

DESIGNBÜRO16

DESIGNBÜRO016

Eure Aufgabe:

Eine Informationsgrafik für Die Zeit

DESIGNBÜRO016

Das Thema:

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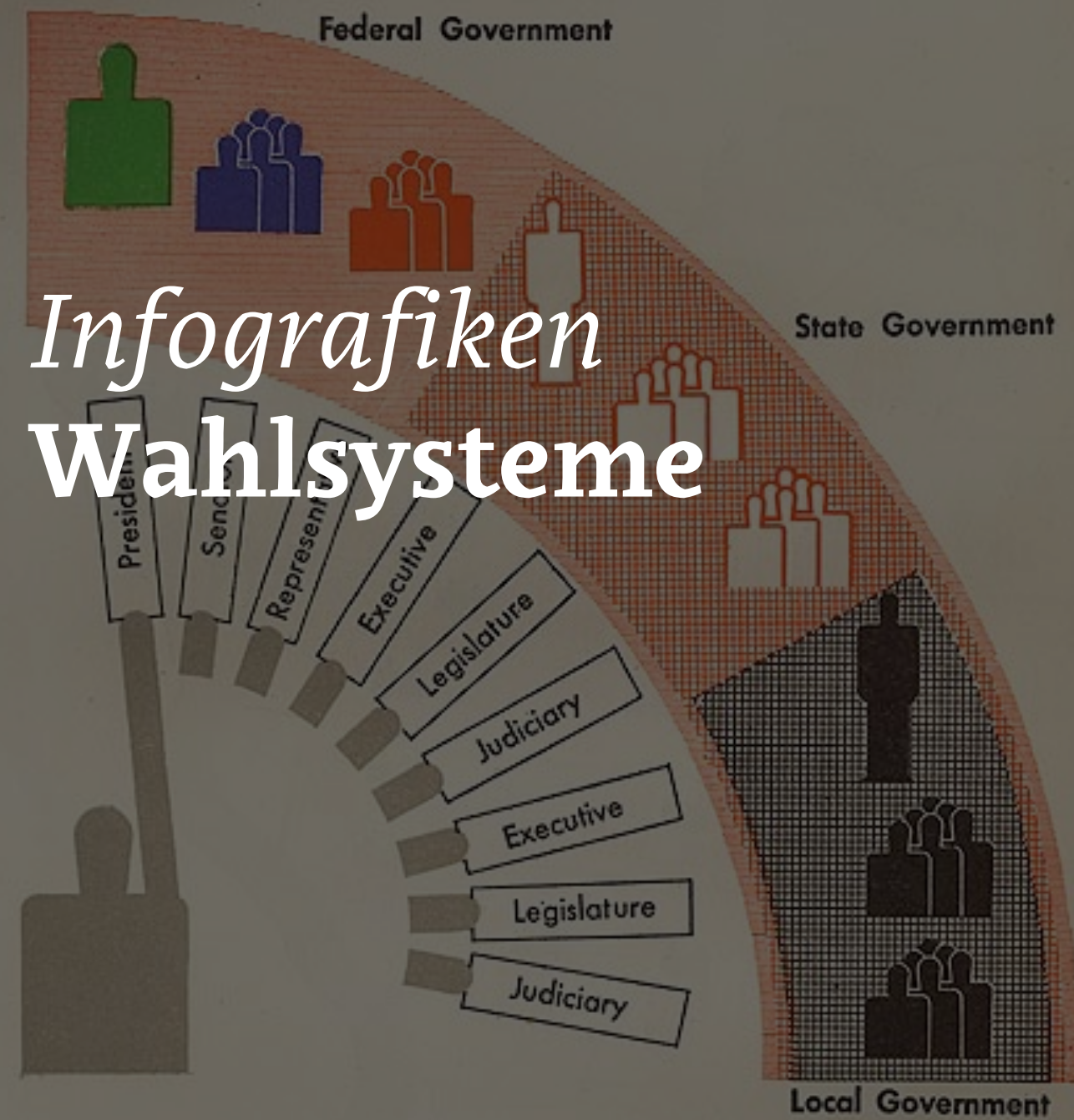
Das amerikanisches Wahlsystem

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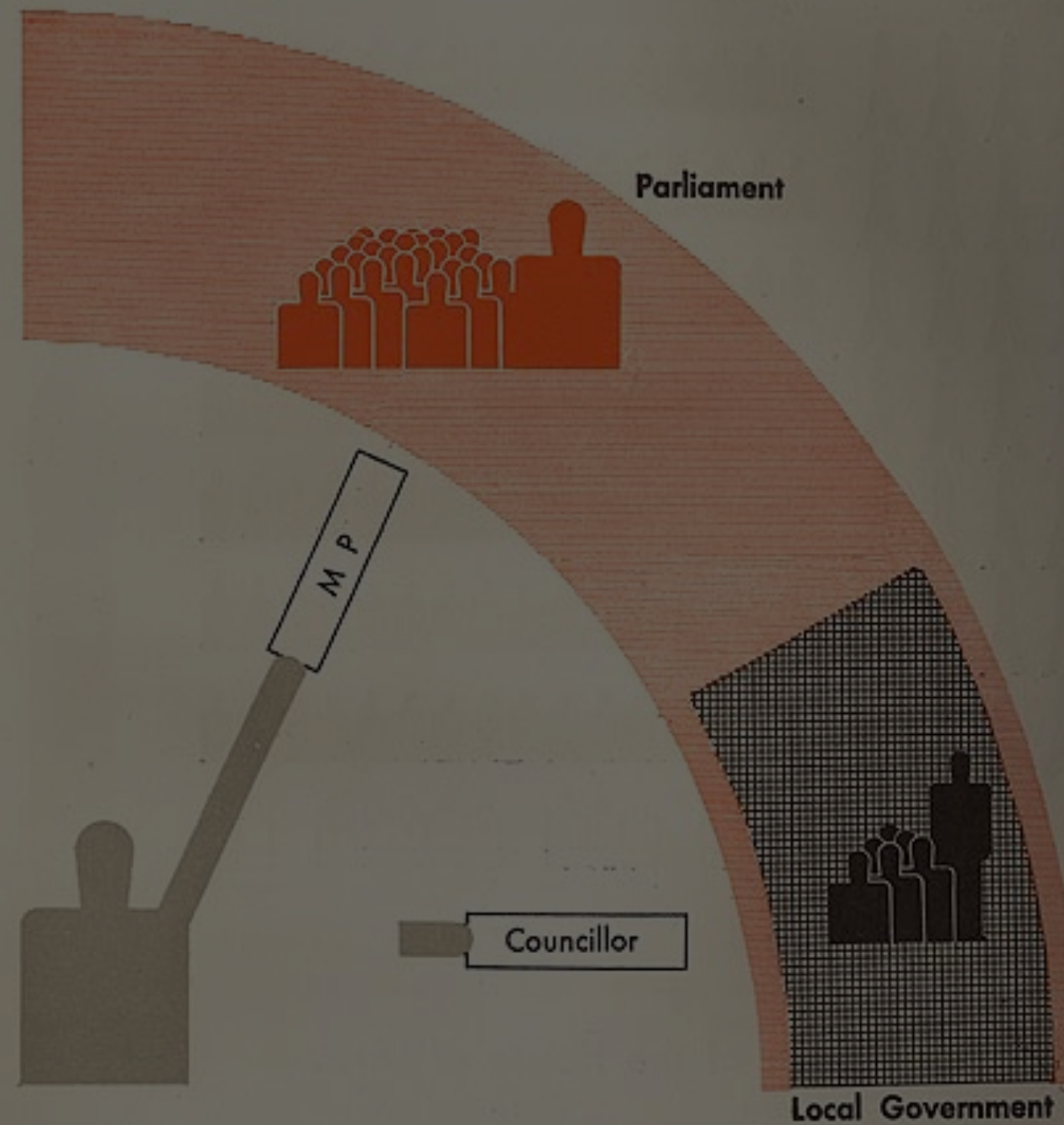
Das amerikanisches Wahlsystem

The American Voter



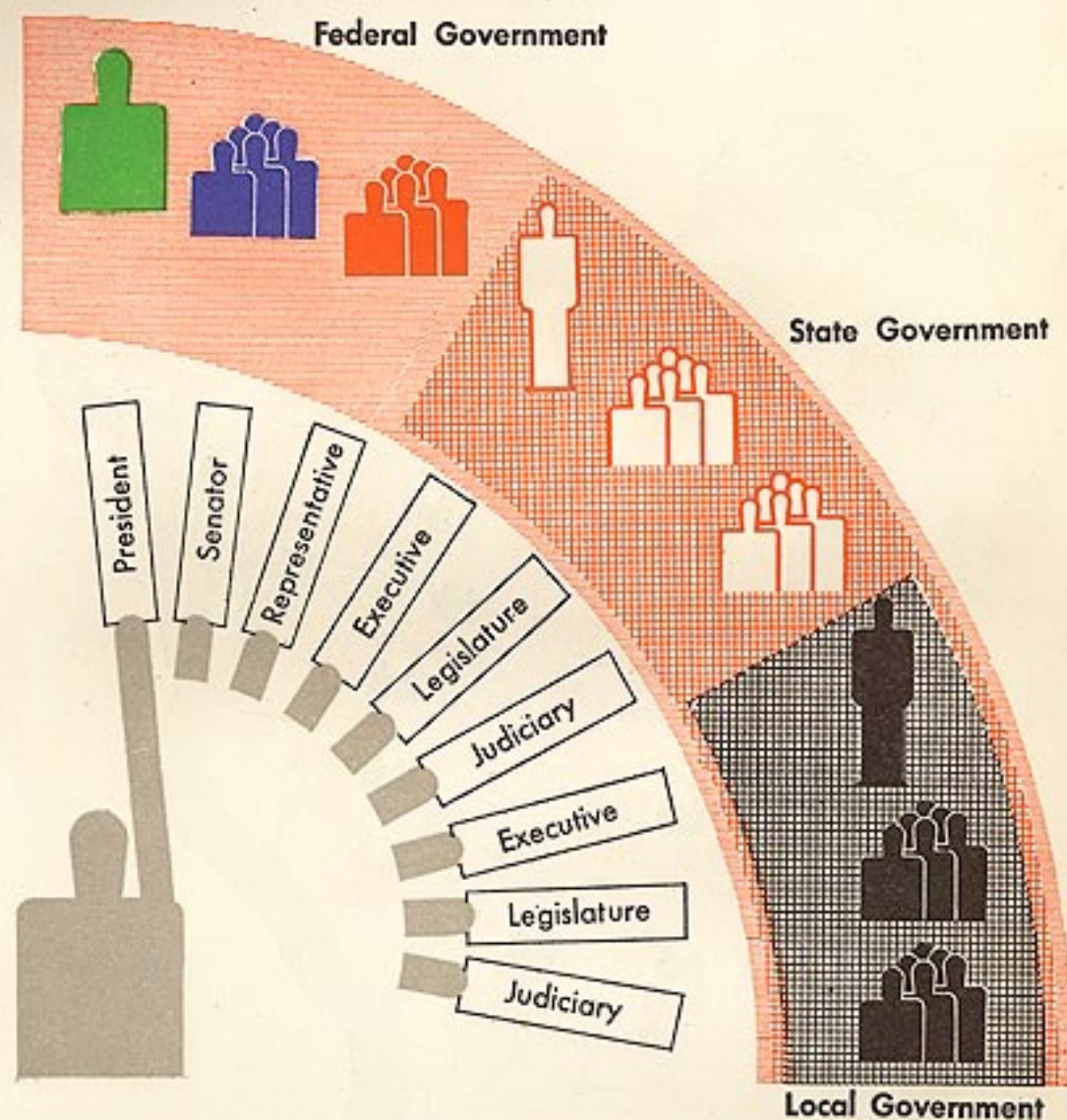
The American voter has a greater number of places to fill than the British. His is a Federal Constitution and he has to elect two Houses, the Governor and sometimes the Judges for each State.

The British Voter



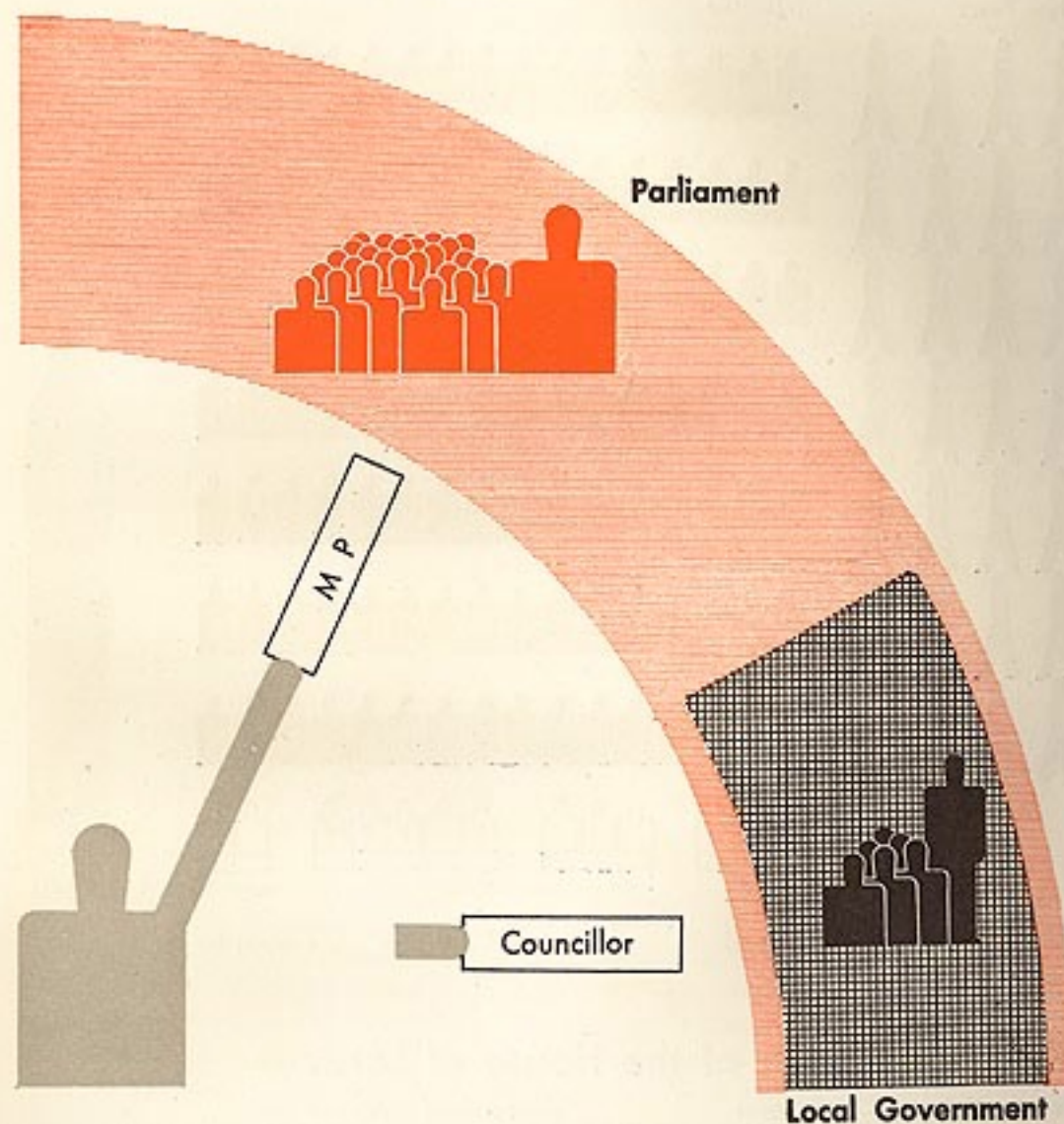
ISOTYPE
INSTITUTE

The American Voter

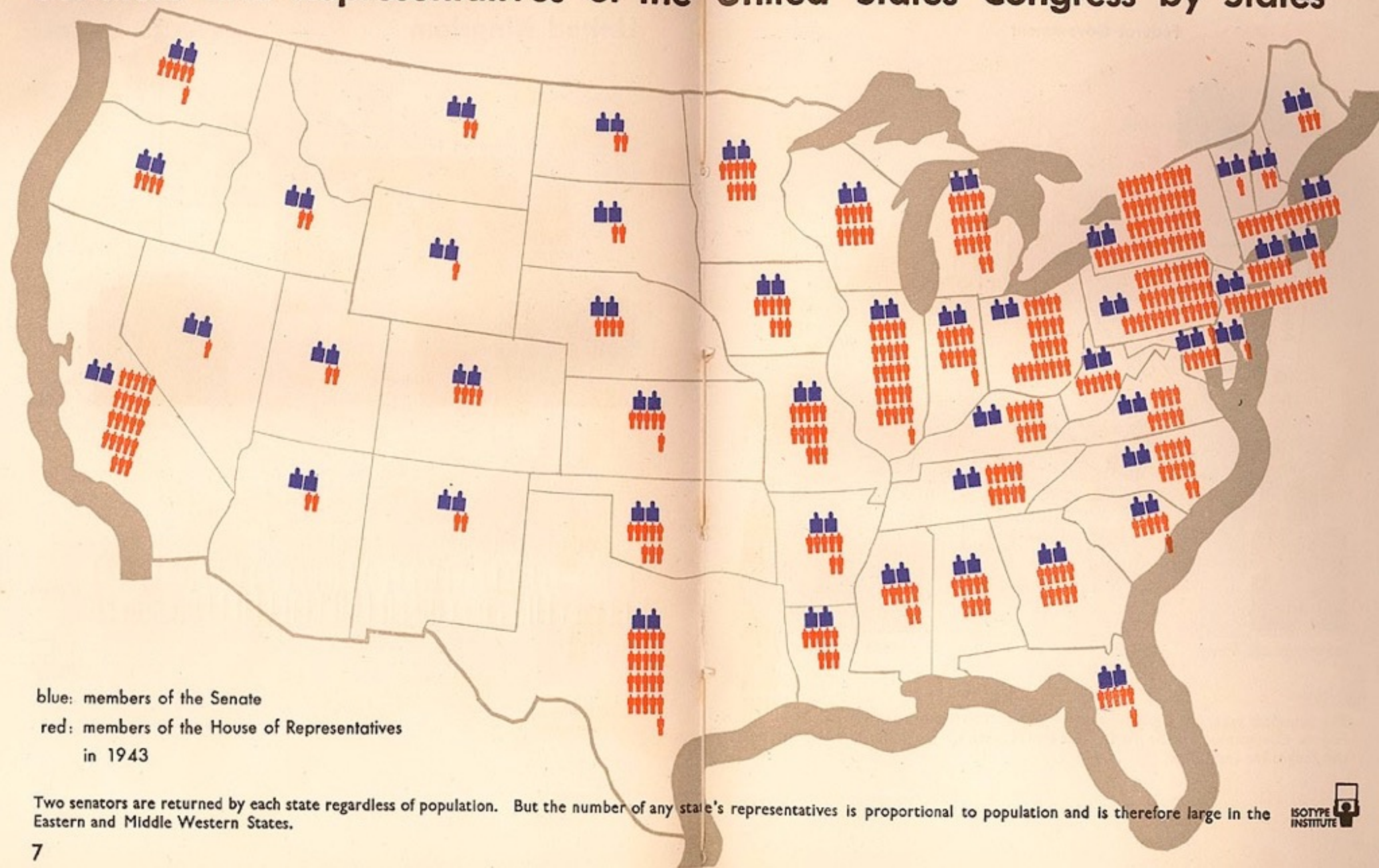


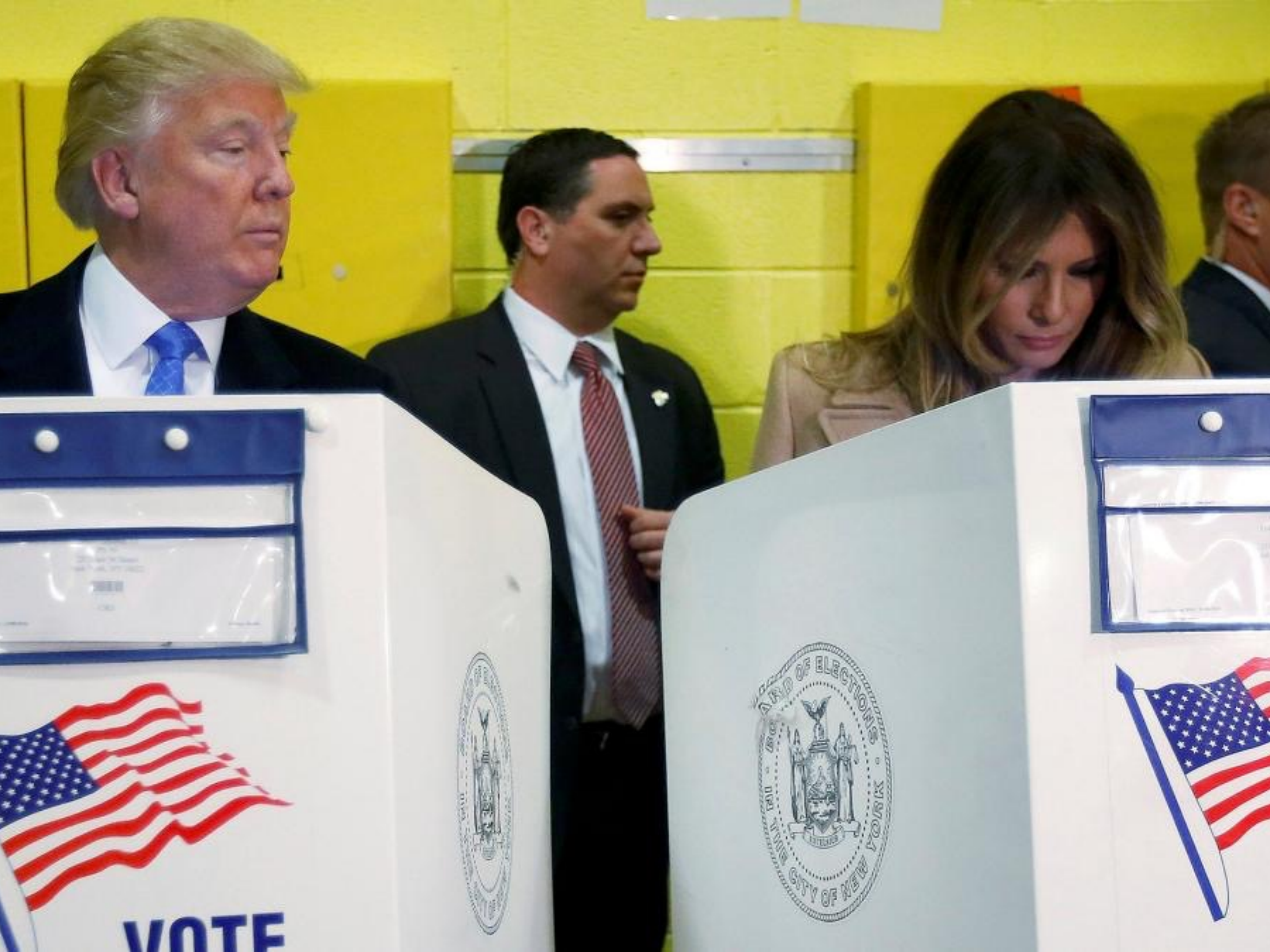
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The British Voter



Senators and Representatives of the United States Congress by States





Wie wird der US-Präsident gewählt?

08. Nov
2016

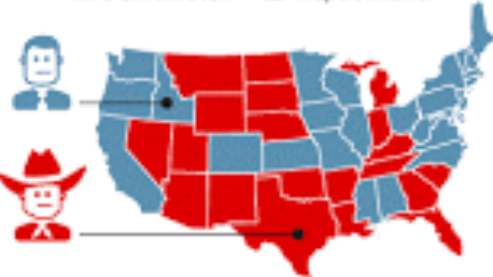
Die Wähler geben ihre Stimme ab. Sie entscheiden, für welchen Präsidentschaftskandidaten die Wahlmänner ihres Bundesstaates votieren sollen



Wähler:
US-Bürger,
mind. 18 Jahre alt.
Wahlberechtigt
sind über 200 Mio.
Amerikaner

Mehrheitswahlrecht: Der Präsidentschaftskandidat mit den meisten Stimmen gewinnt alle Wahlmänner des Staates*
Bereits jetzt kann feststehen, wer die Wahl gewonnen hat.

■ Demokraten ■ Republikaner



Die Zahl der insgesamt
538 Wahlmänner hängt
von der Größe des
Bundesstaates ab

19. Dez
2016

Die Wahlmänner geben ihre Stimme ab. Die Stimmzettel werden an den Präsidenten des US-Senats gesendet



Die Wahlmänner treffen sich
in den Bundesstaaten

6. Jan
2017

Wählerstimmen werden ausgezählt und das Ergebnis verkündet.



Gemeinsame Sitzung von
Senat und Repräsentanten-
haus im US-Kongress



Der künftige Präsident
braucht mindestens
270 Stimmen der 538
Wahlmänner

20. Jan
2017

Der Präsident zieht für die nächsten vier Jahre ins Weiße Haus

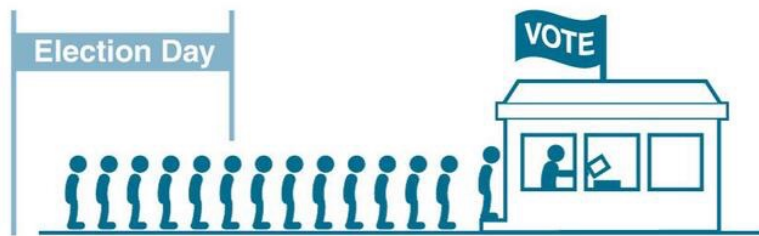


Amtseid des Präsidenten
gebürtiger US-Amerikaner,
mind. 35 Jahre alt

*Ausnahmen Maine und Nebraska: proportionale Aufteilung

Wie wird der US-Präsident gewählt?

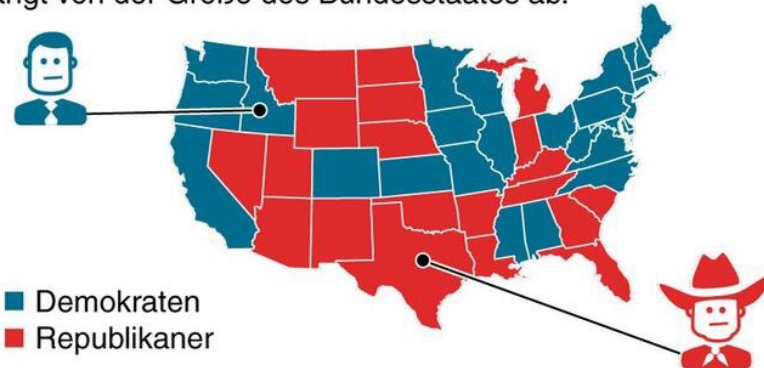
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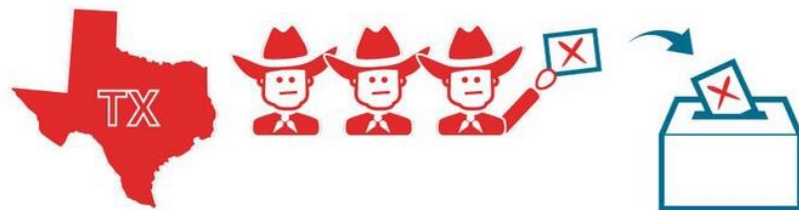


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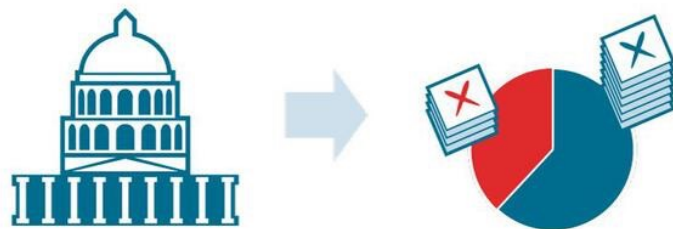
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Die Wahlmänner geben ihre Stimme ab. Die Stimmzettel werden an den Präsidenten des US-Senats gesendet.

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2017

Gemeinsame Sitzung von Senat und Repräsentantenhaus im **US-Kongress**



Wählerstimmen werden **ausgezählt** und das **Ergebnis verkündet.**

Der künftige Präsident braucht mindestens 270 Stimmen der 538 Wahlmänner.

20. Jan
2017

Amtseid des Präsidenten
gebürtiger US-Amerikaner, mind. 35 Jahre alt



Der Präsident zieht für die **nächsten vier Jahre ins Weiße Haus.**

THE PEOPLE v. THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

How Do Americans Feel About the Current Presidential Election Method?

BACK TO THE BASICS: HOW DOES THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE WORK?

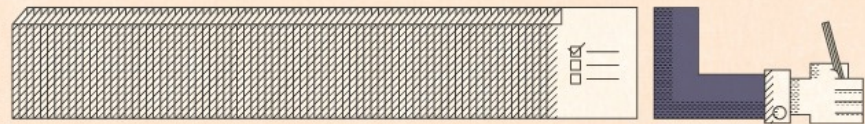
1) U.S. citizens vote for a candidate. This is the popular vote.



3) The number of state electors is the total of each state's two senators plus the number of members in the U.S. House of Representatives. Each state's electors meet in their respective state capitals on November 6 to officially vote for president and vice president.



2) The popular vote indirectly chooses electors in each state who are "pledged" to vote for that candidate.



4) A candidate must have at least 270 of the 538 electoral votes* to win the entire election.

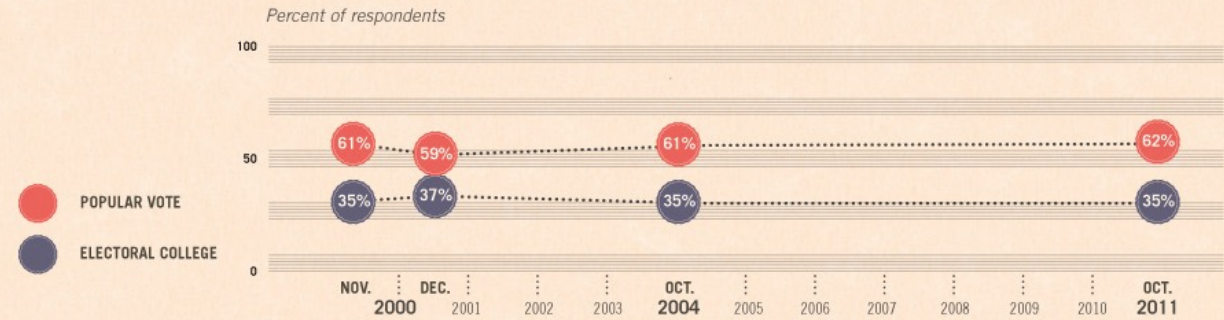


*In special cases where no candidate wins the Electoral College majority, the House of Representatives decides by a majority vote.

MOST FAVOR THE POPULAR VOTE SYSTEM

Following the results of the 2000 election, in which Al Gore lost the bid for president by a mere 5 electoral votes despite winning the popular vote, Gallup gauged American opinion on the election system and found that the majority would support an amendment to the constitution to replace the Electoral College with a popular vote system.

Would you prefer to amend the constitution so the candidate who receives the most total votes nationwide wins the election (popular vote)? Or would you like to keep the current system, in which the candidate who wins the most votes in the Electoral College wins the election?



WHEN POPULAR CANDIDATES LOSE

Over the course of American history, four presidential candidates who won the majority of popular votes still lost the election by losing the Electoral College.

1824		1876		1888		2000	
Electoral Votes	84	Electoral Votes	185	Electoral Votes	233	Electoral Votes	271
Popular Votes	108,740	Popular Votes	4,036,298	Popular Votes	5,439,853	Popular Votes	50,456,002
WINNER	JOHN Q. ADAMS (Democratic-Republican)	WINNER	RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (Republican)	WINNER	BENJAMIN HARRISON (Republican)	WINNER	GEORGE W. BUSH (Republican)
RUNNER-UP	ANDREW JACKSON (Democratic-Republican)	RUNNER-UP	SAMUEL J. TILDEN (Democrat)	RUNNER-UP	GROVER CLEVELAND (Democrat)	RUNNER-UP	AL GORE (Democrat)

Although Andrew Jackson technically won the popular vote and gained the largest number of electoral votes in the 1824 election, it was not an absolute majority—more than half the votes—so the decision was left up to the House of Representatives, which ultimately chose John Quincy Adams.

New York governor Samuel Tilden won the popular vote by more than 250,000 votes, but because the Electoral College votes in four states were disputed, the decision went to the House of Representatives, which declared Rutherford B. Hayes president.

Incumbent Grover Cleveland lost to Republican presidential candidate Benjamin Harrison by a total of 65 electoral votes. In the end, Cleveland couldn't regain victories in Indiana and his home state of New York, two swing states he successfully triumphed in previously. But in 1893, he returned to office and became the only president to carry two non-consecutive presidential terms.

The 2000 election, between Republican governor George W. Bush and Democratic Vice President Al Gore, became known as one of the closest and most controversial presidential races in history. Not only did the candidate who received the majority of the popular votes end up losing, but the outcome hinged on Florida, which had to recount its votes due to questionable balloting methods and voter error.

SOURCE: GALLUP / FEC.GOV / ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

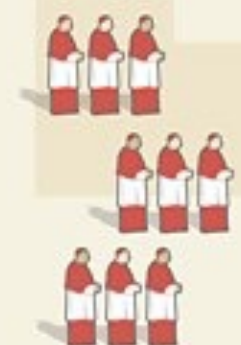
A COLLABORATION BETWEEN GOOD AND COLUMN FIVE

Voting process

Inside the Sistine Chapel, 115 cardinal electors take an oath to observe the rules of the conclave and to ensure the election's secrecy. This includes cutting off all communication with the outside world for the duration of the conclave.



Cardinals must be under 80 years old to vote.



Nine cardinals are selected at random to aid the voting: three to count and record each vote (**scrutineers**); three to collect ballots from the sick at the Vatican (**infirmarii**); and three to verify the results (**revisers**). Each morning and afternoon a new nine are chosen.

Each cardinal writes one name on the ballot and folds it twice. To keep his vote secret, he will disguise his handwriting.

The cardinal carries his ballot to the altar where he recites a brief oath, places the ballot on a plate and tilts it so the ballot falls into an urn.

Counting the vote



Scrutineers mix the ballots and transfer each one to a second urn. Each ballot is then opened, recorded, read aloud and pierced with a needle and thread to secure them together.



Revisers check the ballots and count made by the scrutineers. A candidate must receive two-thirds of the votes, plus one, to win.



After each vote, the ballots and any notes are burned with chemicals to control the smoke's color. If a pope isn't elected, black smoke rises from the chimney and the process starts anew.

Successful election



If an election is successful, white smoke and the tolling of the basilica's bells will alert the public of a new pope.

The new pope is asked if he accepts the position as supreme pontiff and by what name he wishes to be called. He is then dressed in traditional white papal vestments and the cardinals pay homage to him.



'Habemus Papam'
A public announcement is made from the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica proclaiming the name of the new pope, who immediately appears to give his first blessing.

Sistine Chapel

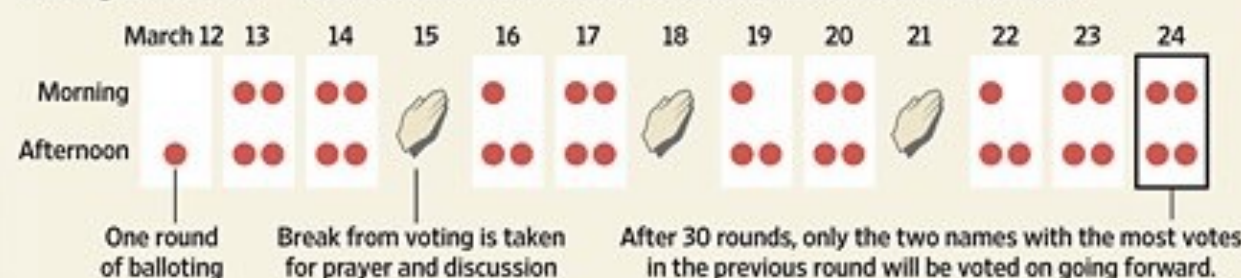
St. Peter's Basilica

St. Peter's square

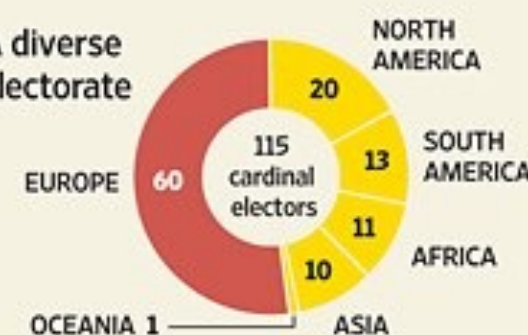
Casa Santa Marta
Residence where the cardinals stay during the conclave

Voting schedule

Electors continue to vote until a successful election takes place.



A diverse electorate



Sources: "Universi Dominici Gregis," The Holy See; "The Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church," Salvador Miranda (elector diversity); Google (satellite image)

Note: Cardinal elector totals for North America include data from Central American nations.

Christopher Kaeser/The Wall Street Journal

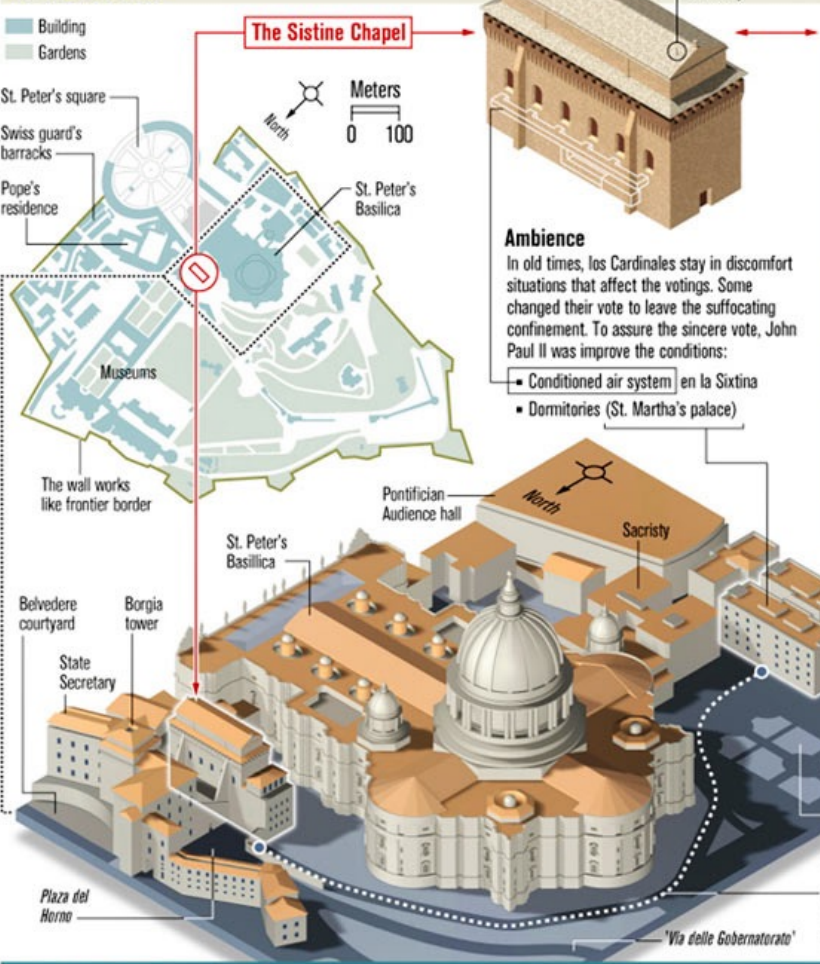
Papal election

The Pope dies or resigns. One says that there is **Sede Vacante** until the following one is chosen. **Conclave** is the name that they give to the pope electoral process -it means 'under key', since the absolute secret that it's made, literally under key and the most absolute secret-, wich must begin in 20 days (Max.) after the Pope's death, to allow the preparations that all the electing Cardinals -the minors of 80 years- can arrive at the Vatican. 120 are the maximus of voters.

At the present time, the method by **scrutiny** is the only way of the election. In the past other metodos of election were used:

- **Por cuasi-inspiration** When there was an evident favorite, all voted raising their hands.
- **Por commitment** The voters delegated their right to vote to a few, they was take the decision.

At the Vatican



I Death of the Pope

1 The doctors determine the death and is made official by [Camarlengo cardinal] - administrator of the property and the rents of Santa Sede -, this same one retires the papal ring, which is broken with the main Pontifical seal. The death is certified by the [Chancellor].



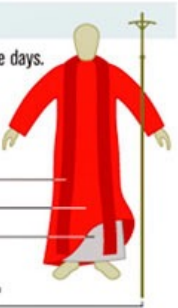
2 The Vicar of Rome Tell the news to the world. All the electing Cardinals are called to the Conclave.

II Novendiales

The body is mourning during nine days.

1 In the first night the body is provided with:

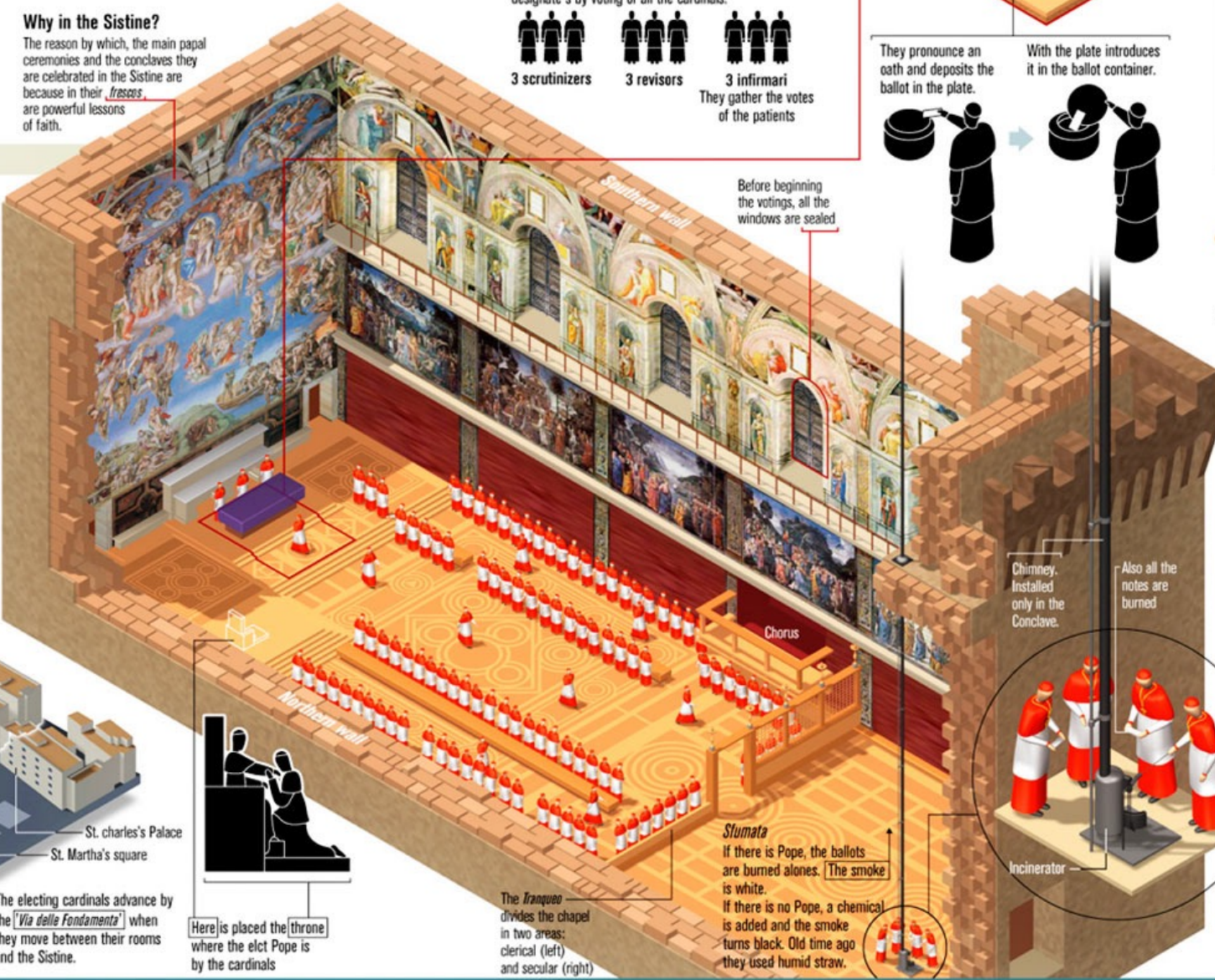
- The liturgical clothes
 - Red stole
 - Red sotana
 - White silk
- and the papal walking stick



2 On the following day the body is transferred to the St. Peter's Basilica. The rest of the nine days the dead Pope is dismissed in the St. Peter's Square.

Why in the Sistine?

The reason by which, the main papal ceremonies and the conclaves they are celebrated in the Sistine are because in their **frescos** are powerful lessons of faith.



III The Conclave

Two votings are made in the morning and two in the evening until two third parts of the electing presents choose one. If the total number of voters is not divisible by 3, would make lack two third parts + 1.

1 Preparation of the ballots

Eligo in Summum Pontificem
meum D. Card. **Schwey**

Folding line

The voter will have to fill the ballot with unrecognizable letter.

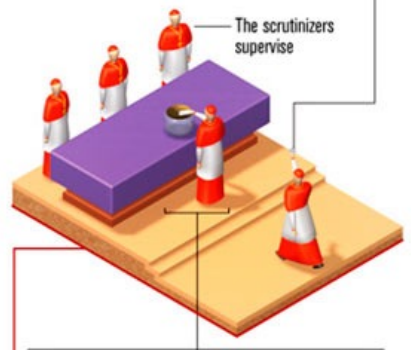
2 Designation of the executors

The votings will be lead by 9 cardinals who will designate s by voting of all the cardinals.

- 3 scrutinizers
 - 3 revisors
 - 3 infirmari
- They gather the votes of the patients

3 Putting in the ballots

Each Cardinal after to have written and to have doubled the ballot, having raised and visible, takes it to the altar.



They pronounce an oath and deposits the ballot in the plate.

With the plate introduces it in the ballot container.

4 Mixing and count

A. The scrutinizers mix the votes moving the container.



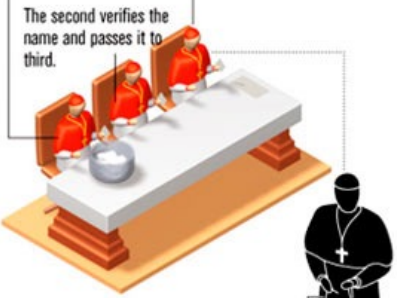
B. If the number of votes does not correspond with the one of the voters, is necessary to burn them and follow the next voting.

C. In a table in front of the altar:

The first scrutinizer removes the vote, observes the name and passes it to the second.

The second verifies the name and passes it to third.

Third read so that all take it aloud the account and write the name of the chosen one.



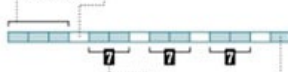
D. The scrutinizers add the obtained votes at the same time they read them, they perforated them with a **needle** in the point that says ELIGO and they inserts them in a thread. Both extreme they are tied.

5 Post-scrutiny

- The escrutadores add the votes of each name. If no has 2/3, there is no Pope.
- Or that is Pope or no, the reviewers collate the ballots and annotations.
- soon they burn themselves of the ballots.

6 In case of not having Pope

After 3 days of unfruitful votings, a pause of oration and exhortation is made.



Soon 7 votings and another pause are made. To persist, 7 more and the pause. If there is not Pope, 7 more and pause. Then a voting is made and the absolute majority will choose Pope (50% +1) either between all or between the both more voted. Here, since it is is Pope.

7 Acceptance

Chosen the Pope, it is wondered to him if him accepts and soon as he wishes to be called. One occurs by concluded the Conclave.

Dritte Aufgabe, Zusammenfassung

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Alternativthema: *ein Interessantes Thema Eurer Wahl*

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Satzspiegel: *374 mal 528 mm (s. Template im Blog)*

Dritte Aufgabe

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Procedere:

Dritte Aufgabe

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Procedere:

Briefing (Selbst-)/Rebriefing

Dritte Aufgabe

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Procedere:

Briefing (Selbst-)/Rebriefing

Bei Unklarheit/Unsicherheit einfach Fragen!

Dritte Aufgabe

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Procedere:

Briefing (Selbst-)/Rebriefing

Skizzieren, Realisieren

Dritte Aufgabe

DESIGNBÜRO016

Procedere:

Briefing (Selbst-)/Rebriefing

Skizzieren, Realisieren

*Einen kurzen Text über
die Arbeit schreiben*

$$I \text{ Picture} = \sum_{n=1}^{1,000} \text{word}_n$$

