy

➤ 媒体策略

➤ voter information databases

➤ 选民信息数据库

➤ scientific polling

➤ 科学民意调查

➤ canvassing and get-out-the-vote events

➤ 拉票和动员投票活动

➤ direct campaign contributions or financial support (within legal limits)

➤ 直接竞选捐款或财务支持（在法律允许的范围内）

c. Political parties are becoming increasingly sophisticated in their efforts to target and influence voters.

c. 各政党在争取和影响选民方面变得越来越老练。

➤ Parties maintain and continuously update detailed databases of voter profiles using information from scientific polling, census records, and other data sources.

➤ 各政党利用科学民意调查、人口普查记录和其他数据来源的信息，维护并不断更新详细的选民资料数据库。

➤ Parties use sophisticated software and computer models to tailor messages and advertising strategies based on the psychological and demographic characteristics of specific voter groups they are targeting.

➤ 各政党利用复杂的软件和计算机模型，根据其目标选民群体的心理和人口特征，量身定制信息和广告策略。

➤ Parties use social media to efficiently spread targeted messaging.

➤ 各方利用社交媒体有效地传播有针对性的信息。

5. Parties organize and manage many of the operations of government.

5. 政党组织和管理政府的许多运作。

a. Although political parties are not mentioned in the Constitution, they play a major role in the operation of government.

a. 虽然宪法中没有提及政党，但它们在政府运作中发挥着重要作用。

b. The majority party in Congress holds the key leadership positions and committee chair roles, effectively determining Congress' s agenda.

b. 国会多数党掌握着关键的领导职位和委员会主席职位，有效地决定着国会的议程。

c. The majority parties in state legislatures hold similar positions and control the redistricting process, which may confer a significant electoral advantage in future congressional elections.

c. 各州议会中的多数党派立场相似，并控制着选区重划过程，这可能会在未来的国会选举中带来显著的选举优势。

d. The party out of power, or the minority party, plays a vital role as a watchdog, actively scrutinizing and criticizing the party in power to ensure against abuses of power.

d. 在野党或少数党发挥着至关重要的监督作用，积极审查和批评执政党，以防止滥用权力。

C. THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

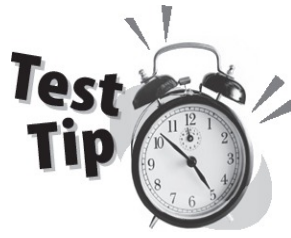
C. 两党制

1. The United States has a two-party system.

1. 美国实行两党制。

- a. Political parties are not discussed in the Constitution.
 - a. 宪法中没有讨论政党问题。
 - b. Nothing in U.S. law requires the two-party system or prohibits other parties from competing.
 - b. 美国法律没有规定必须实行两党制，也没有禁止其他政党参与竞争。
 - c. Due to the structure of our electoral system, the vast majority of political offices are held by members of the two major parties.
 - c. 由于我国选举制度的结构，绝大多数政治职位由两大政党的成员担任。
2. The two major parties have changed over time. Since 1860, the Democratic and Republican parties have dominated American politics.
2. 两大政党随着时间推移发生了变化。自 1860 年以来，民主党和共和党一直主导着美国政坛。
3. In order to achieve and maintain major party status, a party must create a party coalition, a collection of voting groups that support the party's policies and candidates. Examples of important voting groups include African Americans, women, blue-collar workers, the LGBTQ community, Christian evangelicals, and others.
3. 为了获得并保持主要政党地位，一个政党必须建立政党联盟，即支持该党政策和候选人的投票群体集合体。重要的投票群体包括非裔美国人、女性、蓝领工人、LGBTQ 群体、基督教福音派信徒等等。
- a. Coalitions are generally stable, but they may change over time.
- a. 联盟通常是稳定的，但随着时间的推移，它们可能会发生变化。
- b. Group connections to political parties may change. This happened during the Great Depression when large numbers of traditionally Republican voters, including African Americans, began voting Democratic in large numbers, in a process known as realignment.
- b. 群体与政党的联系可能会发生变化。这种情况在大萧条时期就曾发生过，当时大量传统上支持共和党的选民，包括非裔美国人，开始大量投票给民主党，这一过程被称为“重组”。
- c. Parties may modify their positions and messaging to appeal to specific groups.
- c. 各方可以修改其立场和信息，以吸引特定群体。
- d. Conversely, a new constituency (group of loyal voters) may influence changes in a party's policy positions.
- d. 相反，新的选民群体（忠诚的选民群体）可能会影响政党政策立场的改变。
- e. Critical elections are those in which a major and lasting realignment of group loyalties is seen. These occur in times marked by national crisis or major social movements, as when several important voting groups left the Republican Party and united behind FDR.
- e. 关键选举是指群体忠诚度发生重大且持久性重组的选举。这类选举通常发生在国家危机或重大社会运动时期，例如，当时几个重要的选民群体脱离共和党，转而支持罗斯福总统。

- f. Realignments may also be regional, as when conservative white southerners began to switch in the late 1960s from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party.
- f. 重组也可能是区域性的，例如 20 世纪 60 年代末，保守的南方白人开始从民主党转向共和党。



Realignment, dealignment, and critical elections are terms that can be confusing, but they are important to understand.

重组、解散和关键选举这些术语可能会令人困惑，但理解它们很重要。

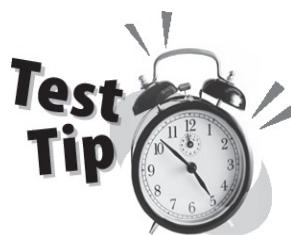
- **Realignment refers to the switching of party loyalty by important voting groups.**
- **重组是指重要投票群体改变其政党忠诚度。**
- **Critical elections are those in which a major realignment of important voting groups takes place, so that the party that had been weaker becomes dominant.**
- **关键选举是指重要投票群体发生重大重组，从而使原本较弱的政党占据主导地位的选举。**
- **Dealignment describes the process of voters detaching from political parties and becoming independent.**
- **脱离政党指的是选民脱离政党并成为独立选民的过程。**

4. Recent decades have seen a decrease in the power of the major parties.

4. 近几十年来，主要政党的权力有所下降。

- a. Beginning in the 1960s, voters' party loyalties began to weaken (dealignment). Increasingly, voters identified as independent, rather than as Democrats or Republicans.
- a. 从 20 世纪 60 年代开始，选民的党派忠诚度开始减弱（脱离党派）。越来越多的选民认同自己是独立人士，而不是民主党人或共和党人。
- b. Generally, national party organizations have a loose relationship with state and local party organizations. National parties do not hold authority over state and local parties, and, in fact, influence often runs in the other direction.
- b. 一般而言，全国性政党组织与州级和地方性政党组织的关系较为松散。全国性政党对州级和地方性政党没有管辖权，事实上，影响力往往是反向的。
- c. Campaign finance restrictions have reduced the power of political parties by limiting party donations to candidates (\$5,000 per federal candidate per election cycle, combined \$10,000 for primary and general elections).
- c. 竞选资金限制削弱了政党的权力，限制了政党对候选人的捐款（每个联邦候选人每个选举周期 5,000 美元，初选和普选加起来 10,000 美元）。
- d. Campaigns have become more candidate-centered and less focused on parties.
- d. 竞选活动变得更加以候选人中心，而较少关注政党。

- In many other democracies, candidates for offices are chosen by party leaders rather than voters. In the U.S. system, candidates for office are chosen by party members and highly engaged voters in primary elections.
- 在许多其他民主国家，公职候选人是由政党领袖而非选民选出的。而在美国，公职候选人则是由党员和积极参与党内初选的选民共同选出的。
- Traditionally, candidates have relied heavily on party support in the form of financial and campaign assistance, ensuring their loyalty.
- 传统上，候选人非常依赖政党的支持，包括财政和竞选援助，以确保他们的忠诚。
- More recently, individuals interested in running for office frequently solicit donations and hire their own professional campaign staffs, allowing them to be more independent.
- 近年来，有意竞选公职的人士经常会募集捐款并聘请自己的专业竞选团队，从而更加独立自主。
- The influence of political parties in determining voters' choices has declined. Voters are less loyal to parties in general (dealignment) and more likely to vote with a split-ticket.
- 政党对选民选择的影响力有所下降。选民对政党的忠诚度普遍降低（政党脱离政党阵营），更倾向于选择多党投票。
- Political party leadership generally prefers candidates who are more centrist, making them more likely to appeal to moderate voters.
- 政党领导层通常更倾向于中间派候选人，这样更容易吸引温和派选民。
- Political party members are more ideologically driven than the general public, making them more prone to select candidates who are more ideologically pronounced.
- 政党成员比普通民众更受意识形态驱动，因此他们更倾向于选择意识形态更鲜明的候选人。
- Candidates have access to television and other forms of media. They can appeal directly to voters and spread their messages without the support of party structures.
- 候选人可以利用电视和其他媒体渠道。他们可以直接面向选民，传播竞选信息，而无需政党机构的支持。
- Voters are now more likely to be influenced by individual candidates' messages and to vote for candidates of different parties.
- 选民现在更容易受到候选人个人竞选信息的影响，并投票给不同政党的候选人。



It is easy to assume that the national party organizations control the state and local party organizations, but this is not true. Remember that parties in the United States are

decentralized (state and local political party organizations are not controlled by the national party). This weak organizational system means that local parties choose their own candidates for office and are not obligated to follow party platform positions, allowing for candidate selection based on local preferences.

人们很容易认为全国性政党组织控制着州和地方政党组织，但事实并非如此。要知道，美国的政党是分散的（州和地方政党组织不受全国性政党的控制）。这种组织结构较为松散意味着地方政党可以自行选择候选人，并且不必遵循全国性政党的纲领，从而可以根据当地的偏好来选择候选人。

D. MINOR (THIRD) PARTIES

D. 未成年人（第三方）

1. The United States has evolved a political system in which two parties dominate, but numerous minor parties (also called third parties) exist and compete.
1. 美国已经发展出一种政治制度，其中两个政党占据主导地位，但还有许多小党（也称为第三党）存在并相互竞争。
 - a. The two-party system is not required by law; however, the way U.S. elections are held makes it difficult for minor parties to compete.
 - a. 法律并未规定必须实行两党制；然而，美国的选举制度使得小党难以参与竞争。
 - b. Some countries have proportional representation systems in which citizens vote for parties rather than individual candidates, and each party receives a number of legislative seats in proportion to its share of the popular vote. Proportional representation systems allow multiple parties to hold political power.
 - b. 一些国家实行比例代表制，公民投票选举政党而非个人候选人，每个政党根据其得票比例获得相应数量的立法席位。比例代表制允许多个政党同时执政。
 - c. In U.S. congressional elections, each voter has one vote, and the candidate who wins the most votes is the winner, even if that candidate received less than a majority of the votes cast (a plurality). This is called a single-member plurality system. It is also called the first-past-the-post (FPTP) electoral system.
 - c. 在美国国会选举中，每位选民只有一票，得票最多的候选人当选，即使该候选人获得的选票未超过半数（即未获得多数票）。这被称为单一选区多数制，也称为简单多数制（FPTP）。
 - d. The one-voter-one-vote system leads invariably to a two-party system by influencing voters to vote for a stronger party that is more likely to win an election, rather than a smaller party that has almost no chance of winning the most votes in a district, thus allowing the two major parties to remain dominant.
 - d. 一人一票制必然导致两党制，因为它会影响选民投票给更有可能赢得选举的更强大的政党，而不是几乎没有机会在一个选区赢得最多选票的小党，从而使两大政党保持主导地位。
 - e. In presidential elections, all but two states (Maine and Nebraska) allocate all of their electoral votes to the popular vote winner. Because this winner-take-all method is used in most states, it is almost impossible for a minor party candidate to win a plurality of votes within a state, and the state's electoral votes.
 - e. 在总统选举中，除缅因州和内布拉斯加州外，所有州都将全部选举人票分配给普选获胜者。由于大多数州都采用这种赢者通吃的选举方式，小党候选人几乎不可能在一个州内赢得多数选票，进而赢得该州的全部选举人票。

f. The two major parties also actively work to prevent minor parties from achieving equal status.

f. 两大政党还积极阻止小党获得平等地位。

➤ Minor party candidates are required to achieve 15% support in order to qualify for participation in televised presidential debates.

➤ 小党候选人必须获得 15% 的支持率才有资格参加电视总统辩论。

➤ Candidates are required to collect minimum numbers of signatures in order to appear on a ballot. This is a greater challenge for minor party candidates who have fewer resources.

➤ 候选人必须收集到最低数量的签名才能出现在选票上。这对资源较少的政党候选人来说是一个更大的挑战。

g. The two major parties are extremely well-funded and highly organized, making it difficult for smaller parties to compete.

g. 两大政党资金雄厚、组织严密，使得小党难以与之竞争。

2. Despite the challenges, minor parties occasionally win elections. Minor parties, especially the Socialist, Green, and Libertarian parties, have often won local and state elections, as well as federal seats.

2. 尽管面临诸多挑战，小党派偶尔也能赢得选举。小党派，特别是社会党、绿党和自由党，经常赢得地方和州选举以及联邦席位。

3. Minor parties serve several functions in the United States.

3. 在美国，未成年当事人发挥着多种作用。

a. Minor parties can be agents of innovation. Because they generally focus on smaller, more ideological groups, they are free to adopt positions that are more outside the mainstream and bring innovative ideas to the public.

a. 小党派可以成为创新的推动者。因为它们通常关注规模较小、意识形态更鲜明的群体，所以它们可以自由地采取更偏离主流的立场，并将创新理念带给公众。

b. Minor parties can motivate voters who are unhappy with their major party choices.

b. 小党派可以激励对主要政党选择不满意的选民。

c. Minor parties can influence the political agenda.

c. 小党派可以影响政治议程。

➤ When a minor party receives support, the major parties take notice, and may adopt the minor party's positions. For example, the Democratic Party has been influenced by the Green Party's focus on the environment.

➤ 当一个小党派获得支持时，主要政党会予以关注，并可能采纳该小党派的立场。例如，民主党就受到了绿党对环境保护的关注的影晌。

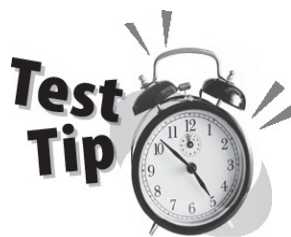
➤ This process of major parties co-opting minor party issues further diminishes minor parties' electoral prospects.

➤ 大党吸纳小党议题的这种做法进一步削弱了小党的选举前景。

- d. Minor party candidates may have a spoiler effect; that is, they may draw a significant portion of the vote from other candidates. If a minor party candidate draws enough votes from a major party candidate, he or she may hand the election to the other major party. For example, in the presidential election of 1992, George H.W. Bush ran for the Republicans, and Bill Clinton ran for the Democrats. H. (Henry) Ross Perot, a businessman and billionaire, ran as an independent. The results were as follows:
- d. 小党候选人可能具有搅局效应；也就是说，他们可能会从其他候选人那里分走相当一部分选票。如果小党候选人从大党候选人那里分走足够多的选票，他或她就可能将选举拱手让给另一个大党。例如，在 1992 年的总统选举中，老布什代表共和党参选，克林顿代表民主党参选。商人兼亿万富翁 H·罗斯·佩罗以独立候选人的身份参选。选举结果如下：

1992 Presidential Election 1992年总统选举	Popular Vote 普选票	Electoral Votes 选举人票
Bill Clinton (D) 比尔·克林顿 (民主党)	43%	370
George H.W. Bush (R) 老布什 (共和党)	37.4%	168
H. Ross Perot (I) H·罗斯·佩罗 (I)	18.9%	0

- Perot, a conservative, drew votes primarily from Bush. Had he not run, most of those who voted for him would have voted for Bush, altering the outcome of the election (the spoiler effect).
- 佩罗是一位保守派人士，他的选票主要来自布什。如果他没有参选，那么大多数投票给他的人都会投票给布什，从而改变选举结果（搅局效应）。
- Even though Perot made a very strong run, drawing nearly 20% of the popular vote, he failed to win any electoral votes, illustrating the challenge that the winner-take-all system presents for minor parties.
- 尽管佩罗的竞选势头强劲，获得了近 20% 的普选票，但他却未能赢得任何选举人票，这表明赢者通吃的制度给小党带来了挑战。



Understand the barriers to minor party success.

了解小党派成功的障碍。

- ***single-member plurality (FPTP) electoral election system for Congress***
- **国会选举采用单一选区多数制 (FPTP)。**
- ***winner-take-all Electoral College system for presidential elections***
- **总统选举采用赢者通吃的选举人团制度**

- *incorporation of minor party issues/positions by major parties*
- 主要政党纳入次要政党议题/立场
- *lack of funding and party infrastructure make it difficult to compete with major parties*
- 资金和政党基础设施的匮乏使其难以与主要政党竞争。
- *signature requirements for ballots*
- 选票签名要求
- *minimum polling thresholds for debate participation*
- 参与辩论的最低投票门槛

III. 三、INTEREST GROUPS 利益集团

A. TYPES OF INTEREST GROUPS

A. 利益集团的类型

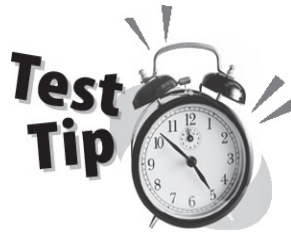
1. Interest groups are organizations of people who come together to advance a common cause.
1. 利益集团是由人们为了推进共同目标而聚集在一起的组织。
2. Freedom of association is the right of individuals to unite with others for expressive or political purposes. Although not specifically listed in the First Amendment, it has been recognized by the Court as a protected right related to the freedom of speech.
2. 结社自由是指个人为表达诉求或政治目的而与他人联合的权利。虽然第一修正案中没有明确列出，但法院已承认其为一项受保护的权利，与言论自由密切相关。
3. Interest groups form around different types of issues, including economics, group welfare, professional membership, recreational interests, single issues, and areas of public concern. Some groups fall into multiple categories.
3. 利益集团围绕不同类型的问题形成，包括经济、群体福利、专业会员、休闲娱乐、单一议题以及公众关注的领域。有些集团可能属于多个类别。
 - a. Labor unions formed to address the conditions of working people, including safety, hours, and compensation. Examples of labor unions include the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), which merged in 1955 to form the AFL-CIO.
 - a. 为改善劳动者的工作条件而成立的工会，包括安全、工时和薪酬。例如，美国劳工联合会（AFL）和产业工会联合会（CIO）就是工会的例子，它们于1955年合并，组成了美国劳工联合会-产业工会联合会（AFL-CIO）。
 - b. Business organizations exist to promote the collective interest of businesses and generally oppose regulation and legislation promoting workers' rights. The United States Chamber of Commerce has more than three million member businesses and promotes a wide variety of business interests. Other groups, such as the National

Association of Manufacturers, represent smaller segments of the economy.

- b. 商业组织的存在是为了促进企业的集体利益，通常反对旨在维护工人权益的监管和立法。美国商会拥有超过三百万家会员企业，并代表着各种各样的商业利益。其他一些组织，例如全国制造商协会，则代表着经济中较小的部分。
- c. Professionals form interest groups for economic and other professional reasons. These include the American Bar Association (ABA) and the American Medical Association (AMA).
- c. 专业人士出于经济和其他专业原因组成利益团体。其中包括美国律师协会（ABA）和美国医学协会（AMA）。
- d. Agriculture has traditionally been recognized as a unique economic interest, and there are many agricultural interest groups, such as the American Farm Bureau Federation. In recent years, changes in this economic sector have created conflicts between the interests of traditional small and mid-sized farms and large-scale agribusiness.
- d. 农业历来被视为一种独特的经济利益，并且存在许多农业利益集团，例如美国农场局联合会。近年来，该经济领域的变革导致传统中小农场与大型农业企业之间的利益冲突。
- e. Environmental groups advance environmental protections. Examples include the Sierra Club, Greenpeace, and the Environmental Defense Fund.
- e. 环保组织致力于推进环境保护。例如，塞拉俱乐部、绿色和平组织和环境保卫基金。
- f. Consumer groups advocate for the interests of consumers generally. Examples include Consumers Union, which provides product information and publishes *Consumer Reports*; and the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI), which advocates for food safety.
- f. 消费者团体代表广大消费者的利益。例如，消费者联盟提供产品信息并出版《消费者报告》；公共利益科学中心（CSPI）则倡导食品安全。
- g. Interest groups also form to protect and advance group welfare on a societal level or for ideological reasons. Such groups include the National Organization for Women (NOW), formed in 1966 to advance women's rights; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), established to promote the civil rights of African Americans; and the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), which promotes the interests of older Americans.
- g. 利益集团的形成也是为了在社会层面保护和促进群体福祉，或出于意识形态原因。这类集团包括成立于1966年的全国妇女组织（NOW），旨在促进妇女权利；全国有色人种协进会（NAACP），旨在促进非裔美国人的公民权利；以及美国退休人员协会（AARP），旨在促进美国老年人的利益。
- h. Single-issue groups focus on one specific concern. Examples include the National Rifle Association (NRA) and Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD).
- h. 单一议题团体专注于一个特定的问题。例如，全国步枪协会（NRA）和反对酒后驾车母亲协会（MADD）。
- i. Government interest groups are composed of representatives of state and local government organizations. An example is the National Governors Association (NGA).

一、政府利益集团由州和地方政府组织的代表组成。例如，全国州长协会（NGA）。

4. Interest groups can form around very narrow issues, such as the protection of a particular species; or around broad issues, such as environmental protection generally.
4. 利益集团可以围绕非常狭窄的问题形成，例如保护某个特定物种；也可以围绕广泛的问题形成，例如环境保护。



Recall that Madison, in “Federalist No. 10,” addressed the commonly held concern that factions were both dangerous and inevitable. Madison argued that in a large republic multiple factions would compete, ensuring that none would be dominant. He also believed that the negative effects of factions would be mitigated through the decisions of a sophisticated group of elected representatives, the separation of power among the three branches, and the system of federalism, which allowed for issues to be addressed at the appropriate level of government (multiple access points).

回想一下，麦迪逊在《联邦党人文集》第十篇中，回应了人们普遍担忧的派系斗争既危险又不可避免的问题。麦迪逊认为，在一个幅员辽阔的共和国里，多个派系会相互竞争，从而确保没有哪个派系能够独占鳌头。他还相信，通过一群精明干练的民选代表的决策、三权分立以及联邦制体系，可以减轻派系斗争带来的负面影响。联邦制体系允许在适当的政府层级（多个诉求渠道）处理各种问题。

B. LOBBYING: HOW INTEREST GROUPS INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT

B. 游说：利益集团如何影响政府

1. *Lobbying* describes the various activities in which interest groups engage in order to influence government officials.
1. 游说是指利益集团为了影响政府官员而进行的各种活动。
2. Interest groups offer financial support to candidates' campaigns.
2. 利益集团向候选人的竞选活动提供资金支持。
 - a. Interest groups form political action committees, or PACs. Through their PACs, interest groups offer financial contributions to politicians' campaigns. These types of contributions are limited by law to \$5,000 per candidate per election cycle (combined \$10,000 for primary and general elections).
 - a. 利益集团组成政治行动委员会（PAC）。利益集团通过其政治行动委员会向政治人物的竞选活动提供资金捐助。法律规定，此类捐助对每位候选人每个选举周期（初选和普选合计10000美元）的金额上限为5000美元。
 - b. In addition to direct contributions, interest groups frequently offer indirect financial support to politicians. They may do this by donating to political parties or by sponsoring political advertising, so long as they do not coordinate their messaging with the candidate or campaign.
 - b. 除了直接捐款外，利益集团还经常向政治人物提供间接的财政支持。他们可以通过向政党捐款或赞助政治广告来实现这一点，只要他们的宣传信息不与候选人或竞选活动相协调即可。

3. Interest groups may offer to endorse a candidate, encouraging their members to vote for the candidate.
3. 利益集团可能会表示支持某位候选人，鼓励其成员投票给该候选人。
4. Interest groups educate politicians by conducting research, providing data and information.
4. 利益集团通过开展研究、提供数据和信息来教育政治家。
5. Interest groups frequently write legislation and provide draft legislation for politicians to propose.
5. 利益集团经常撰写立法草案，并向政治家提供立法草案供其提出。
6. Interest groups educate and motivate the public to vote and become involved in political activities.
6. 利益集团教育和激励公众投票并参与政治活动。
7. Interest groups may put grassroots pressure on politicians by calling on their members to contact politicians and agitate for their political goals.
7. 利益集团可能会通过号召其成员联系政治人物并为其政治目标进行鼓动，向政治人物施加基层压力。
8. Interest groups attempt to influence judicial outcomes by filing lawsuits or amicus curiae briefs.
8. 利益集团试图通过提起诉讼或提交法庭之友意见陈述来影响司法结果。
9. Interest groups *do not*:
9. 利益集团不会：
 - a. run candidates for office.
 - a. 推选候选人竞选公职。
 - b. concern themselves with political issues outside of their area(s) of interest.
 - b. 关注自己兴趣领域之外的政治问题。

C. INTEREST GROUPS VS. POLITICAL PARTIES

C. 利益集团与政党

1. Most interest groups' policy goals are more closely aligned with one party than another. For example, the concerns of environmental groups are reflected in the Democratic platform. Most interest groups form associations with and support members of one of the political parties. The parties support the policy goals of their interest group constituencies. For instance, the NRA is overwhelmingly supportive of

the Republican Party, and the Republican Party opposes gun regulation.

1. 大多数利益集团的政策目标与某一政党的立场更为接近。例如，环保组织的诉求体现在民主党的纲领中。大多数利益集团会与某一政党的成员建立联系并为其提供支持。而各政党也会支持其利益集团选民的政策目标。例如，美国步枪协会（NRA）绝大多数成员支持共和党，而共和党则反对枪支管制。
2. Interest groups may contribute financially to both candidates in an election to ensure a favorable relationship with the winner.
2. 利益集团可能会向选举中的两位候选人提供资金，以确保与获胜者建立有利关系。
3. Interest groups are more likely to support the incumbent than the challenger during an election. This is because the incumbency advantage makes it more likely that the current officeholder will win re-election.
3. 在选举中，利益集团更倾向于支持现任官员而非挑战者。这是因为现任优势使得现任官员更有可能赢得连任。
4. Both interest groups and political parties work to promote the agenda of their membership, but there are important differences.
4. 利益集团和政党都致力于推进其成员的议程，但两者之间存在重要的区别。

Interest Groups vs. Political Parties

利益集团与政党

Interest Groups 利益集团	Political Parties 政党
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– attempt to influence the government through lobbying, donations, grassroots efforts, and other methods 试图通过游说、捐款、基层活动和其他方式影响政府	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– attempt to control the government by running candidates for office/winning elections 通过推举候选人竞选公职/赢得选举来试图控制政府
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– do not run candidates for office ——不要推举候选人竞选公职	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– have a comprehensive platform addressing a wide variety of political issues 拥有一个涵盖广泛政治议题的综合性平台
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– limit policy concerns to one or a small group of related areas 将政策关注点限定在一个或少数几个相关领域。	

D. IRON TRIANGLES AND ISSUE NETWORKS

D. 铁三角和议题网络

1. As components of iron triangles and issue networks, interest groups work to influence members of Congress and bureaucratic agencies.
1. 作为铁三角和议题网络的组成部分，利益集团致力于影响国会议员和官僚机构。
2. Interest groups offer support to members of Congress who serve on committees related to their policy areas. In return, members take their agendas into consideration.
2. 利益集团向在与其政策领域相关的委员会任职的国会议员提供支持。作为回报，议员们会考虑这些利益集团的议程。

3. Interest groups offer to promote congressional support for bureaucratic agencies and priorities. In return, bureaucratic agencies offer favorable implementation of legislative policies and friendly regulation.
3. 利益集团致力于争取国会支持官僚机构及其优先事项。作为回报，官僚机构承诺对立法政策予以有利的执行，并推行友好的监管政策。
4. Politicians and bureaucrats are frequently offered jobs working for interest groups. Additionally, interest group employees may take jobs within the government bureaucracy regulating the group's area of concern. The movement of personnel between government and lobbying positions is described as the revolving door.
4. 政客和官僚经常受邀为利益集团工作。此外，利益集团的员工也可能在政府机构中担任与该集团关注领域相关的职务。这种政府和游说部门之间的人员流动被称为“旋转门”。

E. INTEREST GROUP FUNDING AND MEMBERSHIP

E. 利益集团的资金和成员资格

1. The power of interest groups is determined by funding and membership, with the best-funded groups having the most power.
1. 利益集团的权力取决于资金和成员数量，资金最雄厚的集团拥有最大的权力。
 - a. Some groups are very well-funded and may offer politicians donations to their campaigns or various forms of indirect contributions.
 - a. 一些团体资金雄厚，可能会向政治家提供竞选捐款或各种形式的间接捐助。
 - b. Some groups offer less financial support, but have large memberships. These groups offer the support of their members in the form of voting and campaign assistance. For example, AARP, an interest group representing older Americans claims a membership of nearly 40 million.
 - b. 有些团体提供的财政支持较少，但会员人数众多。这些团体通过投票和竞选协助等方式来表达会员的支持。例如，代表美国老年人的利益集团 AARP 声称拥有近 4000 万会员。
 - c. Causes that lack financial resources and large or influential membership groups will not be as effective in advocating their policies, even though they might be worthy and important.
 - c. 缺乏财政资源和庞大或有影响力的成员团体的事业，即使其政策可能很有价值和重要性，在倡导其政策方面也不会那么有效。
 - d. While campaign contributions may succeed in securing access to politicians, they do not necessarily translate into policy support from those politicians.
 - d. 虽然竞选捐款可能成功确保接触到政治人物，但这并不意味着这些政治人物会支持他们的政策。
2. The free rider problem is a funding challenge faced by interest groups whose work often benefits many people outside the group who are not members and are not motivated to contribute money or effort. A classic example of the free rider problem is union membership. If (as in some states) workers in a particular industry or workplace are not required to pay union dues, many will not but will still benefit from

the union' s negotiating power.

2. “搭便车”问题是指利益集团面临的资金挑战，这些集团的工作往往会使许多非成员受益，而这些人既不是集团成员，也没有动力贡献资金或精力。工会成员身份就是一个典型的“搭便车”问题。如果（像某些州那样）特定行业或工作场所的工人无需缴纳工会会费，许多人虽然不会缴纳，但仍然会受益于工会的谈判能力。
3. Interest groups encourage support and membership through three primary methods.
3. 利益集团通过三种主要方式鼓励支持和成员加入。
 - a. Purposive incentives are the rewards of ethical or moral behavior. People feel satisfaction when contributing to a greater social good.
 - a. 目的性激励是对合乎道德或伦理的行为的奖励。人们在为更大的社会利益做出贡献时会感到满足。
 - b. Solidarity incentives offer social rewards. Joining an interest group may allow people to spend time with other like-minded citizens.
 - b. 团结激励机制能够带来社会回报。加入兴趣小组可以让人们有机会与其他志同道合的公民共度时光。
 - c. Material incentives are tangible benefits, such as discounts offered to members, magazine subscriptions, and tote bags.
 - c. 物质奖励是指有形的福利，例如会员折扣、杂志订阅和手提袋。

IV. 四、SOCIAL MOVEMENTS 社会运动

A. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN HISTORY

A. 历史上的社会运动

1. Social movements are broad-based coalitions of groups and individuals advocating for social change.
1. 社会运动是由团体和个人组成的广泛联盟，旨在倡导社会变革。
 - a. Social movements have a moral component, and their goals involve challenging and changing norms and values.
 - a. 社会运动具有道德成分，其目标涉及挑战和改变规范和价值观。
 - b. Social movements advocate for a variety of reasons:
 - b. 社会运动出于多种原因而倡导：
 - social change and group rights, such as the Civil Rights, Women' s Rights, and LGBTQ Rights movements
 - 社会变革和群体权利，例如民权运动、妇女权利运动和 LGBTQ 权利运动
 - current issues, such as environmental protection or consumer rights
 - 当前议题，例如环境保护或消费者权益

2. Social movements often include numerous interest groups advocating for policy in the same field. For example, the Civil Rights Movement was supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Urban League, and other interest groups.
2. 社会运动通常包含众多利益集团，它们在同一领域倡导政策。例如，民权运动就得到了全国有色人种协进会（NAACP）、城市联盟和其他利益集团的支持。
3. Recently, several social movements have arisen in the United States.
3. 近年来，美国出现了几场社会运动。
 - a. Black Lives Matter formed in 2013. The movement's goals include organizing protests, promoting black leadership, and opposing state-sanctioned and vigilante violence against black communities.
 - a. “黑人的命也是命”运动成立于2013年。该运动的目标包括组织抗议活动、提拔黑人领袖以及反对国家认可的和私刑暴力侵害黑人社区。
 - b. The #MeToo movement developed when the #MeToo hashtag trended virally on social media when victims of sexual harassment and assault began to share their stories in order to call attention to the prevalence of these problems.
 - b. #MeToo运动是在#MeToo标签在社交媒体上迅速流行起来之后发展起来的，当时性骚扰和性侵犯的受害者开始分享他们的故事，以引起人们对这些问题普遍性的关注。
 - c. March for Our Lives is a social movement that began as a student demonstration for increased government action to reduce gun violence in schools. It has expanded to become a larger movement focused on specific goals, including increasing youth voting.
 - c. “为生命游行”是一项社会运动，最初是学生为争取政府采取更多措施减少校园枪支暴力而举行的示威活动。如今，它已发展成为一场规模更大的运动，专注于特定目标，包括提高青年投票率。

B. DISTINCTION BETWEEN INTEREST GROUPS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

B. 利益集团与社会运动的区别

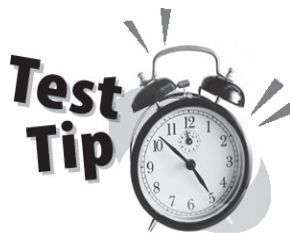
1. Interest groups generally concern themselves with specific issues, while social movements champion broader causes.
1. 利益集团通常关注特定问题，而社会运动则倡导更广泛的事业。
2. Multiple interest groups may agitate for change as part of a broader social movement.
2. 多个利益集团可能会作为更广泛的社会运动的一部分，积极推动变革。
3. Interest groups are generally smaller, better organized, and more cohesive. They have clear memberships and funding mechanisms. They rely primarily on lobbying to achieve their goals.
3. 利益集团通常规模较小、组织更严密、凝聚力更强。它们拥有明确的成员构成和资金机制，主要依靠游说来实现其目标。

4. Social movements are generally more dispersed and lack an administrative structure and clear membership. They generally rely on protest activities and demonstrations to call attention to their causes.
4. 社会运动通常较为分散，缺乏行政结构和明确的成员构成。它们通常依靠抗议活动和示威游行来引起人们对其诉求的关注。

C. SOCIAL MOVEMENT METHODS

C. 社会运动方法

1. Social movements employ protests and public demonstrations in order to create change within a social and political system.
1. 社会运动利用抗议和公众示威来改变社会和政治制度。
2. Civil disobedience is the intentional breaking of laws or rules in order to call attention to injustice.
2. 公民不服从是指故意违反法律或规则，以引起人们对不公正现象的关注。



The roles of political parties, interest groups, and social movements in the U.S. political system provide numerous examples of participatory democracy (majoritarianism), pluralist democracy, and elite democracy (elitism) theories.

美国政治体系中政党、利益集团和社会运动的作用，为参与式民主（多数主义）、多元民主和精英民主（精英主义）理论提供了众多例证。

- *Candidates and parties win when they are supported by the largest number of voters in elections (participatory).*
- 候选人和政党在选举中获得最多选民的支持即可获胜（参与式选举）。
- *The thousands of interest groups in our society represent a vast array of organizations and concerns, so that no single group or small minority of groups is dominant (pluralist).*
- 我们社会中成千上万的利益集团代表着各种各样的组织和关注点，因此没有哪个集团或少数集团占据主导地位（多元主义）。
- *Powerful and wealthy elites support and participate in certain groups that are highly effective in advancing their interests. Money gains access to political power and a primary role in setting the political agenda. Also, wealthy, connected candidates who can significantly finance their own political campaigns have an advantage in the candidate selection process and in elections (elitist).*
- 有权有势的精英阶层支持并参与某些能够有效推进自身利益的团体。金钱能够帮助他们获得政治权力，并在政治议程的制定中发挥主导作用。此外，那些财力雄厚、人脉广泛、能够为竞选活动提供大量资金的候选人，在候选人遴选过程和选举中也拥有优势（精英主义）。

V. 五、

A. HISTORY AND LIMITS ON CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

A. 竞选支出历史及限制

1. Campaigns are expensive.

1. 竞选活动成本很高。

- a. Presidential campaign spending runs into the billions of dollars.
a. 总统竞选支出高达数十亿美元。
- b. The danger of money in politics and the need for regulation of campaign donations and expenditures has long been recognized.
b. 金钱干预政治的危险性以及竞选捐款和支出进行监管的必要性早已得到人们的认识。
- c. The history of campaign finance law in the United States is also the history of efforts to challenge and exploit loopholes in these regulations.
c. 美国竞选财务法的历史也是挑战和利用这些法规漏洞的历史。
- d. The first comprehensive law to effectively limit and regulate campaign finance was the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA), passed in 1971 and amended in 1974.
d. 第一部有效限制和规范竞选资金的综合性法律是《联邦竞选法》(FECA)，该法于1971年通过，并于1974年进行了修订。

2. The Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) of 1971

2. 1971年《联邦竞选活动法》(FECA)

- a. placed limits on individual and political action committee (PAC) contributions.
a. 对个人和政治行动委员会(PAC)的捐款设定了限制。
- b. placed limits on campaign spending.
b. 对竞选支出设定了限制。
- c. required reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures.
c. 竞选捐款和支出必须报告。
- d. established a system for public financing of presidential campaigns, which became effective in 1976. (Presidential candidates generally no longer accept public monies available for their campaigns because they can raise almost unlimited money and prefer not to be subject to the restrictions attached to public funding.)
d. 建立了一套总统竞选公共资金资助制度，该制度于1976年生效。(总统候选人通常不再接受可用于竞选的公共资金，因为他们可以筹集几乎无限的资金，并且不愿受到公共资金限制的约束。)
- e. created the Federal Election Commission (FEC), a bipartisan commission charged with enforcing campaign contribution and spending limits and monitoring

disclosure compliance.

- e. 创建了联邦选举委员会（FEC），这是一个两党委员会，负责执行竞选捐款和支出限制并监督信息披露合规性。
- f. In 1976, in *Buckley v. Valeo*, the Court struck down limits on campaign spending (but not necessarily contributions), ruling that spending money to influence elections is a form of constitutionally protected free speech.
- f. 1976 年，在巴克利诉瓦莱奥案中，最高法院推翻了对竞选支出（但不一定是捐款）的限制，裁定花钱影响选举是一种受宪法保护的言论自由形式。

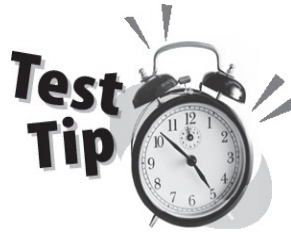
3. The Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA), also called the McCain-Feingold Act, was passed in 2002.

3. 《两党竞选改革法案》（BCRA），又称《麦凯恩-费恩戈尔德法案》，于 2002 年通过。

- a. Prior to BCRA, unlimited monetary contributions to political parties were allowed, so long as these funds were spent on “party-building purposes,” such as get-out-the-vote (GOTV) drives and issue advertisements (ads that provide information about a political issue but do not advocate voting for a specific candidate). These funds, which are donations to political parties, are referred to as *soft money*.
- a. 在《两党竞选改革法案》（BCRA）颁布之前，只要资金用于“政党建设”目的，例如选民动员活动和议题广告（提供政治议题信息但不倡导投票给特定候选人的广告），就可以向政党提供无限额的捐款。这些捐款被称为“软钱”。
- b. When BCRA was passed, it
- b. 当《两党合作改革法案》（BCRA）通过时，它
 - prohibited national parties from soliciting or spending soft money.
 - 禁止全国性政党索取或花费软钱。
 - placed specific limits on contributions to candidates, parties, and PACs.
 - 对向候选人、政党和政治行动委员会的捐款设定了具体限制。
 - prohibited issue advertisements on television or radio that used a candidate’s name, were paid for by corporations or unions, and were broadcast within thirty days of a primary election or within 60 days of a general election.
 - 禁止在电视或广播上播放使用候选人姓名、由公司或工会付费、并在初选前三十天内或大选前六十天内播出的议题广告。
 - required candidates and any group running political advertisements to disclose who paid for the ad. This is known as the *stand-by-your-ad provision*.
 - 要求候选人和任何投放政治广告的团体披露广告的付费方。这被称为“广告责任条款”。
- c. BCRA did not regulate spending by 527 committees, which are not-for-profit groups organized under Section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code for the purpose of influencing elections. They do not, however, advocate for specific candidates and may not coordinate with campaigns. The 527s primarily engage in issue advertising, or provide information about specific issues to the public. The 527 groups are

required to report donors and donations to the IRS.

- c. 《两党竞选改革法案》(BCRA)并未对527委员会的支出进行监管。527委员会是根据《美国国内税收法典》第527条成立的非营利组织，其目的是影响选举。然而，这些委员会并不支持特定候选人，也不得与竞选活动协调。527委员会主要从事议题广告宣传，或向公众提供有关特定议题的信息。527委员会必须向美国国税局报告捐赠者和捐款情况。



Campaign finance regulation is technical and involves its own vocabulary. Remembering a few key terms can help make it clear.

竞选资金监管非常复杂，涉及一系列专业术语。记住一些关键术语有助于理解其内容。

- **Hard money: money donated directly to candidates**
- **硬通货：直接捐赠给候选人的资金**
- **Soft money: money donated to political parties for general “party-building” activities**
- **软钱：捐赠给政党用于一般“党建”活动的资金**
- **Dark money: money donated anonymously to certain nonprofit (501 groups) organizations and used for political purposes**
- **黑钱：指匿名捐赠给某些非营利组织(501(c)(3)组织)并用于政治目的的资金**
- **Outside spending/independent expenditures: spending by unaffiliated groups to promote a candidate**
- **外部支出/独立支出：非关联团体为支持候选人而进行的支出。**
- **Issue advocacy: advertisements that are intended to educate the public regarding a particular issue, rather than to promote a particular candidate**
- **议题倡导：旨在就特定议题向公众普及知识，而非推广特定候选人的广告。**

B. CAMPAIGN FINANCE REGULATIONS TODAY

B. 今日竞选财务法规

1. *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* (2010)

1. 公民联合诉联邦选举委员会案(2010年)

- a. **Facts of the Case:** Citizens United, a conservative nonprofit organization, was restrained by BCRA from promoting a film called *Hillary: The Movie*, which negatively portrayed Hillary Clinton.
- a. **案件事实：**保守派非营利组织“公民联合会”因《两党竞选改革法案》(BCRA)的约束，无法宣传一部名为《希拉里：电影》的影片，该影片对希拉里·克林顿进行了负面描述。
- b. **Constitutional Issue(s):** Does the BCRA ban on election advertising violate the First Amendment right to free speech? Does Citizens United, a nonprofit

corporation, have this First Amendment right?

b. **宪法问题：** BCRA 对选举广告的禁令是否侵犯了第一修正案赋予的言论自由权？非营利性公司“公民联合会”是否享有这项第一修正案权利？

c. **Holding(s):** The BCRA ban on election advertising does violate the First Amendment right to free speech and is unconstitutional. Citizens United, a corporation, does have a free speech right.

c. **判决：** BCRA 对选举广告的禁令侵犯了第一修正案赋予的言论自由权，因此违宪。“公民联合会”（Citizens United）作为一家公司，享有言论自由权。

d. **Reasoning:** Because Citizens United is a nonprofit corporation, a central question for the Court was whether corporations have a First Amendment right to freedom of speech. The Court held that corporations do have this right and viewed the ban on political advertising by corporations as a prior restraint on political speech. This ban would be acceptable if the corporate spending was likely to lead to corruption. To prevent corruption, the organization may not communicate or coordinate with a candidate. Be aware that the decision is broadly written and applies to spending by unions, as well as corporations.

d. **理由：** 由于“公民联合会”（Citizens United）是一家非营利性公司，法院审理的核心问题是公司是否享有第一修正案赋予的言论自由权。法院裁定公司享有此项权利，并将禁止公司进行政治广告宣传视为对政治言论的预先限制。如果公司支出可能导致腐败，则该禁令是可以接受的。为防止腐败，公司不得与候选人沟通或协调。需要注意的是，该判决措辞宽泛，不仅适用于公司，也适用于工会的支出。

2. *Citizens United* did not impact the limits on direct contributions to candidates and campaigns (hard money), or the ban on soft money contributions, which remain enforceable. As a practical matter, the removal of limits on outside spending makes candidates less reliant on direct donations (hard money).

2. “公民联合会诉联邦选举委员会案”并未影响对候选人和竞选活动直接捐款（硬钱）的限制，也未影响对软钱捐款的禁令，这些限制仍然有效。实际上，取消对外部支出的限制反而降低了候选人对直接捐款（硬钱）的依赖。

3. The removal of limits on organizational spending to influence campaign outcomes has led to the growth of other types of political organizations, including:

3. 取消对组织支出以影响竞选结果的限制，导致了其他类型政治组织的增长，其中包括：

a. **Super PACs.** These organizations are also known as independent-expenditure-only committees because they engage only in outside spending and do not contribute to parties or candidates. Unlike traditional PACs, they are not limited in how much money they can raise and spend, but must not directly coordinate with campaigns.

a. **超级政治行动委员会（Super PACs）。** 这些组织也被称为独立支出委员会，因为它们只进行外部支出，不向政党或候选人捐款。与传统政治行动委员会不同，它们的筹款和支出金额没有限制，但不得直接与竞选活动协调。

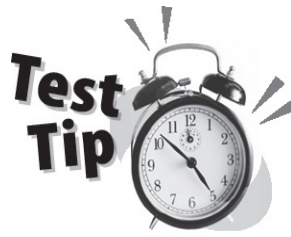
b. **501 organizations.** These nonprofit organizations, which include social welfare groups (charities), unions, and trade associations, are named for the part of the Internal Revenue Code under which they are organized, and are not subject to FEC

regulation.

b. **501 组织。** 这些非营利组织包括社会福利团体（慈善机构）、工会和行业协会，它们根据《国内税收法》的哪一部分成立，并且不受联邦选举委员会的监管。

- 501(c)4 organizations are defined by the IRS as “social welfare organizations,” or charities.
- 美国国税局将 501(c)4 组织定义为“社会福利组织”或慈善机构。
- Unlike Super PACs, 501 groups are not required to disclose their donors. For this reason, the money they raise and spend is commonly referred to as *dark money*.
- 与超级政治行动委员会（Super PAC）不同，501(c)(3)组织无需披露捐赠者信息。因此，它们筹集和使用的资金通常被称为“黑钱”。
- 501 organizations frequently contribute to Super PACs, allowing Super PACs to indirectly collect large sums of money anonymously.
- 501 组织经常向超级政治行动委员会捐款，使超级政治行动委员会能够匿名间接筹集大量资金。

Type of Organization 组织类型	Function and Regulations 职能与规章
PAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– political action committee 政治行动委员会– collects funds from members and distributes funds to candidates and political causes 向成员募集资金，并将资金分配给候选人和政治事业。– federal law places limits on contributions to PACs 联邦法律对政治行动委员会（PAC）的捐款额度设定了限制。– federal law places limits on donations made by PACs to parties and candidates 联邦法律对政治行动委员会（PAC）向政党和候选人的捐款设定了限制。– required to disclose donors 必须披露捐赠者信息
Super PAC 超级政治行动委员会	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– collects and spends unlimited amounts 收集和花费无限额的金额– may not coordinate with candidates or campaigns 可能不会与候选人或竞选团队协调合作– required to disclose donors 必须披露捐赠者信息
501 (nonprofit) groups 501(非营利)团体	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– receives and spends unlimited amounts 接收和支出金额无限制– not required to disclose donors (dark money) 无需披露捐赠者（黑钱）



Questions relating to campaign finance regulation are likely to relate to a few important concepts. Be sure you understand:

与竞选资金监管相关的问题可能涉及几个重要概念。请务必理解以下几点：

- *the tension between free speech and the need to prevent corruption in elections*
- **言论自由与防止选举腐败之间的矛盾**
- *the effect of two key pieces of legislation—FECA and BCRA*
- **两项关键立法——《联邦雇员赔偿法》(FECA) 和《两党合作法》(BCRA) 的影响**
- *the relationship between money and speech*
- **金钱与言语的关系**
- *the argument that groups with more money can purchase “more speech,” and concerns about the impact of virtually unlimited fundraising and spending on the fairness of elections*
- **有人认为，资金雄厚的团体可以“购买更多言论自由”，并担忧几乎不受限制的筹款和支出会对选举的公平性造成影响。**
- *the impact of Citizens United on electoral politics*
- **“公民联合会诉联邦选举委员会案” 对选举政治的影响**