1860 Presidential Election

Profile for the 1860 Presidential Election as reconstructed by Tabarrok and Spector, *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, 1999.
The candidates were Lincoln, Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge.

21.17	$L > D > Be > Br$	6.87	$Br > D > Be > L$
18.61	$L > Be > D > Br$	0.13	$Br > D > L > Be$
0.04	$Be > Br > L > D$	0.22	$D > Br > L > Be$
1.70	$Be > L > D > Br$	0.11	$D > L > Br > Be$
4.48	$Be > D > L > Br$	8.04	$D > L > Be > Br$
3.81	$Be > D > Br > L$	8.59	$D > Be > L > Br$
2.56	$Be > Br > D > L$	7.53	$D > Be > Br > L$
11.19	$Br > Be > D > L$	4.87	$D > Br > Be > L$

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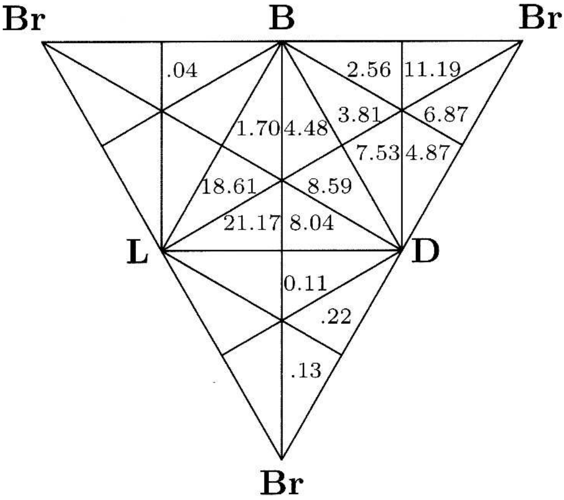

Mean Historian profile

Theorem 6 (1984, pg 72, Saari, *Chaotic Elections*)

Suppose there are $n \geq 3$ candidates.

- Rank the n candidates however you like.
  Pick a weighted voting method for the n candidate election.
- Drop 1 candidate, rank the remaining $n - 1$ however you like.
  Pick a method for these $n - 1$ candidates.
- Continue dropping and picking until have 2 candidates.
  Use majority rule to select winner for the final 2.

There exists a profile so that when voters vote on these sets using these methods, you get the indicated outcome.

Theorem 7 (1989, pg 77, Saari, *Chaotic Elections*)

Suppose there are $N \geq 3$ candidates

- Rank the candidates in any desired transitive manner and select a weighted method.
- For each of the N ways to drop one candidate, pick a transitive ranking for the remaining $N - 1$ candidates.

  For each subset of $N - 1$ candidates, pick a weighted method.
- For each subset of $N - 1$ candidates, there are $N - 1$ ways to drop a candidate leaving a subset of $N - 2$ candidates.

  Pick an ordering for each of these and a weighted method.
- Continue until you are left with pairs of candidates.

  Use the majority vote for the pairs.

For almost all choices of weighted voting methods (including plurality, vote for two, vote for three, etc.) there exists a profile so that when the ballots are tallied on the subsets using the indicated method, the outcome corresponds to the specified ranking.
The Borda Count is a method that does not allow this type of outcome.